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UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

MEERUT

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Published by the Government of Uttar Pradesh
(Department of District Gazetteers, U. P., Lucknow)
and
Printed at the Government Press, Allahabad, U. P

1965

Price, Rs. [3.00]

GAZETTEER OF INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH

MEERUT

PREFACE

This is the seventh in the series of the revised gazetteers of the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The first official document of this type pertaining to the district was published in 1876 in the *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. III, Pt. ii—Meerut Division, by E. T. Atkinson and it was followed, in 1904, by H. R. Nevill's *Meerut: A Gazetteer* (being Vol. IV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces), supplemented by Vols. B, C and D in 1917, 1925 and 1935 respectively. An account of a number of places in the district also appeared in the different volumes of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* in 1908. The different sources utilised in the compilation of the present gazetteer have been indicated in the bibliography which appears at the end of the book.

The spellings of Indian terms and words, such as bigha, sirkar, subah, raiyat, etc., in the text are the same as those adopted in standard English dictionaries and such words have neither been italicised nor included in the glossary of Indian words to be found at the end of the volume.

The census data of 1961 have been used wherever available but where the final figures were not forthcoming, the provisional figures have been given in this gazetteer. The relevant conversion factors in respect of measures of length, area, volume, capacity, weight, coinage, etc., have been appended at the end of the volume.

The scheme of the contents of this gazetteer conforms as closely as possible to the all-India pattern laid down by the Government of India (Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs) in consultation with the State Governments. The Government of India gives for each gazetteer a grant-in-aid of Rs 6,000 towards the cost of preparation and 40 per cent towards the cost of printing.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the chairman and the members of the Advisory Board for having proffered their help and advice and for going through the drafts of the chapters and to the Gazetteers Unit of the Central Government for their suggestions and co-operation. I should also like to thank those officials and non-officials who, in one way or another, have helped in the collection of material and in the preparation, printing or bringing out of the gazetteer.

LUCKNOW:

Dated October 23, 1963. E. B. JOSHI.

ADVISORY BOARD

*Expired suddenly on May 19, 1969. Attended the meeting of the Advisory Board for the Meerut Gazetteer, held in the previous month.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district of Meerut (which forms part of the revenue Division of the same name) is named after its headquarters city and is said to be associated with the earliest traditions of the Hindus according to which Maya, the father-in-law of Ravana, founded this place which has, therefore, been called Maidant-ka-Khera. According to another version Maya, a distinguished architect, got from king Yudhishthira the land on which the city of Meerut now stands and he called this place Mayarashtra, a name which in course of time became shortened to Meerut. Tradition also has it that the district formed part of the dominions of Mahipal, king of Indraprastha and the word Meerut is associated with his name.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district of Meerut is situated in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and lies between Lat. 28°32′ and 29°18′ N. and Long. 77°7′ and 78°14′E. In shape it is roughly rectangular, its length from east to west varying between 58 and 49 miles and its breadth from north to south between 48 and 36 miles. On the north it is bounded by the district of Muzaffarnagar, on the south by that of Bulandshahr and on the south-west by the Delhi State. The Ganga forms its natural boundary on the east and separates it from the districts of Bijnor and Moradabad. Most of its western boundary is marked by the Yamuna which separates the district from the Rohtak and Karnal districts of Punjab.

Area—The total area of the district was 2,362 square miles in 1901. The census records of 1961 give two areas for the district of Meerut, that according to the Survey of India office being 2,322 square miles and that according to the district records being 2,323 square miles.

Population—According to the census of 1961 the population of the district is 27,12,960. The district has the largest population among the districts of the State and stands sixteenth in respect of area. The density of population per square mile is 1,168 and the population is 78 per cent higher than what it was sixty years ago.

History of District as Administrative Unit

According to tradition, the Pandavas exercised governmental authority in the upper doab but very little is known about the early history of the district as an administrative unit until the reign of Akbar. In his days the present parganas roughly corresponded to the sixteen *mahals* which formed a part of two sirkars (Delhi and Saharanpur) in the subah of Delhi. Of these *mahals* Sardhana was included in the sirkar of Saharanpur and, together with the bulk of the present district of Muzaffarnagar, formed a *dastur;* those of Jalalabad, Barnawa, Hapur, Sarawa, Garhmukteshwar, Meerut and Hastinapur (comprising the Meerut *dastur*), those of Loni, Dasna, Baghpat, Jalalpur Baraut, Kotana, Chhaprauli and Tanda Phugana (belonging to *dastur* Delhi) and Puth (forming part of the Baran *dastur*) all fell within the limits of the sirkar of Delhi. The north-western portion of the district (comprising the present tahsil of Baghpat) constituted the *mahals* of Baghpat, Jalalpur Baraut, Kotana and Tanda Phugana; the tahsil of Ghaziabad constituted the *mahals* of Dasna, Jalalabad and Loni: the south-eastern portion of the district, constituting the tahsil of Hapur, contained the *mahals* of Hapur, Sarawa, Garhmukteshwar and Puth; the tahsil of Mawana was roughly identical with the *mahal* of Hastinapur and the tahsil of Meerut with that of a large *mahal* of the same name; and the tahsil of Sardhana comprised the three *mahals* of Sardhana, Barnawa and Sarawa. Under the Marathas, the district was included in the Saharanpur or Baoni division, which consisted of fifty-two parganas and this arrangement continued till 1803 when, by a treaty, the Sindhia ceded to the British the whole of his possessions between the Ganga and the Yamuna. The conquered territory was partitioned and attached to the districts of Etawah, Aligarh and Moradabad, the last-named including Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and the parganas in the neighbourhood of Hapur and Meerut. In 1804 the upper doab was separated from the Moradabad district and was constituted into a new district (under the name of Saharanpur) flanked by the Ganga on the east and the Yamuna on the west and bounded by some hills (called the Srinagar hills) on the north and the district of Aligarh on the south. Between 1804 and 1806 the parganas of Baghpat, Sarawa, Loni, Chhaprauli, Dasna, Jalalabad and Dadri were placed in the charge of the Resident at Delhi but later were attached to the southern division of Saharanpur, with a collector resident at Meerut, the revenue administration of the northern division being under the collector stationed at Saharanpur. The district of Meerut came into being in 1818 and included the southern division of the Saharanpur district and the Aligarh parganas of Dankaur, Kasna, Adha, Tilbegampur, Sikandarabad, Baran, Malagarh, Agauta and Ahar-Malakpur. This position remained unaltered till 1824.

when the Aligarh parganas, with Thana Farida and Dadri, were transferred to the new district of Bulandshahr and the parganas of Khatauli, Soron, Lalukheri, Jansath, Shamli, Baghpat and Jauli to the new district of Muzaffarnagar. The tahsils of the district in 1823 were Meerut, Parichhatgarh, Khatauli, Kandhla, Dasna, Hapur and Sikandarabad. By this time the district had assumed something of its present shape and size but its boundaries, area and internal adjustments kept on undergoing several changes till 1859, the first change taking place in 1835 (after the lapse of the jagir of Bala Bai of Gwalior) when the district was reconstituted with the tahsils of Meerut, Hastinapur, Kandhla, Baghpat, Dasna, Hapur and Puth-Siyana; the second with the lapse of the estates of Bagum Samru in 1836 when the parganas of Sardhana, Barnawa and Kotana were included in the district, each forming a separate tahsil till 1840; the third in 1842, when the parganas of Shikarpur, Sambalhera, Bhuma, Kandhla and Budhana were transferred to Muzaffarnagar, the tahsils constituting the district then being Meerut, Sardhana, Baraut, Baghpat, Hapur and Dasna; the fourth in 1853 when 110 villages of Loni and 14 of Dasna were transferred to Delhi, 15 being given to Muzaffarnagar and 7 being received in exchange. In 1859 pargana Loni was restored to Meerut and it consisted of 130 villages, of which 104 were those which had been transferred to Delhi and 26 were new villages which belonged to Delhi. In May of that year the district was reorganised so far as to constitute six tahsils, those of Meerut with 323 estates; Sardhana with 154: Baghpat with 277; Muradnagar with 266; Hapur with 329; and Mawana with 289. In 1859 the headquarters of the Muradnagar tahsil was transferred to Ghaziabad, the same arrange ment continuing till now. All the villages within five miles of the railway bridge on the Yamuna were transferred from this district to the Delhi province on April 1, 1915, the area thus lost being 29,177 acres or approximately 46 square miles.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district is divided into six tahsils and seventeen parganas. The centrally situated Meerut tahsil consists of the single pargana of Meerut. Sardhana, the northernmost tahsil, contains the three parganas of Sardhana, Daurala and Barnawa. The tahsil of Baghpat is in the western and north-western part and has four parganas—Baghpat, Kotana, Baraut and Chhaprauli. Tahsil Mawana is made up of the two parganas of Hastinapur and Kithore and lies in the north-east of the district. The Ghaziabad tahsil, in the south-west, is formed of the three parganas of Jalalabad, Dasna and Loni. To the south-east lies the Hapur tahsil which consists of four parganas—Hapur, Garhmukhteshwar, Sarawa and

Puth. For police administration there are twenty-three police-stations or *thanas* in the district.

Topography

The district is almost a level alluvial plain with a slight slope from north to south or south-east. The average gradient is about two feet in the mile and is almost uniform throughout. The whole of the district is a well cultivated plain and there is no uneven ground except in the area of the ravines near the river valleys and the scattered *bhur* ridges in the upland tract. The only marked difference is that between the central upland and the river valleys. On the whole the district is a tract of extraordinarily fertile soil. In the north-west, west and middle (including tahsils Baghpat, Sardhana, Meerut and Ghaziabad) and lying to the west of Kali Nadi, the soil is richer than in tahsils Hapur and Mawana (in the east), where the *bhur* soil forms small ridges extending irregularly across the plain.

The main features that affect the plain are the rivers whose valleys are of varying width and are on a lower level than the main upland tract. The flood plains of these rivers are small but the transition from the river valleys to the upland is marked by ravines and erosion or by sloping sandy undulations. Along the Ganga and away from it, the soil has deteriorated for a considerable distance and much of the area east of the Anupshahr branch canal is occupied by long stretches of sandy soil. The soil along the Yamuna is not so inferior. The *khadar* of the Hindan is comparatively narrow and the deterioration is generally confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the river and it is only when the Hindan and the Yamuna come closer in the south-western corner of the district that a narrow stretch of inferior soil is met with. The only parts that are liable to be flooded are the Ganga *khadar* in the Mawana and Hapur tahsils, some areas in the lowlying tracts of pargana Loni and those in the south of Baghpat near the Yamuna. Broadly speaking the district can be divided into four physical divisions—the Yamuna-Hindan doab, the central depression, the eastern uplands and the Ganga *khadar*.

The Yamuna-Hindan Doab—This tract lies between the Yamuna on the west and the Hindan on the east and includes the whole of tahsil Baghpat and portions of tahsils Sardhana and Ghaziabad. From a width of over sixteen miles in the north it narrows down to about a third in the south, where these two rivers tend to converge. The tract in general is the most fertile portion of the district consisting of rich and almost uniformly loamy soil and is flanked by belts of poor soil and broken relief

associated with the two rivers, the quality of soils, varying slightly from north to south. The northern portion of the tract contains alluvial soil of excellent fertility but the southern part is made up of stretches of inferior land, mostly adjacent to the Yamuna, which support poor grasses only. The tract is bounded by the Hindan on the east and by a high ridge (which separates the uplands from the Yamuna *khadar*) on the west, the soil of which is of a poor quality, the terrain being generally broken up by small ravines. South of the ridge is the lowlying Yamuna-Hindan *khadar* with its numerous shallow depressions. The *khadar* land is much wider in the south than in the northern parts of the tract.

The Yamuna does not have any tributary worth the name in this tract and the Hindan has only two, the Krishni and the Banganga which meet it in the north-east. There are a number of *bhur* mounds along the banks of these rivers, on some of which stand the habitations of Chhaprauli, Kotana and Baghpat along the Yamuna and of Barnawa and Baleni along the Hindan.

The Central Depression—This tract, lying roughly between the Hindan and the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut-Bulandshahr road, includes the western parts of the tahsils of Sardhana and Meerut and the eastern portion of tahsil Ghaziabad.

The soil of the strip between the Hindan and the Ganga canal is of excellent quality except for the usual poor sandy soil along the Hindan. This is a well drained tract, except for a small patch near Muradnagar in tahsil Ghaziabad and contains some of the most fertile land in the district.

East of the Ganga canal, the slope of the land as far as the centre of this tract is towards the east but from there onwards there is a rise as far as the Muzaffarnagar-Meerut-Bulandshahr road, the depression beginning near Sardhana and extending as far south as the Bulandshahr border and being naturally inadequately drained. Several drains have been constructed in this section but even these artificial aids do not achieve the object of draining the water. The soil here is good but has a tendency to become supersaturated and to give rise to the formation of reh, which is rare in other parts of the district, except in the *khadar* lands.

The Eastern Uplands—This tract comprises the area between the central depression and the ravines of the Ganga and includes the major portions of the tahsils of Mawana and Hapur and parts of the tahsils of Meerut and Sardhana. It is drained by the Kali Nadi (East) and its affluents, one of its important features being the existence of a series

of sandy *bhur* strips, sometimes occurring in the form of bluffs which are generally confined to the vicinity of this river and the Ganga, the soil generally resembling that of the *bhur* ridges adjoining the Ganga *khadar*. One of these ridges runs diagonally south-east from the point where the Hindan enters the district, passes Meerut and Hapur and ex tends to the southern border where it enters the district of Bulandshahr. These *bhur* strips owe their origin to an admixture of sand in the stratum and to the action of wind but there are stretches of good soil in between which here and there are fairly extensive though the soil is not as rich as in the Yamuna-Hindan doab. The entire eastern portion is broken up by the Ganga and in the west, pargana Sarawa is very poor in fertility on account of the presence of sand. Further south, to the east of Hapur, there is also sand and the town's west flank is scored by the Kali Nadi (East) and its tributaries. At many places the Anupshahr branch canal, which runs close to the ravines of Ganga and to the scored and broken area that separates the uplands from the Ganga *khadar*, has improved the eastern portion of this tract agriculturally.

The Ganga Khadar–The easternmost tract is the low *khadar* or flood plain of the Ganga. This tract is characterised by the existence of several depressions and water-courses generally connected with the river. In the north it is about six miles in width but gradually narrows down and south of Garhmukteshwar it is not more than three quarters of a mile wide. It is bordered on the west by the old high river bank and this particular area is covered with ravines. Some parts of the *khadar* are capable of cultivation but the soils are generally light and poor and the tract is mostly covered with tall grass which gives shelter to wild animals. The alluvial area in the *khadar* mainly consists of a string of villages bordering the main stream. The Burhganga forms a marked feature of the *khadar* and flows below the old high bank.

River Systems And Water Resources

The principal rivers of the district from east to west are the Ganga, the Hindan and the Yamuna, a brief description of which and of their tributaries is given below.

Ganga–This river first touches the district in the north-east, near the village of Bela in tahsil Mawana. Its general direction is from north to south and throughout on the eastern flank it separates this district from those of Bijnor and Moradabad. In the district it has only two tributaries—the Burhganga and the Soti, both insignificant streams. The former flows in an old bed of the Ganga and the latter joins the river at the village of Jalalpur in tahsil Mawana.

The bed of the river is sandy and there is an underlying stratum of nodular limestone here and there. The river's volume and velocity vary at different periods of the year and are greatest during July and August. In summer it is hardly a furlong wide but during the rainy season its span exceeds a mile. It is fordable only at particular places during the cold weather. Its banks generally suffer from slow erosion and the soils of the *khadar* villages which lie adjacent to it from increasing infertility due to the sand that it deposits when in flood, which is usually in the monsoon months.

Prior to the construction of canals and railways in the district, the river was used for irrigation and was a great water-way as well but now it is used only for navigation. The only town of importance on its banks in this district is Garhmukteshwar (in tahsil Hapur). An ancient tradition records the destruction by it of the old city of Hastinapur some centuries before the beginning of the Christian era when it probably occupied the course which the Burhganga now takes.

Burhganga—This is a small tributary of the Ganga and is a fluctuating stream entering the district from Muzaffarnagar at the village of Firozpur Saifpur. Its name (meaning 'old Ganga') indicates that it flows in a bed in which the Ganga once flowed. According to a statement in Timur's memoirs, he camped on the banks of the Ganga at Firozpur. If this place is identical with the Firozpur Saifpur mentioned above, then either the memoirs mistook the Burhganga for the Ganga or the Ganga till then flowed in the course now occupied by the Burhganga (the implication being that the latter came into existence only after 1398-99). After entering the district the Burhganga flows southwards into pargana Garhmukteshwar where it joins the Ganga. At many places it resembles a chain of swamps, its distance from the high bank (which separates the *khadar* from the uplands) being a furlong on an average. In the hot weather it is dry in places and though its depth varies considerably, some of its larger swamps always hold water and rushes, used for making matting and reeds for making wickerwork chairs are found in them in abundance. It is a sluggish and irregular stream and is not of much use on the whole.

Kali Nadi—This river is also known as the Nagin (probably on account of its serpentine windings) and also as the Kali Nadi (East) to distinguish it from the Kali Nadi (West), a tributary of the Hindan. Generally it traverses undulating sandy slopes which are rarely cut up into ravines. The river has no important towns on its banks and carries very little water except during the rains when it is about fifty yards wide, the breadth increasing to about a furlong in exceptionally wet years.

It is joined in its course by three smaller streams, two of which are known by the generic name of Chhoiya.

Hindan—This river enters the district from Muzaffarnagar at the village of Pitlokhar (in tahsil Sardhana) and flows south-south-west in a tortuous course till it leaves the district near the village of Mekanpur in tahsil Ghaziabad. Two of its tributaries are the Krishni and the Banganga which join it near Barnawa, which is a village of importance on its banks. The breadth of the river varies from a furlong in the hot weather to about half a mile in the rains. It is fordable for most of the year except during the rains when it is also navigable. It is used as a sort of link between the Ganga and the Yamuna, as it receives the superfluous water of the former from the tail end of the Deoband canal near Budhana (in the Muzaffarnagar district) which it conveys into the Yamuna through an artificial channel just below the railway bridge near Ghaziabad.

The Hindan is an active river from the point of view of soil erosion and it has been estimated that in tahsil Ghaziabad alone over fifty acres are subject to erosion annually. The *khadar* lands of the river vary in width at different places and extend a mile on each side of the stream at Malahara but are only about one-fourth of a mile in breadth at Barnawa. As the river proceeds southwards the *khadar* widens out on both sides of its banks. Although it is affected by a saline efflorescence known as reh its waters are used for irrigating the *rabi* crops.

Krishni—The Karsuni or Krishni, a small stream between the Yamuna and the Hindan, enters the district near the village of Tikri (in pargana Barnawa) and after flowing in a well-marked bed for twelve miles joins the Hindan near the village of Barnawa. It is an insignificant stream with no towns on its banks and is little used for irrigation.

Banganga—Another insignificant stream between the Yamuna and the Hindan is tht Bangana which enters the district from Muzaffarnagar at the village of Dhanaura. After traversing a distance of about eight miles it meets the Hindan at the village of Shahpur (in pargana Barnawa). It sometimes dries up during the summer but gets filled up during the rainy season when its depth varies from four to five feet, its average width being about fifty feet.

Yamuna—According to a Hindu legend this river (which is held sacred by the Hindus) is supposed to be a goddess being the daughter of Surya. the sun god.[1] It first touches the district about two

[1] *Harivansha*, Khilabhaga, IX. 8

miles north of the village of Tanda (in pargana Chhaprauli) and flows southwards forming the boundary of the district as far as the point where the district of Meerut, the Delhi State and the district of Rohtak (in Punjab) meet. From here it leaves the boundary between the district and Delhi three times over a distance of about nine miles till it finally goes out of the district adjacent to the village of Harampur (in pargana Loni). There is considerable variation in the height of its left bank which in tahsil Baghpat is characterised by the existence of steep and abrupt ridges some of which are flat and comprise the sites of largest habitations. The small lowlying areas between the bank and the river are often affected by the floods which benefit the soil by leaving alluvial deposits. Near Chhaprauli, Kotana and Baghpat it takes a slight bend to the west for a few miles. In times of heavy floods it approaches the outskirts of these places which are all situated on the crest of the high bank. Further south the bank is not high as a result of which some parts of pargana Loni are often flooded. The bed of the river is so low in places that irrigation is impracticable and its water is only used for the cultivation of melons which grow on its sandy banks and are much prized for their excellence.

The width of the river is about a furlong during the winter but shrinks to half a furlong in the hot weather when much of the water is drained off by the canals, making it fordable almost everywhere. During the rains the river ranges from a mile to a mile and a half in width.

Drainage

There are several other lines of drainage, the chief being described below.

Abu Nala—This is one of the tributaries of the Kali Nadi (East). It was converted into a channel in 1869 to bring the waters of the Hindan across the Ganga canal for irrigating the pargana of Meerut. The attempt was not successful and the section near Daulatpur was converted into an escape but this project was also abandoned and another channel, the Jani escape, was made. From Kapsarh to the east of the Ganga canal the Nala is connected with a line of drainage which runs southwards by Pabli where it is joined by the Alipur drain. The Nala finally joins the Kali Nadi (East) at the village of Kamalpur, where it is known as the Khodan.

Kirthal Drain—With the help of its tributaries—the Ramla, Mukandpur and Malakpur drains—the Kirthal Drain carries off the rainy water of an area of about fifty square miles lying between the eastern Yamuna

canal and the Nala distributary. The general direction of flow is from north to south and it falls into the Yamuna near Luhari.

Kandhala Drain—This channel serves the area lying between the Kandhala distributary on the west and the Yamuna canal on the east. It takes off from ponds near Kandhala town (in the district of Muzaffarnagar) and flows north to south, crossing the Nala distributary. It drains off the area of the villages of Lumb, Kakripur, Kirthal, Ramala and Budhpur (all in pargana Chhaprauli).

Alium Drain—This drain takes off from the ponds of village Alium (in the district of Muzaffarnagar). Flowing north to south, it falls into the Hindan near village Asara (in tahsil Baghpat).

Alawalpur Drain—This is a tributary of the Yamuna and gets its name from the village situated at the hundredth mile of the Eastern Yamuna canal. The general direction of flow is from north to south. After flowing through the Yamuna *khadar* it falls into the Yamuna near Baghpat. It drains off the area occupied by the villages of Angadpur, Alawalpur, Ahmadpur, Bazidpur, Bijrol, Bam, Bichpari, Barka, Barawadh, Chhacharpur, Gorana, Gadhi, Naurozpur and Sisna (all in tahsil Baghpat).

Lakes and Jhils—True swamps hardly exist in the district but at times wide stretches of water occur along the river beds. There are a few *jhils* of importance in the parganas of Chhaprauli, Kotana, Baraut and Baghpat, the chief being in the *khadars* of the Ganga and the Yamuna. The chief depressions in the district are in Makanpur (in pargana Loni), Kharoli, Pathanpura, Rampur and Sobhapur (all in pargana Meerut) and in Bhikanpur, Sara, Kakra, Khurrampur, Jora, Basantpur, Sainthli and Pasonda (all in tahsil Ghaziabad). Those in pargana Dasna are known locally as *dahars* and *sotis*, in the former category being the Karanpur, Parpa, Sapnawat, Bajhera and Kapurpur *jhils* and in the latter those of Matyala, Kusalia and Rasulpur Sikrodh. The large reservoirs at Dhaulana and Masuri (both in pargana Dasna) are just called *jhils*.

Geology

The alluvial deposits of the Ganga and those of its tributaries cover the whole of the district. The minerals found in the district are reh (which is essentially a mixture of sodium carbonate, sodium chloride and sodium sulphate with traces of calcium and magnesium salts) and *kankar*. Prior to 1833 salt was obtained from the extensive salt-tracts of tahsil Ghaziabad particularly from the lowlying *khadar* lands of the Yamuna in pargana Loni which probably derives its name accordingly.

Reh—This mineral is found in the tahsils of Meerut and Ghaziabad. There are three strings of occurrences in the Meerut tahsil: one is near the village of Panchili Khurd about five miles west of Meerut city, in close proximity to the Ganga canal where there is only an occasional sprinkling of the efflorescence; another is about seven miles north-west of the city in the neighbourhood of Puth Khas where the visible patches are few, only sixteen plots having been located; and the third lies along the left bank of the Hindan between Harra (in tahsil Sardhana) and Nandpura (in tahsil Meerut) where the layers attain a thickness of 7·5 to 10 cm. In tahsil Ghaziabad reh occurs intensively between the villages of Saddiqnagar and Dharaoli Khurd which are located in pargana Loni on the left bank of the Yamuna, the incrustation being almost continuous and about 7·5 cm. thick, the average thickness over the entire area being about 2·5 cm. The northern reh tract of the Loni group has an area of 9,71,098 square metres nearly half of which is covered with visible glistening white reh the average quantity obtained in a year being estimated at 5,296 tonnes. The mineral is also found in a small area in the south-western part of pargana Loni, the amount available being estimated at 2,195 metric tonnes. About 60,694 square metres in the Loni tract are also covered with reh, the amount available being estimated to be 329·2 tonnes per year.

Kankar—*Kankar* occurs in various parts of the district in block as well as nodular form. It is used for construction purposes in canal works and as road metal. The well-known block *kankar* pits are those of Nand pur and Narainpur in tahsil Ghaziabad. Nodular *kankar* is found in all parts of the district specially in the neighbourhood of the towns of Hapur and Ghaziabad.

Climate

During the major part of the year the climate of the district is influenced largely by the prevalence of dry air of the continental type, the summer being intensely hot and the winter cold. It is only during the monsoon months that air of oceanic origin reaches the district, bringing with it increased humidity, cloudiness and rain. Climatically the year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from about the end of November to the beginning of March, is followed by the hot season which continues till about the end of June when the south-west monsoon arrives, the monsoon season lasting till September and the next two months forming the transitional period.

Rainfall—In this district the monsoon winds from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea almost meet, the former having become weak by

the time they reach the district and the latter, when weak or diverted by cyclonic storms in central India, not reaching the district at all. Consequently the monsoon rainfall of the district is light and often uncertain.

The records of rainfall maintained at the seven rain-gauge stations in the district extend to over ninety years and show a marked variation from year to year. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table IV(i) of the Appendix. The rainfall generally increases from south-west to north-east. 73 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season, July being the month with the maximum rainfall. The normal rainfall in the district is 720.2 mm. (28.35"). During the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall was in 1933-1934 when it amounted to 169 per cent of the normal and the lowest in 1907-1908, when it was 45 per cent of the normal. In 12 years (of this fifty year period) of which two were consecutive, the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal and in thirty-eight years the annual rainfall in the district was between 500 and 1,000 mm.

On an average there are, in the district, thirty-seven rainy days (days with rainfall of 2·5 mm. or more) in a year. The heaviest rainfall in twenty-four hours at any station in the district was 393.7 mm. (15.50") at Mawana on September 18, 1880.

A statement regarding the frequency of the annual rainfall in the district is given below for the period 1901-50.

Range in mm.		Number of years	Range in mm.	Number of years
301-400	..	3	801-900	5
401-500	..	5	901-1000	5
501-600	..	6	1001-1100	3
601-700	.	10	1101-1200	0
701-800	..	12	1201-1300	1

Temperature—There is a meteorological observatory at Meerut, the records of which may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the district. A statement regarding the temperature of the district is given in Table IV(ii) of the Appendix. Temperatures start rising from the beginning of March, heralding the onset of the hot season and hot westerly winds (locally known as 'loo') begin to blow from April onwards, the heat often becoming intense in both May and June when the maximum temperature may go up to 46°C. (115°F.) at times.

May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 40·0°C. (104°F.) and the mean daily minimum at 25·3°C. (77·5°F.) though the night temperatures in Junt are higher than those in May. The hot winds usually cease by mid-June and with the advent of the south-west monsoon at the end of June day temperatures drop appreciably but the nights continue to be warm. Day temperatures, however, rise again during breaks in the rains and with the increased moisture in the air the weather is often uncomfortable. The drop in both day and night temperatures (which begins in October, making the weather pleasant) becomes strongly marked after the middle of November. January is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 20.9°C. (69.7°F.) and the mean daily minimum at 8·1°C. (46·5°F.). When the district is in the grip of cold waves (which occur in the wake of western disturbances in the winter months), the minimum temperatures sometimes fall to the freezing-point of water. The lowest minimum temperature recorded at Meerut was 0.6°C. (30.9°F.) on January 31, 1905, and the highest maximum temperature was 46.1°C. (115°F.) on June 13, 1901.

Humidity—The air is dry for the most part of the year. In April and May, which are usually the driest months, the relative humidity is very low particularly in the afternoons. A statement regarding the humidity in the district is given in Table IV(ii) of the Appendix.

Cloudiness—The skies are usually heavily clouded or overcast during the monsoon season, particularly in July and August. During the rest of the year the skies are generally clear or lightly clouded except in the months of January, February and early March when they sometimes become cloudy or are even overcast in association with the passage of western disturbances.

Winds—In the post-monsoon and winter months the winds are generally light but they get stronger in the summer and the monsoon months. Easterly or south-easterly winds predominate in the monsoon season and westerlies or north-westerlies in other seasons. The mean wind speed, in kilometres per hour, for the district is 4·7 in January, 7·7 in February, 6·9 in March, 7·9 in April, 8·9 in May, 9·0 in June, 7·2 in July, 6·6 in August, 6·3 in September, 4·7 in October, 4·2 in November and 3·9 in December, the annual speed being 6·5.

Special Weather Phenomena—The highest incidence of thunder-storms and dust-storms (which are often accompanied by violent squalls) occur between April and June. Some of the thunder-storms are dry, others being accompanied by heavy rain and sometimes even by hail. Thunder-storms sometimes occur in association with western disturbances in the winter months when the district also experiences occasional fogs.

Flora

The district forms part of the northern subtropical deciduous type of vegetation division but as it is devoid of extensive natural vegetative cover it is not possible to attach botanical labels to its forests. The trees generally found here are *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), *siris* (*Albizzia lebbeck*), *imli* (*Tamarindus indica*) and neem (*Azadirachta indica*).

Being extensively developed agriculturally the district has a comparatively small proportion of waste or barren land which is under the control either of the forest department or of the *gaon samajs*, the area under the former being 22,658 acres of which there are 1,585 acres in tahsil Meerut; 2,265 acres in tahsil Hapur; 14,233 acres in tahsil Mawana; 2,722 acres in tahsil Sardhana; 268 acres in tahsil Baghpat, and 1,554 acres in tahsil Ghaziabad. The main areas where some vegetation can be seen are the *khadars* of the Ganga, Yamuna and Hindan and the adjacent *kholas* (ravined strips), the former being covered mostly with *jhau* (Tamarix), coarse grasses such as *munj* (*Sacoharum munj*), *kans* and *patera* (*Typha elephantis*) and straggling bushes of *ber* (*Zizyphus locarous*). The general appearance of the latter coupled with the existence of unpalatable scrubs, indicates that both these areas once enjoyed luxuriant vegetation but it appears that in order to meet the increasing demand for land for purposes of cultivation and grazing they were denuded of their forest growths. Large tracts of these areas have been planted by the forest department with valuable timber and fuel producing species like *shisham*, *arru* (*Alanthus excelsa*), *jamun*, *mahua* (*Madhuca indica*), *siris*, *bahera* (*Terminalia ballerica*), babul (*Acacia arabica*) which is also known locally as *kikar*, etc., the area afforested in the Hastinapur *kholas* being 5,500 acres. This newly established forest has started yielding a revenue of about Rs 20,000 every year by the sale of minor products like *munj* and other grasses, reeds, sticks for brooms, honey and *khajur* (Pholnix) leaves. It is expected that in the coming years these plantations will help to check erosion and will provide fuel and fodder reserves to meet the demands of the local population

Trees of the species mentioned above are found in the thin strips ten to a hundred feet wide with an area of 2,371 acres) on both the banks of the Eastern Yamuna canal, the main Ganga canal and the Anupshahr branch canal as well as along the roads, the canal plantations being managed by the forest department and the roadside plantations by the public works department or the Zila Parishad.

The district is deficient in jungles but is fairly well provided with groves. Ornamental trees found in gardens and groves are usually the *kachnar*, (*Bauhenia variegata*), *gul mohar* (*Poniciana regia*), *ashok* (*Polyalthia longifolia*), *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), *eucalyptus* and *chameli Millingtonia hotensis*). The shrubs and bushes chiefly found in the district are *arua* (*Adatoda vasica*), *hins* (*Caparis horrida*), *panwar* (*Cassia tora*), *madar* (*Calatropis gigantia*), *karaunda* (*Carissa spinarium*) and *makoh* (*Zizyphus oenoplia*) and the chief grasses are *munj*, *kans* and *patera* (*Typha elephantis*), the last named being found in the *khadar* area.

The total area of the district under groves is 10,780 acres, which in tahsil Baghpat cover 2,238 acres; tahsil Meerut has a grove area of 2,117 acres and the tahsils of Mawana, Hapur, Sardhana and Ghaziabad follow with 1,758 acres, 1,657 acres, 1,652 acres and 1,358 acres respectively. The villages with the highest grove acreage are in tahsil Meerut-Abdullahpur with 224 acres, which is noted for its *bers* (wild plums) and Rasulpur Dhaulri with 118 acres which is famous for its mangoes, loquats and peaches. The groves in tahsil Ghaziabad are chiefly in the villages of Muradnagar, Niwari, Asalatpur, Chitori, Aurangabad, Faridnagar, Badshahpur, the last named being well known locally for its mangoes. In tahsil Baghpat the village of Rataul has the highest area 297 acres) under groves and some well-known varieties of the mango, such as Daseheri, Malda, Rataul, and Bombaiya, are grown here in abundance. The villages of Bahadurgarh, Arifpur, Nizampur, Puth and Hasanpur (all in tahsil Hapur) have a large area under groves, the chief products being guava, *ber*, papaya and mango. The chief fruit-producing places in tahsil Mawana are Shahjahanpur, Parichhatgarh, Mawana Khurd and Mawana. Those in tahsil Sardhana are Jualagarh, Kasauli, Sardhana, Daurala and Daulatpur. The commonest tree found in these groves is the mango but the district is noted for many other varieties of fruit-trees, such as the *ber* (*Zizyphus xylocarpus*), the guava and the citrus which cover a large area. Among other fruit-trees of the district are the loquat, papaya, peach, apple and several varieties of plum.

Fauna

Both in the *Mahabharata* and in the works of Kalidas there is mention of huge and dense forests to the north of Hastinapur in which it appears elephants lived in large numbers, the town for this reason perhaps getting the name of Gajapura (city of elephants). This place is known by many other names and it is probably not a mere coincidence that they are mostly synonyms of the word meaning elephant. Wild elephants were to be found in these forests till about the middle of the nineteenth century but

with larger areas being brought under the plough, their domain was usurped and they gradually disappeared. The same fate has befallen another lordly denizen of the jungle the tiger, which is not found in the district today though only a century ago the Ganga *khadar* used to abound with it. The only tiger to be shot in the district during the last six decades was in the Hastinapur *kholas* in January, 1956, which had possibly strayed into the district from the adjoining region of Bijnor.

Among the animals found in the district are the monkey, wolf, hyena, fox and pig. Leopards and hyenas are found occasionally in the *khola* and *khadar* areas of the Ganga. The graceful Indian black buck and the nilgai (blue bull) are common in most parts of the district and so is the ubiquitous jackal. Wild pigs, which in the beginning of the century were found in large numbers in the Ganga *khadar* and also elsewhere, are very scarce now and the old practice of pig-sticking is not indulged in any more.

Birds–Winged creatures of many species inhabit the district. Among the game birds the most common are duck, geese and teal which are found in the Ganga *khadar* and along the Burhganga, the Hindan and the Yamuna. Partridges, both black and grey, are fairly common in the Hapur and Mawana tahsils specially in the Ganga *khadar*. Some of the other birds commonly found in the district are the sun-bird, *nilkanth* (*Coracas bengalensis*), barbet, king-fisher, hornbill, hoopoe (*Upapa epos*), swift, nightjar, hawk-cuckoo, *koel* (*Eudynamis scolopaceus*), crow pheasant, parrot, barn owl, vulture, kite, peafowl, myna, crow, dove, *shikra* (*Astur oadius*), tailor-bird, black drongo, robin, swallow, weaver-bird, babbler, bulbul, pigeon, grouse and quail. The common water-birds are the *sarus* (*Antigone antigone*), coot, snake-bird, adjutent stork, snipe, heron, cormorant, stilt, stork, egret, moorhen, tern and grebe.

Reptile–In the Ganga crocodile garial (*ghariyal*) and turtle are fairly common. The *bamhni* (*Mabuia* sp.), chameleon and house lizard are found everywhere. The other varieties of lizards found here are the *sanda* (*Uramaxsti harwicki*) and *goh* (*Varanus monitor*). About three dozen varieties of snakes are also found in the district, some of which such as Shashker Tapra, are rare. Among the poisonous snakes are the cobra, krait, *teliya kumudi* and *kausra haraurdi* and among the non poisonous are the wolf-snake, pond snake, rat-snake, earth-snake and blind snake, all of which are fairly common. Among amphibians, frogs (*Rena tigrina* and *Bufo melenostictus*) are met with in abundance.

Fish–The Kali Nadi (East), which is only five miles from Meerut city, was rich both in quantity and in variety of fish till about a decade ago

when, owning to the continual flow into its waters of molasses from sugar factories and the refuse from the central distillery in Meerut cantonment, the fish began to die at an early stage of development. Before this pollution of the water, the daily catch from the river was about ten maunds wihch was sufficient for local consumption but now it is practically nil. The fish market of Meerut city now depends on the catch from the Hindan and the Yamuna.

About sixty species of fish are found in the district. Of these the *singhata* (*Mystus seenghala*), *silund* (*Silundia silundia*) *gonch* (*Bagarius bargarius*), *rita* (*Rita rita*), *katla* (*Catla catla*), *maigal* (*Cirrhina reba*) and *rohu* (*Laboe calabasu*) have a good market. The cheap species include singhai (*Hateropneustes fossilis*), *moli* (*Wallago attu*), *vacha* (*Eutropilchthys vashas*), *tengra* (*Mystus tengara*), *bam* (*Mastacembelus armatus*) and *eal* (*Amohiphous cuchia*). The price of fish varies from a rupee to ten rupees per seer.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The beginnings of the history of civilization in the region covered by the present district of Meerut,[1] which lies in the upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab, go back to times considerably anterior to the advent of the Aryans and the rise of Vedic culture. Archaeological excavations (undertaken in 1950-52) of the mound (locally known as Ulta Khera—or upturned habitation—and also as Vidura-ka-tila or the mound of Vidura) at Hastinapur (about five miles west of the Ganga, in tahsil Mawana of this district)[2] revealed various antiquities which are taken as evidence of a succession of cultural periods which this site enjoyed during the past four thousand years or so.

The first stratum (in the mound), which is above the natural soil and below the stratum indicating the next cultural period, represents a habitation characterised by crude ochre-coloured pottery in a 'rolled condition'.[3] This pottery which is the earliest unearthed at Hastinapur is similar in fabric to that which was found in the mound called Rajpur Parsu (situated opposite Hastinapur, across the Ganga)[4] from where the well-known copper hoard, comprising celts and harpoons, was discovered,[5] thus connecting these sites with the copper age civilization of the Indus valley.[6] This, the first known settlement in the district, seems to have been a casual one as it has left only flimsy traces of occupation at the site which seems to have been deserted by the inhabitants of that period well before the arrival of their successors (the Aryans). There appears to have been no cultural overlap between this and the succeeding period.[7]

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[1] The district is named after the headquarters city, the name of which is locally pronounced 'Meratha', said to be the corrupt form of the original name, Mayarashtra. Its origin is ascribed, by one tradition, to Maya, the father-in-law of Ravana (the Rakshasa king of Lanka) and by another to Maya-asura, the superb architect who lived in the times of the Pandava king Yudhishthira. Another traditional name of the city is Mai-dant-ka-Khera (the city of Maya the Rakshasa)

Cf. Atkinson, E. T.:—*Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. III. Meerut Division, (Allahabad, 1876), p. 419;

Fuhrer, A.—*The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, (Allahabad, 1891), p. 10

[2] Lal, B. B.: "Excavations at Hastinapur and other Explorations in the Upper Ganga and Sutlej Basins 1950-52"—*Ancient India* (Bulletin of Archaeological Survey of India, nos. 10 and 11, 1954 and 1955), pp. 8-9

[3] Lal, B. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 1, 11

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 10; Smith, V. A.: "The Copper Age and Pre-historic Bronze Implements of India", *Indian Antiquary*, XXXIV, (1905), pp. 229 ff

[6] *Ibid.*: *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, pp. 186, 196

[7] Lal, B. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 1, 11



Remains of an Ancient Habitation of Hastinapur
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

Similarly excavations and explorations (in 1958)[1] of the mound locally known as Parashurama-ka-Khera or Bhim ka-tila, standing outside the twin villages of Okhlina and Alamgirpur Buzurg (about sixteen miles west of Meerut city in pargana Meerut), have revealed evidence of the existence of four cultural periods with breaks in between.[2] The earliest is represented by the lowest stratum (about six feet thick) which disclosed typical pottery including goblets, beakers, shallow basins, thick platters and troughs, animal figurines and some other objects of terracotta, kiln-burnt bricks, a furnace, mud walls, miniature bowls and bangles of faience, beads of steatite and semi-precious stones, a broken blade of bronze or copper, evidence regarding the use of cloth in the form of its impressions on a clay trough, etc.[3] These antiquities are believed to have belonged to the Harappa phase of the Indus valley culture and point to the site having been a station of that culture in this district.[4] That a number of places in the district, like Meerut, Jharkhand (near the village of Asifabad in pargana Kithore of tahsil Mawana), Loni and Parichhatgarh, are associated by tradition with non-Aryan and probably pre Aryan peoples like the Rakshasas, Asuras and Nagas, seems to corroborate the archaeological evidence.

The next upper (or second) stratum in the mound at Hastinapur was found to contain various proofs of the second occupation of the site and of its culture which was characterised by the prevalence of a distinctive ceramic industry, now called 'painted grey ware'.[5] Among other antiquities discovered in this stratum are ordinary red and red-slipped ware, black-slipped ware, remains of mud brick walls, copper implements like arrow-heads, nail-parers, borers, etc., iron slags (found only in the uppermost levels), weights of chert and jasper, bangles of glass, terracotta animal figurines, a whetstone of slate, beads, styli or knitting needles of bone, bones of horse, pig, cattle, etc., and charred grains of rice.[6] Objects closely similar to these were also discovered from the next upper (or second) stratum in the mound at Okhlina—Alamgirpur Buzurg,[7] indicating a common period for this second phase of the culture of the district. Moreover, the 'painted grey ware', which is the most distinctive feature of the culture of this period and is generally associated with the early Aryan

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[1] *Indian Archaeology* 1958-59—*A Review* (New Delhi, 1959), pp. 50—55

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 52.

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] Lal, B. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 1, 11-18

[6] *Ibid.*, pp. 11—14. Till the discovery of this evidence the history of rice in India (based on direct evidence) went back only to the first century A. D but the discovery at Hastinapur takes it back to at least another thousand years. This record of the use of rice three thousand years ago is probably the oldest in the world. (*Ibid.*; p. 181).

[7] *Indian Archaeology* 1958-59—*A Review*, p. 54

settlers in these parts,[1] has also been found in a number of other ancient sites in the district such as Baghpat, Baleni, Pura, Bisrakh, Barnawa and Muzaffarnagar Saini.[2]

The Ganga and the Yamuna (which respectively form the eastern and the western boundaries of the district) are among the rivers mentioned in the *Rigveda*[3] and the region lying between them is covered by the expanse of country reflected in its hymns.[4] It appears that on entering Madhyadesha (the heart of the Indian subcontinent) the Vedic Aryans established their first settlements in different parts of the district which became the home or the first stronghold of Vedic culture[5] and Brahmanism and the most important seems to have been established at what later came to be known as Hastinapur[6] which for centuries continued to be the chief city not only of this region but of the whole of northern India and figures prominently in the literary traditions of the Jains, the Buddhists and the Hindus.

The Jains say that Hastinapur (or Gajapura) was one of the earliest Indian cities, it being founded in the time of Rishabhadeva (the first *tirthankara*) whose grandson, Somaprabha, was its first ruler, that the kings, Kuru and Hastin, were his descendants and that Shantinatha, Kunthunatha and Arahanatha (the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth *tirthankaras* respectively) were born in and ruled from this city.[7] According to the Buddhists it was the capital of Kuru-rattam, so named because in the days of Mandhata, the emperor of Jambu-dvipa, the inhabitants of Uttara Kuru had come and settled here.[8]

The early history of this region, as gleaned from the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas*, covers the period from Dushyanta and Bharata to the destruction of Hastinapur a few generations after the Mahabharata War.[9] It appears that the Bharatas, one of the most important of the Rigvedic tribes, were the earliest Aryan people to be associated with this region.[10]

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[1] Lal, B. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 9, 150-151

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 138--141; *Indian Archaeology* 1958-59—*A Review*, p. 75

[3] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 242.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 244.

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 252-253: *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, (Delhi, 1955), p. 49; Lal, B. B., *op. cit.*, p. 2.

[6] It has been mentioned in ancient Indian literature under a number of different names. cf. Jain J. P.: *Hastinapur*, (Lucknow, 1955), p. 1; Sircar, D. C.: *Geography of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, p. 6

[7] Jain, J. P. *op. cit.*, pp. 8, 17-18; *Vividha-tirtha-kalpa* (Shantiniketan, 1934), p. 94

[8] Law B. C.: *Tribes in Ancient India*, p. 23 and *Geography of Early Buddhism*, p. 17; Jain, I. P., *op. cit.*, pp. 4, 16

[9] Cf. Pargiter, F. E.: *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition* (London 1922) and *The Purana Text of the Dynasties of Kali Age*, (Oxford, 1913).

[10] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I (Delhi, 1955), pp. 105, 274; Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Ancient India*, (Delhi, 1960), p. 29; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 245

King Dushyanta (born in the line of Puru, the son of Yayati of the Lunar race) who flourished about a couple of generations subsequent to king Sagara of Ayodhya, revived the glory of his dynasty.[1] He married Vishvamitra's daughter, Shakuntala, and their son was Bharata, the great conqueror and emperor, who held sway over the territory extending from the Sarasvati to the Ganga.[2] He is also said to have performed a number of Vedic sacrifices on the banks of the Ganga and the Yamuna and to have made the city, later known as Hastinapur, the capital of his empire. The Pauravas began to be called Bharatas after his time and, according to some accounts, he gave his name to the country which was henceforth called Bharatavarsha.[3]

Fifth in descent from Bharata was king Hastin to whom the foundation of Hastinapur is generally attributed.[4] But as the township had apparently already been in existence for a considerable time, this king probably had the credit of expanding it or of bringing it into prominence and of giving it the name Hastinapur.[5] Of his two sons Ajamidha continued the main line at Hastinapur and Dvimidha founded a new dynasty in what is now the district of Bareilly.[6] Ajamidha had three sons Riksha (the eldest) succeeding him in Hastinapur and the other two respectively founding the North-Panchala and the South-Panchala dynasties.[7]

Among Riksha's descendants, a few generations later, was born Samvarana who is said to have been one of the contestants in the famous Dasharajna (battle of ten kings) and to have fled to Sind after his defeat at the hand of Sudasa (his cousin of the North Panchala dynasty).[8] Later, with the help of the rishi Vasishtha, he recovered his kingdom from Sudasa's grandson.[9]

Samvarana's son and successor, Kuru, was a renowned king who raised the Paurava realm of Hastinapur to great eminence. He is said to have extended his sway as far as Prayag after subduing the intervening South-Panchala territory. Kurukshetra and Kurujangala (respectively the cultivated and uncultivated areas of the Kuru territory) have been regarded as being named after him.[10] He was also celebrated for his righteous rule

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 292.
[2] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, pp. 274-275
[3] *Ibid.*; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I. p. 292
[4] *Mahabharata*, Adi-parva, Ch. 95, v. 84
[5] *Ancient India, op. cit.*, p. 148; *Vividha-tirtha-kalpa, op. cit.*, p. 94; *Hastinapur, op. cit.*, pp. 2-3.
[6] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. 1, p. 292.
[7] *Ibid.*
[8] *Ibid.*, pp. 294-295, 307.
[9] *Ibid.*, pp. 294-295
[10] *Ibid.*, p. 295; Pargiter, F. E.. *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, pp. 76, 281. Lal, B. B., *cit.*, p. 148.

and Kurukshetra was regarded as a religious region. That his successors came to be called Kurus or Kauravas, the term sometimes being applied also to the inhabitants of this region, indicates that he must have left a great impression on the people.[1] The peace and plenty in the Kuru realm, as alluded to in later Vedic literature, were the results of Kuru's extensive conquests and because the good work started by him was continued by his immediate successors.[2]

There is, however, some confusion in the Puranic texts with regard to the rulers of Hastinapur who came after Kuru. The kingdom appears to have declined gradually and there was no one to revive the Kaurava fortunes till the time of Pratipa[3] (either tenth or fifteenth in descent from Kuru)[4] who was a famous king. He was succeeded by Shantanu (the youngest of his three sons) who married Ganga and had by her a son named Devavrata, later celebrated as Bhishma for the vow of celebacy he took to enable his father to marry Satyavati. Of this marriage were born Chitrangada (who died early) and Vichitravirya who succeeded to the throne.[5] Bhishma looked after his young step-brother and, when the latter died, continued to be the guiding spirit of the Kaurava realm of Hastinapur during the next generation.

As of the posthumous sons of Vichitravirya, Dhritarashtra (the eldest) was born blind. Pandu was made king of Hastinapur. They also had a half-brother, Vidura, who became famous for his wisdom.[6] On Pandu's premature death Dhritarashtra assumed the reins of government and appointed Yudhishthira, the eldest of the five sons of Pandu (and the first born in that generation of the Kuru family), crown prince. He himself had a hundred sons of whom Duryodhana was the eldest. Although these cousins were Kauravas (born in the line of Kuru) the term was restricted to the sons of Dhritarashtra, Pandu's sons being called Pandavas.[7]

The fact that the five Pandava brothers usually proved superior to their cousins in their princely accomplishments, coupled with the appointment of Yudhishthira as the heir apparent, aroused the jealousy of the Kaurava brothers who, under the leadership of Duryodhana, set afoot various unsuccessful plots to destroy the Pandavas.[8] Once they built a house of lac at Varanavata (Barnawa in tahsil Sardhana of Meerut district)[9] in which

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[1] *Ibid.*; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 295
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 310.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 295
[4] Lal, B. B., *op. cit.*, p. 148
[5] *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 645
[6] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 296
[7] *Ibid.*
[8] *Ibid.*, p. 300.
[9] Dey, N. L. : *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, p. 26

they plotted to burn the Pandavas to death but the latter, being forewarned by Vidura, escaped unhurt to Panchala where they won for their common wife the princess Draupadi. On hearing of these events Dhritarashtra called them back to Hastinapur and gave them the Khandava forest as their share of the kingdom. In order to build a city there they burnt down the forest but were able to save the life of Maya (an Asura and a famous architect) who in gratitude built for them a wonderful assembly hall and other palaces in the newly founded city of Indraprastha (Indrapat near Delhi).[1] It is said that in lieu of his services Maya was granted some land on which he built for himself the city of Mayarashtra (Meerut) with a strong and high brick fort in it.[2] Baghpat and Barnawa in this district are also identified with two of the five villages given by Dhritarashtra to the Pandavas.[3]

But the Pandavas could not reign in peace. Being humiliated by the Pandavas and consumed with jealousy on the occasion of the Rajasuya sacrifice performed by Yudhishthira in Indraprastha, Duryodhana lured him into playing with him at Hastinapur a game of dice at which the Pandavas lost everything and had to go into exile for thirteen years, the last year to be spent *incognito*.[4] On the expiry of this period the Pandavas tried to get back their lost kingdom by peaceful negotiations, particularly through Krishna who was sent by them to Hastinapur as an ambassador of peace. But Duryodhana rejected Yudhisthira's terms refusing to part with even a particle of earth.[5]

The result was the great Mahabharata War which was fought on the field of Kurukshetra, in which almost all the kingdoms of India took part on one side or the other. It lasted for eighteen days,[6] the entire host of the Kauravas being annihilated and Duryodhana, the leader, himself perishing with all the male kin of his large family except Dhritarashtra. On the side of the Pandavas, the five brothers and Satyaki were the only survivors.[7] This war which is generally believed to have taken place between 1400 B. C. and 1000 B. C.[8] forms the main theme of the great epic, the *Mahabharata*, and is said to have marked the close of the Dwapara Age which was followed, a little later, by the Kali Age. In the Puranic accounts also 'the past' ended and 'the future' began at the close

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[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 77-73
[2] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 418
[3] Dey, *op. cit.*, pp. 25, 77-78, 110, 148
[4] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol 1, pp. 300-301
[5] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. 1, pp. 301-302
[6] *Ibid.*, p. 302
[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 302-303
[8] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. 1, pp. 246, 273, 274; Tripathi, R. S. *op. cit* pp. 61,68 *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I. p. 268.

of this war[1]. The very significance of the term 'Pandavas' as distinct from the term 'Kauravas' was also forgotten soon after the war and the term 'Kurus' alone survived.[2]

Yudhishthira now became king of the Kurus and ruled over his extensive realm from the capital city of Hastinapur. He did not reign long and, after placing Parikshit (his brother Arjuna's grandson and Abhimanyu's posthumous son) on the throne, retired to the forest with his brothers.[3]

Parikshit was well-versed in the science of the duties of a king and was endowed with noble qualities.[4] It is said the people were happy and contented during his time and the kingdom almost 'flowed with milk and honey'.[5] He is even reported to have chased Kali (the embodiment of Kaliyuga) out of his kingdom, which is supposed to be an indication of his excellent and benign rule.[6] The kingdom, with its capital at Hastinapur,[7] extended from the Sarasvati to the Ganga and roughly corresponded to modern Delhi, part of East Punjab and the greater part of the upper Gangetic doab[8] including the whole of the present district of Meerut. About this time the Nagas (who were probably the inhabitants of Gandhara) suddenly rose to power, took possession of Takshashila (under their chief Takshaka) and invaded the kingdom of Hastinapur. In his attempt to counter their attacks Parikshit lost his life.[9] The foundation of Parichhatgarh (in tahsil Mawana) is attributed to this king and the place is also associated with the Nagas.

Janamejaya, Parikshit's son, was a minor at the time of his accession to the throne but he soon grew to be a powerful monarch who re-established the Kuru dominion.[10] In order to avenge his father's death he invaded and conquered Takshashila, slaughtering countless, Nagas, after which he appears to have made that city his headquarters for some time.[11] The possession of Takshashila in the extreme north-west indicates that the intervening Madra (or central Punjab) kingdom was also under the sway of Janamejaya.[12] It was presumably after his victorious campaigns that this

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[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 303-304

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 304

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 300

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 319

[5] Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 45; Raychaudhuri, H. C.: *Political History of Ancient India*, (Sixth ed.), pp. 12-13

[6] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 319

[7] According to the Vedic texts the royal residence was Asandivat which is probably another name of Hastinapur; cf. Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 23

[8] *Ibid.*, pp. 21-22

[9] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, pp. 319, 320

[10] *Ibid.*, p. 320

[11] *Ibid.*; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 36-38

[12] *Ibid.*, p. 38

king held his coronation ceremony once again, performed horse sacrifices and had a dispute with the Brahamanas.[1] Kakshasena, a brother of Janamejaya, seems to have established a separate kingdom at Indraprashta where this junior branch of the Kurus began to flourish and in time excelled the senior branch, becoming the mightiest among the Kurus.[2]

Shatanika (Janamejaya's son) became the next king and was succeeded by his son Ashvamedhadatta.[3] The latter was succeeded by his son, Adhisimakrishna, in whose reign the *Puranas* are said to have been recited for the first time.[4] The *Matsya Purana* and the *Vayu Purana* begin their account of "future kings" after the time of this ruler.[5] During the reign of his son, Nichakshu, the Kuru kingdom of Hastinapur appears to have passed through several calamities. The devastation of crops by locusts (or hailstorms) was probably followed by heavy downpours flooding the region. Consequently not only Hastinapur but the whole of what is now the Meerut district was seriously affected. The Kurus in a body migrated over three hundred miles downstream and settled down in Vatsabhumi with Kaushambi (Kosam near Allahabad) as their capital.[6]

This destruction and desertion of Hastinapur is also corroborated by archaeological evidence which shows that when some six to seven feet of the strata of the second occupational period at this place had come into being, there occurred a great flood in the Ganga, which carried away a considerable portion of the habitation. It is believed that the flood entailed an enormous loss of life and property and the inhabitants seem to have become so distraught that they decided to abandon the site. Consequently Hastinapur remained uninhabited for a couple of centuries or so.[7]

With this second destruction of the city of Hastinapur ends the most glorious period of its history as well as of that of this region which for centuries had been the main centre of Aryan civilization. The Kurus are said to have been pre-eminent in the later Vedic age[8] and, according to some scholars, the main if not the earliest part of the *Rigveda* was in all probability composed in the region in which their territories lay.[9] The

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[1] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 38
[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 44, 46
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 49
[4] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 269; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 321
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] *Ibid.*; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp 49, 45; Pargiter, F. F.: *The Purana Text of the Dynasties of the Kali Age*, p. 5; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 275
[7] *Ancient India*, *op. cit.*, pp. 14-15, 28.
[8] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 252.
[9] *Ibid.*, p. 387

Panchalas were their cousins and close allies and the Kuru-Panchalas are often referred to as a united people. In the performance of their sacrifices they are said to have observed the minutest details, their Brahmanas are said to have been celebrated for their learning and their kings to have been model rulers who undertook military operations in the right season, setting out on their campaigns in autumn and returning in summer. The people themselves were an example of good manners and speech. The *Samhitas* and *Brahmanas* seem to have taken definite form among these Kuru-Panchalas.[1] 'Curds, stirred drink or liquor' are said to have been their favourite beverages.[2]

The city of Hastinapur was evidently then at the height of its glory and has been described as a storehouse of wonders.[3] It is said that it extended for miles (twenty-one or forty-eight yojanas)[4] along the western bank of the Ganga and had its different *muhallas* (localities) in what are now Bahsuma, Mawana, Baksar, Parichhatgarh and Garhmukteshwar; the village of Saini (Muzaffarnagar Saini) marked the site of its *senadvara* (military gate); in Puth was located the pleasure garden of its princes; the cattle were housed in Gauhra, the elephant stable in Gajapura and the horse stable in Kharkhauda; Makhanpur was the royal dairy; and Barnawa was an outlying fortress and Meerut a suburb.[5] In fact, after the Mahabharata War, Hastinapur came to be the outpost of the Kshatriva kingdoms of north India.[6]

After its desertion by the main line of the Kurus, the district seems to have been held by their junior branch (the Abhipratarinas) which ruled from Indraprastha.[7] But though the Kurus of this region continued to enjoy their ancient reputation for deep wisdom and sound health and contracted matrimonial alliances with the Yadavas, the Bhojas and the Panchalas,[8] they played a minor part in politics during the age which followed.[9] The earlier monarchical form of government of the Kurus also seems to have given place to a republic, at least in this region.[10]

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 259; Tripathi. R. S., *op. cit.*, p. 49; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, pp. 104, 106

[2] Raychaudhury, *op. cit.*, p. 39

[3] *Vividha-tirtha-kalpa*, p. 94

[4] Jain, J. P., *op. cit* , p 1

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 1 2; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p 12; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 354, 355, 361, 397, 398, 418, 426

[6] Pargiter, F. E.: *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, p. 285

[7] Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 46; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 320

[8] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 10-11.

[9] Raychaudhury, *op. cit.*, pp. 48, 70

[10] *Ibid.*, p 134; *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 11

About the beginning of the sixth century B. C. occupation of the site of Hastinapur is believed to have been resumed by a people who had now completely given up the 'painted grey ware' but had developed another remarkable class of pottery, the 'northern black polished ware',[1] and was definitely iron-using.[2] Among other things punch-marked and uninscribed cast coins of copper and silver and well-executed human and animal figurines of terracotta have been discovered from the strata (in the mound at Hastinapur) representing the third occupational period of that city.[3]

It is very likely that on its being re-inhabited the city tried to resume its political status and became the seat of government under a branch of the Kurus as this realm has been mentioned among the Solasa Mahajanapadas (sixteen premier states) of the times of Mahavira and Buddha as the Kuru-janapada with its capital at Hastinapur[4] which figures as one of the ten capital cities of ancient India.[5] The state, however, seems to have now taken the form of a *sangha* (republican federation) of the several Kuru principalities which had sprung up in this region.[6] Mahavira is said to have visited Hastinapur and to have preached to its raja, Shivaraja, whereas in Buddha's time the Kuru country was ruled by a titular chieftain named Kauravva.[7]

About the middle of the fourth century B. C. this realm of the Kurus was put an end to by the Nanda king (probably Mahapadma) who has been described (in the *Puranas*) as the exterminator of the Kshatriya race and who, by uprooting the Kurus, extended his empire over this region.[8] The Nandas, in their turn, were overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya (*circa* 324 B. C.) who ruled over a vast empire including almost the whole of India.[10] It was towards the end of his reign or the beginning of that of his successor, Bindusara, that practically the whole of the city of Hastinapur was burnt down in a widespread conflagration.[11] Thus in the time of the emperor Asoka (*circa* 273-236 B. C.) Hastinapur was no more in existence, its place having been taken probably by Meerut which had come into prominence—a possibility which is borne out by the fact that one of

[1] Lal, B. B., *op. cit.*, p. 15
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 1.
[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 16-17
[4] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 1; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 133; Jain, J. P., *op. cit.*, p. 8, f.n. 24
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] Raychaudhary, *op. cit.*, p. 134; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 54
[7] Jain, J. C. : *Bharat-ke-Prachina Jain Tirth* (Varanasi, 1952). p. 5
[8] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 30
[9] *Ibid.*, pp. 32-33; *A. Comprehensive History of the India*. Vol. II. pp. 5, 131 132, Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 233-234.
[10] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 58, 61.
[11] Lal B. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 17, 22.

his famous monolithic pillars was erected in the vicinity of this town, the first six edicts (now designated the pillar edicts) being inscribed on it twenty-six years after his coronation.[1] The pillar[2] exhibits to perfection the art of dressing, chiselling and shaping stone and its polish is the despair of modern craftsmen. The fabrication of this huge pillar (about fifty tons in weight and more than thirty feet in height) probably at or near Pataliputra and its conveyance 600 miles to Meerut, bear testimony to the skill and resources of the stone-cutters and engineers of the Maurya age.[3] The original height of the shaft is estimated to have been about 32·6 feet and that of the polished portion about 32 feet; the upper diameter of the smooth portion was 29·5 inches and its lower diameter 38 inches, giving a diminution of 0·2 inches per foot.[4] These edicts relate to his dharma which, according to them, consisted in sinning the least, practising the maximum amount of good, non-slaughter of animals and non-injury to all creatures, liberality and seemly behaviour towards friends, acquaintances and relatives and towards the Brahmana and Shramana ascetics, hearkening to father and mother and to elders and so on.[5] Asoka's greatness lay in his early and clear-eyed recognition of the true scale of human values and in his endeavour to rouse India to listen to the call to a high moral effort. In the second of these edicts he says, "This record relating to Dharma has been caused to be written by me on stone for the purpose that people may act according to it and that it may endure for a long time; and he who will act thus will do what is meritorious."

Whether Asoka's successors and the Shungas, who supplanted the Mauryas, had any hold over this district is not known. About the beginning of the second century B. C. Hastinapur was peopled once again and it remained inhabited till about the close of tht third century A. D.[6] The material discovered from the strata (in the mound) representing this period generally characterises the Shunga-Kushana levels of north Indian sites[7] and proves the existence at that time in this region of an exclusively red ware industry with wheel-turned pots—often having stamped and incised

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[1] Sircar, D. C.: *Inscriptions of Asoka*, (Delhi, 1957). pp. 29, 67-73; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 71-72, 78

[2] It was subsequently removed by Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88 A. D.) to Delhi and is known as the Meerut pillar

[3] Cf. Elliot and Dowson, *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. III, p. 358; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, (Delhi, 1958). pp. 187, 590; Cunningham, Gen. A.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, p. 168; Fuhrer, *op cit.*, p 11; Atkinson. *op. cit.*, pp. 318-319, 413 414

[3] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 86, 87; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 89, 91

[4] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 318

[5] Sircar, *op. cit.*, p. 67—73; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 34

[6] Lal, B. B, *op. cit.*, p. 22

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 12-A



Terracotta Female Bust (of Sunga Period), Hastinapur
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

decorations—and of well-planned streets with houses built of burnt bricks and equipped with drains, baths, platforms, etc. The more important of the finds are iron tools and implements, numerous terracotta figurines, stone artefacts, rings, beads, talismans and ivory objects, inscribed pots and clay seals and coins.[1] In this period the art of making moulded and hand-modelled terracotta figurines seems to have reached its high-water-mark in these parts. One of the specimens is the bust of a bejewelled woman of graceful form and features, with a bird (pecking at some foliage) seated on her right hand.[2] A still more remarkable specimen is the torso of the Bodhisattva Maitreya, a sublime yet graceful figure which is judged to be an excellent piece of art and, it is said, can easily be placed amongst the best terracottas of the period found anywhere in the country.[3]

The numismatic evidence discovered here in the form of five coins of the rulers of Mathura, of which two bear the name of King Sheshadatta[4] indicates that in the second-first centuries B. C. this region might have been included in their dominions. Struck on copper, these coins have on the obverse the Lakshmi figure usually appearing on the coinage of the kings of Mathura of that period.[5] About a dozen rulers (with names ending in 'datta') are known to have ruled from Mathura in those two centuries and may have been, in the beginning, vassals of the Shungas.[6]

After this dynasty of the Mathura kings had been ousted from Mathura by the Sakas about the middle of the first century B. C.,[7] the Meerut region seems to have been occupied by the Yaudheyas as the next series of coins discovered from Hastinapur consists of six 'bull-and-elephant' type of Yaudheya coins[8] which are believed to have been the earliest among the Yaudheya series and may be dated a little before or after the beginning of the Christian era.[9] The republican tribe of the warlike Yaudheyas had grown powerful in the latter part of the first century B. C. and in the first century A. D. it was ruling over eastern Punjab as also over the adjoining tracts of Uttar Pradesh, which most probably included the region covered by the present district of Meerut. They had successfully withstood the Saka onslaught but in the second century A. D they appear to have sub-

[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 17-19
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 18
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 22, 109
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 101: Smith, V. A.: *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, (Oxford 1906), p 192; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p 474
[6] *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 108, 184
[7] *Ibid.*, p. 271
[8] Lal, B B., *op. cit.*, p. 101
[9] *Ibid.*, Smith, *op cit*, p. 165

mitted to the Kushanas.[1] Ten imitation copper coins of the Kushana king, Vasudeva (whose rule ended shortly after 176-77 A. D.), believed to have been issued by one of his successors,[2] probably Vasudeva II (*circa* 210—230 A. D.)[3] have also been discovered from Hastinapur[4] and are ascribed to about the first half of the third century A. D.[5]

The Kushanas soon lost effective control over north-western India and the Yaudheyas grew still more powerful in the third century A. D. It has been suggested that they were especially responsible for extirpating the Kushana rule from eastern Punjab[6] and consequently from the Meerut region. They ruled independently till they were brought to submission by the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta, about the middle of the fourth century.[7]

Thereafter the district continued to form part of the Gupta empire till the beginning of the sixth century and formed part of the Antarvedi *vishaya* (province) comprising the region between the Ganga and the Yamuna and that between Prayag and Hardwar, which in 466 A. D. was being ruled by the *vishayapati* (provincial governor) Sharvanaga (a Naga chief), probably directly under the emperor Skandagupta.[8]

During the sixth century the district seems to have been under the domination of the Maukharis of Kannauj who first ruled as feudatories of the Guptas and later, in the second half of the century, as independent kings.[9] In the first half of the seventh century it formed part of the empire of Harshavardhana (606-647 A. D.)[10] after whose demise, for about half a century, anarchy and confusion reigned in northern India.[11] Order was once again restored by King Yashovarman of Kannauj and the district seems to have been included in his dominions during the first half of the eight century.[12]

About the middle of that century a dynasty of Tomara Rajputs established itself at Delhi[13] and its rajas seem to have extended their sway over

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[1] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 165-167; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 255.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 247.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 249
[4] Lal, B. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 101-102.
[5] *Ibid.*; Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 84
[6] *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 166, 168; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 249, 255
[7] *Ibid.*, p. 256
[8] Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 537, 561; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 170
[9] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 68.
[10] *Ibid.*, pp. 112-113.
[11] *Ibid.*, p. 124.
[12] *Ibid.*, pp. 128—131.
[13] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 110



Terracotta Bodhisattva Maitreya (c. 3rd Century A.D.), Hastinapur
(By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India)

the adjoining region of Meerut. Local tradition associates King Ahiharana Tomara (founder of Baran or Bulandshahr) with Barnawa[1] (in tahsil Sardhana); the village of Bhadsana (in pargana Puth of tahsil Hapur) is said to have been founded by Bhadpal, the tenth king of the Tomar line of Delhi;[2] and the founding of Phalauda (in tahsil Mawana) is attributed to Phalgu, a Tomar, whose descendants are said to have been in possession of this place till they were treacherously uprooted by the early Muslim raiders under Mir Surkh, a native of Mazendaran.[3]

During the ninth and tenth centuries the greater part of northern India was under the empire of the Gurjara Pratiharas of Kannauj and it was most probably in the reign of King Bhoja (*circa* 836-882 A. D.) that the Tomara rajas of Delhi acknowledged his supremacy after which they ruled over their territories (including the district of Meerut) as mere feudatories.[4] In the latter half of the tenth century, however, the power of the Gurjara Pratiharas began to decline rapidly, taking advantage of which the Tomaras probably became independent.[5] But they soon came into conflict with the Chauhans of Shakambhari who, in the third quarter of that century, won a victory over the Tomara chief Salavana.[6]

In this confusion Haradatta, a Dor chieftain, captured Meerut, Koil and Baran and he is said to have held all the land between Meerut and Koil.[7] He appears to have been a person of considerable eminence and to have founded, about 983 A.D., the town of Hapur (called Harapur or Harrpur after him).[8] He is also given the credit of building the famous fort of Meerut which, according to the *Taj-ul-Maasir* of Hasan Nizami, was "one of the celebrated forts of the country of Hindostan, for the strength of its foundation and superstructure and its ditch which was as broad as the ocean and fathomless".

The historian Firishta says that Mahmud of Ghazni, in his ninth expedition (about 1019 A.D.), captured this place but that it was ransomed by its ruler, Haradatta, for 25,000 dinars and fifty elephants[10] and, according to a local Kamboh tradition, the Jama Masjid of Meerut was built in 410 A.H. (1019 A.D.) by Hasan Mahdi, a Kamboh, who was a

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[1] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 361, 84
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 258.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 420. Recently several massive panels of grey sandstone beautifully sculptured in the style of the Khajuraho art of the 10th-11th centuries and apparently the remains of some big Siva temple were found lying in this village (Phalauda), indicating the extension of the influence of that art to this region
[4] *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. IV. pp. 32, 110
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 38.
[6] *Ibid.* p. 111.
[7] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 84.
[8] *Ibid.*, p. 384; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 10.
[9] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II. p. 219.
[10] *Ibid.*, p. 458; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 320, 414.

vizir of that sultan.[1] But authentic history disproves the fact of Mahmud's ever having come to Meerut and only indicates that in December, 1018 A.D., Mahmud reached the Yamuna, crossed it and avoiding Delhi pursued his march straight to Baran (Bulandshahr), that its ruler Haradatta fled from the fortress leaving the garrison to make what terms it might with the invader, that Hardatta's men propitiated the sultan by the surrender of a great quantity of treasure and thirty elephants and that the sultan then passed on to Mahaban.[2] Rashid-ud-din, however, quoting Al-Biruni (a courtier of Mahmud of Ghazni) refers to Meerut as being ten *parsangs* (about forty-four miles) distant from Ahar (in district Bulandshahr) and the same distance from Panipat.[3] Tradition associates Meerut, like many other places in northern India, with the legendary expedition of the equally legendary Muslim hero Sayyid Salar Masaud Ghazi,[4] an episode not credited by modern historians.

The district appears to have remained immune from Muslim invasions till 1192 when its greater part, particularly that to the south-west, was held by the Dor rajas, the successors of Haradatta.[5] The northern part had long been held by the Tagas[6] who trace their descent from certain Brahmanas who were patronised by the Kuru king Janamejaya (on the occasion of his serpent sacrifice) but who subsequently became cultivators.[7] The Tagas were driven to the south and east by the Jats who entered the district in the north-west, settled in what are now the parganas of Chhaprauli, Kotana and Baraut and subsequently spread throughout the district.[8] It is said that there is no community in the State whose history has given rise to more conjecture than that of the jats.[9] In Meerut they claim to be the descendants of one Jaswant Singh and, according to one tradition, they came from Jaisalmer about 1,200 years ago.[10] The Gujars, who were the remnants of the Gujara Pratiharas, seem to have driven the Tagas southward from the north-eastern parts of the district.[11] Among other early settlers were the Ahirs[12] of Sardhana and Khekra and the Mina Meos[13] in the southern parts of the district.

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[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 292, 406; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 11

[2] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 18-19; Elliot and Dowson, *op cit.*, Vol. II (*Tarikh-i-Yamini*), p. 42.

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 62

[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 519; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 320

[5] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 320

[6] *Ibid.*

[7] *Ibid*, pp. 264, 507—510

[8] *Ibid.*, pp. 261, 320, 394; Beames, John (Ed.): *Memoirs on the History, Folklore, and Distribution of the Races of North-Western Provinces of India*, (amplified edition of H. M. Elliot's *Supplemental Glossary of Indian Terms*), Vol. I, p. 300.

[9] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 262

[10] *Ibid.*, pp. 261, 262

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 263

[12] *Ibid.*, p. 303

[13] *Ibid.*, p. 265

In spite of the prolonged Tomara—Chauhan struggle the Tomaras continued to rule from Delhi till about the middle of the twelfth century when they were completely overthrown by the Chauhan king Vigraharaja III Visaladeva of Ajmer and Shakambhari.[1] From the village of Rataul (in tahsil Baghpat) a broken copper plate inscription was discovered about seventy-five years ago, its donor being said to have been Chahadadeva, the chief heir-apparent of the Lord of Shakambhari'.[2] This Chahadadeva appears to be the same as Someshvara, the father of Prithviraja Chauhan and the successor of Vigraharaja III, the conqueror of Delhi. The two big stone images of Jain *tirthankaras* which were discovered from the jungle near Hastinapur (one now being in the temple of that place and the other in that of Bahsuma) and which according to the inscriptions on the pedestals were installed at Hastinapur in Vikram Samvat 1233 (1176 A. D.) by some lay devotees from Ajmer,[3] lend support to the view that after conquering Delhi the Chauhans extended their sway over parts of Meerut district.

About the time of Prithviraja of Delhi the power of the Dor Rajputs began to wane and probably at the instance of that king his general, the Gahlot chief Govinda Rao, with the help of the Mina Meos, dislodged the Dors from the south of Meerut.[4] Govinda Rao had his headquarters at Dehra[5] and Prithviraja himself is said to have built a fort at Loni (both in tahsil Ghaziabad).[6]

A few months after Prithviraja's defeat in the battle of Taraori in 1192, Muhammad Ghori's general, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, advanced on Meerut and laid siege to its fort.[7] It is said that Qutb-ud-din marched from Kohram "and when he arrived at Mirat . . . an army joined him, sent by the dependent chiefs of the country".[8] The Rajput chiefs put up a brave and strong resistance while Prithviraja's brother, Hemraj, harassed the besiegers from outside, but to no avail. Meerut fell into the hands of the invaders and became their first outpost in the region east of the Yamuna.[9] The fort was captured and a kotwal was appointed to occupy

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1 *The History and Culture of the Indian People,* Vol. IV, p. 111

2 *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Supplementary Notes and Statistics.* B. Vol.—Meerut, (Allahabad, 1917), pp. 18-19

3 Jain, J. P., *op. cit.,* p. 11.

4 Atkinson, *op. cit ,* pp. 258-259, 265.

5 *Ibid.,* p. 259.

6 *Ibid.,* p. 400; Fuhrer, *op. cit.,* p. 10.

7 *The Cambridge History of India,* Vol. III, pp. 40-41

8 Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians,* Vol. II, p. 219 (Translation of extracts from Hasan Nizami's *Taj-ul-Maasir*)

9 *The Cambridge History of India,* Vol. III, p. 41

it with his troops and some temples were converted into mosques.[1] A mosque built by Qutb-ud-din still bears his name.[2]

When Malik Kashlu Khan Ulugh-i-Azam presented himself at court in June, 1255, the sultan, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, conferred the *aqta* of Meerut on him.[3] He successfully suppressed the Hindu chiefs of the neighbouring territories. In 1258 he contracted an internal disease of which he died in Meerut on July 13, 1259.[4]

Ghayas-ud-din Balban (1266-1287) built a mosque (Dargah Sharif) at Garhmukteshwar in 1283 as is evident from an Arabic inscription on one of its walls.[5] A coin of Balban has also been discovered in the excavations made at Hastinapur about ten years ago.[6] As the people of the doab and of Mewat were in constant rebellion against the sultans of Delhi during the latter half of the thirteenth century, it is likely that the inhabitants of the district, including the Meos (who had already settled down in the southern parganas), also took an active part in harassing the officers of the sultans.[7] It is presumable that it was for this reason that a strong man was appointed fief-holder of Meerut. It is said that the Kalwars of Meerut (a caste engaging in liquor) used to take to Sultan Kaiqubad (1288-90) presents of scented wine which was two or three years old.[8]

When marching from Kara to capture the throne of Delhi, Ala-ud-din Khalji's progress was impeded near Baghpat in 1296 as the Yamuna was in spate. He had to encamp there and to wait for the flood to subside.[9] Towards the end of his reign, when he fell seriously ill, his son, Khizr Khan, took a vow that he would go on foot on a pilgrimage to Hastinapur if his father got well. Accordingly when the sultan began to recover, the prince started on his journey but made the mistake of not visiting his father before his departure. When, after having completed his mission, he was on the way back to Delhi and had passed the town of Meerut, he was served with the sultan's orders depriving him of the royal

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[1] Hasan Nizami: *Taj-ul-Maasir* (English translation of extracts by Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 219).

[2] Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 11.

[3] Minhaj Siraj.: *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* (Hindi translation of extracts by Rizvi—*Adi Turk Kaleen Bharat*, p. 52).

[4] Minhaj Siraj: *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* (*Adi Turk Kaleen Bharat*, p. 80).

[5] Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 9.

[6] *Ancient India*. *Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey of India*, Nos. 10 and 11, 1954 and 1955.

[7] Ziya-ud-din Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi* (Hindi translation of extracts by Rizvi; *Adi Turk Kaleen Bharat*, p. 164).

[8] *Ibid*, p. 232.

[9] Ziya-ud-din Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi* (*Khalji Kaleen Bharat*, p. 44).

insignia and banishing him.[1] Under this sultan a uniform system of revenue was applied to Meerut, Kol, Baran and other units of the doab which were included in the *khalsa* lands (crown lands) reserved for the maintenance of the army.[2]

During the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq, Tarmashirin, a powerful Mongol chief, invaded Meerut in 1328-29 with a considerable force. The people of the place took shelter in the fort and under the sultan's orders Yusuf (an officer) hastened to the rescue with a force of 10,000 men.[3] A fierce battle took place at the gates of the fort in which the Mongols were defeated, several of their important men (including Tarmashirin's nephew) being taken captive, the rest fleeing back to their country.[4] In 1331-32 the sultan levied heavy taxes in the Meerut region and other parts of the doab[5] and treated the whole area as a hostile country. The raiyats were unable to meet the demand and abandoned their holdings. Their life and property were no more secure and they fled to the jungles where they were hunted like wild beasts. The severe famine which followed, lasting for seven years, greatly worsened the condition of this region.

When on a hunting expedition about the year 1364 Firoz Shah Tughluq's attention was attracted by the famous Asoka pillar standing in the vicinity of the town of Meerut, he ordered its removal to Delhi. The inhabitants of the place and of the neighbourhood packed it carefully in silk-cotton and a forty-two wheeled trolley was specially made for its conveyance. Thousands of people, military officers and slaves were employed in its transportation, the sultan himself accompanying it to Delhi where it was re-erected in the Kushk-i-Shikar (hunting-palace).[6]

In 1390 the fort of Meerut was used as a state prison by Muhammad Shah Tughluq for interning Abu Bakr, his nephew and rival to the throne, who eventually died there.[7]

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[1] Amir Khusrau: *Dewal Rani and Khizr Khan* (Hindi translation of extracts by Rizvi: *Khalji Kaleen Bharat*, pp. 174-175): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 119.

[2] Ziya-ud-din Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi* (Hindi translation of extracts by Rizvi: *Khalji Kaleen Bharat*, p. 90).

[3] Isami: *Futuh-us-Salatin* (Hindi translation of extracts by Rizvi: *Tughluq Kaleen Bharat*, Part I, p. 108).

[4] Isami: *Futuh-us-Salatin* (Hindi translation of extracts by Rizvi: *Tughluq Kaleen Bharat*, Part I, p. 109); *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 149.

[5] Ziya-ud-din Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi* (Hindi translation of extracts by Rizvi; *Tughluq Kaleen Bharat*, Part I, pp. 40-41, 47 and 49)

[6] Shams Siraj Afif: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi* (*Tughluq Kaleen Bharat*, Part II, pp. 126-127).

[7] Yahia bin Ahmad: *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi* (*Tughluq Kaleen Bharat*, Part II, p. 219).

Timur, king of Samarqand and the most powerful of Central Asian monarchs of his times, made a plundering expedition into India in the winter of 1398 and, devastating the territories which he traversed and crossing the Yamuna on December 9, reached Loni (in tahsil Ghaziabad) and encamped outside the fort for the night. The fort was held by Maimun (on behalf of Mahmud Tughluq) who made preparations for a brave resistance. Most of the Hindus living inside the fort destroyed their families and their possessions by burning their houses. Next day Timur ordered an assault on the fort which was successful and everyone in the fort, except the Saiyids, was put to the sword and the fort was set fire to[1]. As there was good pasture land in the neighbourhood he made Loni the headquarters of his army and began preparations to attack Delhi from there. He had collected in his camp about a lakh of adult male Hindu captives. When Mallu, Mahmud Tughluq's minister, counter-attacked Timur's rearguard during one of the latter's raids on Delhi, these captives could not but express their hopes at the prospect of being rescued. Becoming apprehensive of the presence of such a large number of disaffected persons within his camp, Timur ordered, on December 12 or 13, that all of them be massacred and their women and children be enslaved.[2]

After having sacked and devastated Delhi, he despatched on January 6, 1399, three men to gather intelligence about the fort of Meerut and its defence. Two days later he heard from them that it was among the most famous in India, that it was held by three officers of the sultan (of whom two were Muslims and one a Hindu) who with a large Hindu force had entrenched themselves in it and were not likely to submit unless attacked with great vigour and that they had had the effrontery to say that even Tarmashirin had not been able to subdue the fort. At this Timur marched to Meerut at the head of 10,000 horsemen, reaching the precincts of the fort on the afternoon of January 9. That night the invaders dug ditches to undermine the fort's defences and stormed it the next day, Sarai Bahadur being the first to climb the walls with the assistance of ropes and ladders. The officers inside the fort fought bravely but the Hindu officer was killed, the other two being taken captive. The next day the remaining Hindus were put to the sword and their womenfolk and children were enslaved.[3] The towers and bastions of the fort were razed to the ground, the houses of the Hindus were set on fire and the important buildings were destroyed. The wood used to prop

[1] Sharaf-ud-din Ali Yazdi: *Zafarnama* (*Tughluq Kaleen Bharat*, Part II, pp. 252-258)

[2] *Ibid.*, Part II, p. 254; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p 197.

[3] Sharaf-ud-din Ali Yazdi: *Zafarnama* (*Tughluq Kaleen Bharat*, Part II, pp. 260-261)

up the mines was also set fire to and all the prisoners were flayed alive.[1]

Timur sent a division of his army towards the Yamuna with orders to put to the sword all the Hindus on the route and to destroy their farms and villages. A second division was despatched probably along the Kali Nadi and a third, led by him, marched towards the Ganga (in a north-easterly direction) and encamped for the night in the village of Mansura (probably Mansuri, beyond Incholi in pargana Meerut) six kos distant from Meerut. The next day he arrived in the village of Firozpur (probably Firozpur Saifpur to the north of Bahsuma and near the right bank of the Ganga).

After having fought a battle on January 12 in which he is said to have captured and destroyed forty-eight large boats full of Hindus, he crossed the river near Tughluqpur (in district Muzaffarnagar), leaving the district of Meerut a vast waste. The condition of the people was worsened by famine and pestilence which followed.

After his departure Meerut became for a time the headquarters of a pretender to the throne of Delhi (Nusrat Shah, the sultan's cousin) who remained there till he was joined by Adil Khan with a small force, after which he went away to Delhi.

During the regime of the Saiyid kings (1411-51) the whole of the doab (including the district) remained in a state of turbulence and towards the end of the period the region from Sambhal to Loni was held by Darya Khan Lodi.[2] In 1479 Husain Sharqi, the sultan of Jaunpur, attacked Sambhal (in district Moradabad), took its governor prisoner and marched upon Delhi by way of Meerut. In order to repulse him Buhlul Lodi despatched his army towards Meerut and it encountered the Sharqi forces somewhere in the district but ultimately peace was concluded and the Sharqi ruler withdrew.[3] It appears that during the period of the Lodi sultans the district remained in their undisturbed possession and after the battle of Panipat in 1526 it passed into the hands of Babur. Under the sultans of Delhi the district, which lay in the region then called Miyan-e-Doab, seems to have witnessed considerable political activity as it was not far from Delhi, the capital city. When Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun at the battle of Kannauj in 1540 and conquered the kingdom of Delhi, the district passed into his hands. Two years later, when he was engaged in the siege of Kalinjar, Alam Khan Miana raised a

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[1] *The Autobiography of Timur* (English translation by Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, p. 60).

[2] Niamat-ullah: *Makhzan-i-Afghani* (English translation by Niredbbhushan Roy, p. xv).

[3] *Ibid.*, Nizam-ud-din Ahmad: *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari* (English translation by B. De, Vol. I, pp. 348-349).

revolt in the Meerut region, ravaging the country in the neighbourhood but he was defeated and killed in battle near Sirhind where he seems to have gone on a raid with the Meerut levies.[1] When Humayun returned to India in 1555-56 and got back the throne of Delhi he appointed Ali Quli Khan governor of Meerut and Sambhal,[2] an office he continued to hold for several years. In 1565, however, he raised the standard of revolt, marched through Meerut on his way to Manikpur and began to oppress the people. Majnu Khan Qaqshal, an experienced soldier, who was commissioned by Akbar to quell the rebellion, was able to do so but the rebel governor was pardoned at the intercession of Munim Khan.[3] It is said that Jalalabad (in tahsil Ghaziabad) was named after Akbar whose first name was Jalal-ud-din. When Akbar halted at this place in 1581 on his return from Kabul and on his way to Delhi, Khwaja Muhammad Husain, one of the trusted amirs of Mirza Muhammad Hakim (Akbar's half-brother and governor of Kabul) also went there and paid his respects to the emperor.[4]

During the reign of Akbar almost the whole of the present district of Meerut was part of the subah of Delhi, all the present-day parganas except that of Sardhana (which lay in the sirkar of Saharanpur) being included in the sirkar of Delhi. The *mahals* of Meerut, Barnawa, Hastinapur, Sarawa, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur and Jalalabad formed part of Meerut. The *mahal* of Sardhana formed a separate unit and included a large portion of the present district of Muzaffarnagar. The *mahals* of Loni, Dasna, Baghpat, Baraut, Kotana, Chhaprauli and Tanda Phugana were included in the *dastur* of Delhi and *mahal* Puth in the *dastur* of Baran (Bulandshahr). These sixteen mahals, which roughly correspond to the present-day parganas of the district, had a cultivated area of 23,50,289 bighas and were assessed to a revenue of 3,57,11,346 dams.[5] The north-western portion of the present district comprising the tahsil of Baghpat, constituted at that time the *mahals* of Baghpat, Jalalpur Baraut, Chhaprauli, Tanda Phugana and Kotana. The *mahal* of Baghpat had a cultivable area of 2,00,515 bighas, yielded a revenue of 35,82,368 dams and was owned by Brahmanas and Chauhans who contributed a

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[1] Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians* (Translation of extracts from Abbas Khan Sarwani's *Tarikh-i-Shershahi*, Vol. IV, p. 407).

[2] Abul Fazl: *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. Beveridge, Vol. II, p. 71; Nizam-ud-din Ahmad: *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, translated into English by B. De, Vol. II, p. 186

[3] Abul Fazl: *The Akbarnama*, Vol. II, pp. 377-78

[4] Badaoni, A. Q. : *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, translated into English by W. H. Lowe, Vol. II, pp. 304-305

[5] Abul Fazl: *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. S. Jarrett Vol. II, pp. 291-293, 297

contingent of 20 cavalry and 200 infantry; the *mahal* of Jalalpur Baraut had a cultivated area of 42,062 bighas and yielded a revenue of 10,01,875 dams. It was held by the Jats and contributed the same number of horse and double the infantry; Chhaprauli had a cultivable area of 32,701 bighas and yielded a revenue of 11,38,759 dams. It was also held by the Jats and contributed the same number of horse and 300 foot; Tanda Phugana had a cultivated area of 51,669 bighas and paid a revenue of 12,89,306 dams and contributed a military contingent of 25 cavalry and 200 infantry and was owned by the Jats; Kotana had a cultivated area of 91,706 bighas which yielded a revenue of 14,23,779 dams. It was also held by the Jats and contributed 20 horse and 150 foot.[1]

The tahsil of Ghaziabad constituted the *mahals* of Dasna, Jalalabad and Loni. Jalalabad had a cultivated area of 96,189 bighas, yielded a revenue of 13,33,711 dams and was held by the Jats who contributed 50 horse and 600 foot; Dasna, which had a cultivated area of 2,82,777 bighas, yielded a revenue of 49,33,310 dams and was held by the Gahlot Rajputs who contributed 60 horse and 300 foot. Loni (which had a brick fort) had a cultivable area of 35,363 bighas yielded a revenue of 32,78,878 dams and contributed a military contingent of 20 horse and 200 foot.[2]

The south-eastern portion of the district, constituting the present tahsil of Hapur, contained the *mahals* of Hapur, Garhmukteshwar, Puth and part of the *mahal* of Sarawa. Hapur had a cultivated area of 2,39,845 bighas and yielded a revenue of 21,03,569 dams. It was held by the Tagas and contributed 4 cavalry and 300 infantry; Garhmukteshwar (which also had a big fort on the Ganga) yielded a revenue of 15,91,492 dams in respect of a cultivated area of 1,01,340 bighas which was largely held by Rajputs and supplied a military contingent of 40 horse and 400 foot; Puth (which had a brick fort) yielded a revenue of 6,21,749 dams, had a cultivated area of 49,191 bighas, was held by the Tomara Rajputs and contributed 60 horse and 600 foot; and Sarawa (which also had a brick fort) yielded a revenue of 15,83,899 dams, had a cultivated area of 42,387 bighas and supplied a military contingent of 40 cavalry and 300 infantry.

The present tahsil of Mawana was roughly identical with the area covering the *mahal* of Hastinapur and part of that of Sarawa. The former *mahal* had a cultivable area of 1,76,340 bighas, yielded a revenue of 44,66,904 dams, was owned by the Tagas and contributed 20 cavalry and 300 infantry.

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[1] *Ibid.*

[2] *Ibid.*

The tahsil of Meerut was indentical with a large *mahal* of the same name which yielded a revenue of 43,91,996 dams for a cultivated area of 6,10,422 bighas and was held by the Tagas, Ranghars and Chandrals who contributed 100 cavalry and 300 infantry.

The present tahsil of Sardhana was then made up of the *mahals* of Sardhana and Barnawa. Sardhana had a cultivated area of 1,13,780 bighas, yielded a revenue of 15,90,606 dams, and was held by the Tagas and Ahirs who supplied 30 cavalry and 300 infantry. Barnawa had a cultivated area of 1,45,000 bighas which yielded a revenue of 13,79,125 dams and was owned by the Sheikhzadas who supplied a military contingent of 25 horse and 200 foot.

In the early years of Jahangir's region Izzat Khan was in charge of Jalalabad.[1] The queen, Nur Jahan, is said to have been a devotee of Shah Pir, a noted Muslim saint of Meerut, on whose grave she got erected about 1620 a mausoleum of red sandstone which is still in existence.[2] In Shah Jahan's time Meerut and Saharanpur were held in fief by Najabat Khan Shuja.[3]

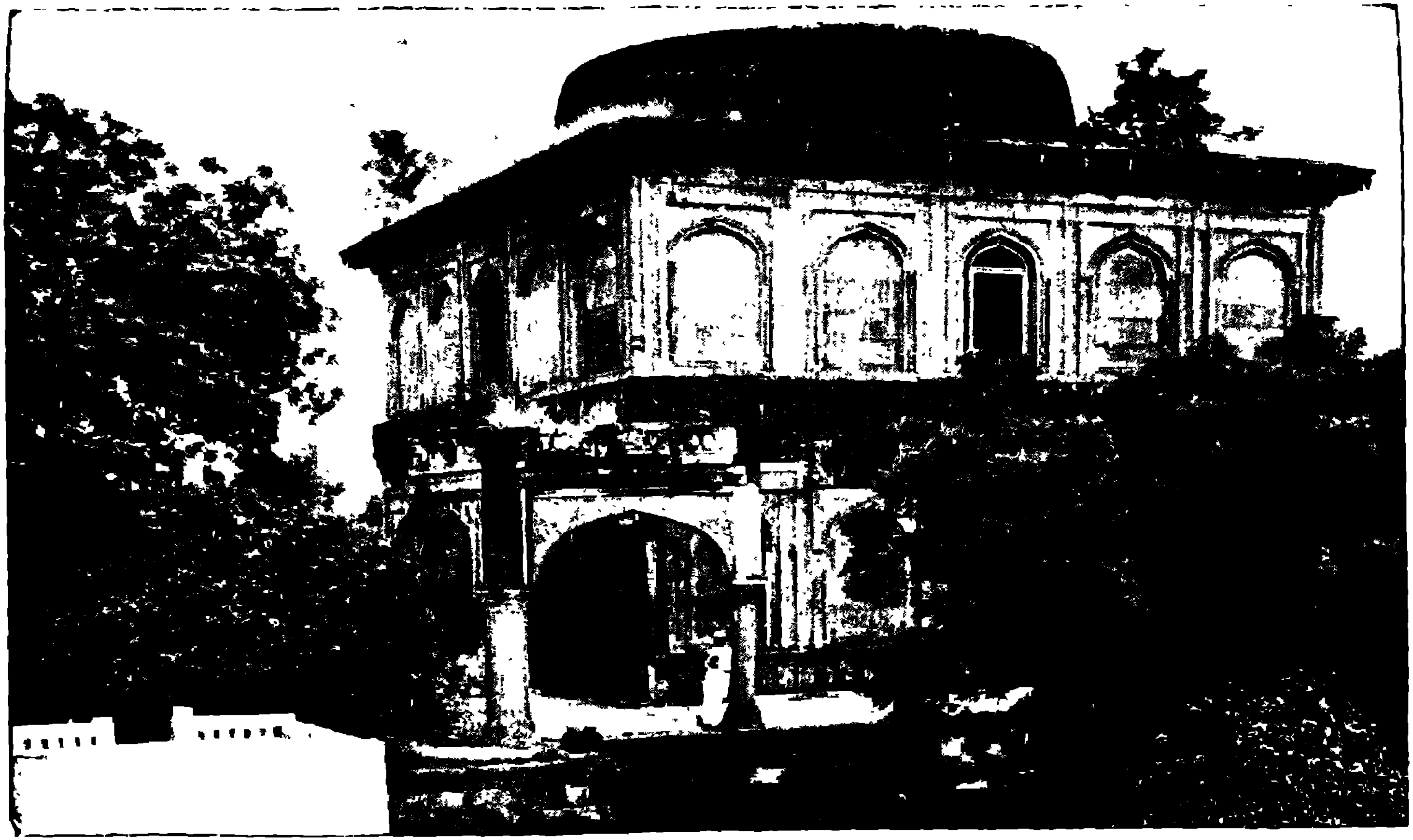
A number of places in the districts—Aurangshahpur, Aurangnagar, Alamgirpur, etc.—were presumably named after the emperor Aurangzeb or his title of Alamgir.

During the time of the Mughals a mint for copper coins was located in the town of Meerut. Several places in the district were the favourite resorts of the Mughal nobles who often went on hunting expeditions in the Ganga *khadar*. In pargana Loni there were a number of gardens and preserves for shikar which were maintained by royalty and it is said that the canal, which later came to be known as the Eastern Yamuna Canal, was constructed to water one (or more) of these gardens.

The foremost of the Muslim landed proprietors in this district were the Shaikhs. Although their detailed history during the reigns of the sultans of Delhi is not known, it is on record that large estates were granted to them for the maintenance of *khanqahs*. During the time of Akbar the Sheikhzadas were the chief proprietors in the pargana of Barnawa.[4] The Muslim Kambohs of Meerut trace their ancestry to a distinguished family of Ghazni to which belonged their forebears, Khwajah-ud-din, Khwajah Meta and Hasan Maimandi (a vizir of Mahmud of

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[1] *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, translated into English by A. Rogers, p. 126
[2] Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 11
[3] Samsam-ud-daulah Shah Nawaz Khan: *The Maathir-ul-Umara*, Vol. II, p. 365
[4] Abul Fazl: *The Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English by H. S. Jarrett, Vol. II, p. 291



Maqbara Shah Pir, Meerut

Ghazni), all three of whom accompanied him on one of his expeditions to India. The first two are said to have settled down in Meerut and the vizir to have built here a mosque called Jama Masjid.[1] It is also said that among the earliest converts from Hinduism to Islam in these parts were some Kambohs, who were rewarded for the change of religion by grants of lands in Meerut.[2] The Sangi Mahal and the Rangi Mahal, which were in existence till about the end of the last century, were said to have been built by the Kambohs[3]. The most notable member of the family during the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb was Khairandesh Khan who built the Khairnagar Gate in the city and also constructed in 1690-91 the Khairul-Masjid-Wald-Muabid mosque which still exists. Some Hindu Kambohs are still to be found in the district.

The Gahlots, who are known to have settled down in the district in the twelfth century,[4] became a powerful landowning class and during the reign of Akbar held estates in the parganas of Dasna.[5]

It seems that no substantial change was made in the administrative set-up of the area included in the present district of Meerut (which was then included in the sirkar and subah of Delhi) from the time of Akbar to the end of Aurangzeb's reign.

No event worth mentioning is known to have occurred during the reigns of Bahadur Shah I and Jahandar Shah but the reign of Farrukhsiyar (1713—19) saw the rise of the Saiyid brothers, Husain Ali and Abdullah of Jansath (a place near the northern border of Meerut in district Muzaffarnagar), who helped this monarch to the throne and received in reward substantial grants of land in the northern part of the district of Meerut.

In 1739 Nadir Shah of Iran invaded the country and sacked Delhi, causing disruption and conditions of anarchy in the neighbouring districts including Meerut. In 1740 Ghazi-ud-din (the vizir of the emperor Muhammad Shah) founded the town of Ghaziabad (originally known as Ghaziuddinnagar). In 1745 the emperor conferred the jagirs which had belonged to the Saiyid brothers on Muhammad Amin Khan who also enforced his authority upon the Jats and Gujars in the south-eastern part of the district. In February of that year the emperor sent an expedition

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[1] Führer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 11

[2] Atkinson, E. T.: *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. III, Part II, Meerut Division, p. 287.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 287

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 268

[5] Abul Fazl: *The Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English by H. S. Jarrett, Vol. II, p. [illegible].

against Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla chief of Budaun, the royal army under Qamar-ud-din and Safdar Jang (the nawab of Avadh) marching east by way of Loni, Garhmukteshwar and Shahbazpur.[1]

In 1746 the Hingne brothers—Bapuji Mahadeo and Damodar Mahadeo—stepped into the office of the representatives of the Peshwa at the imperial court which was vacated by the death of their father in that year. At some time they "had taken possession of Meerut Mahal or the district of Meerut." In 1757, however, when Raghunath Rao (the Peshwa's brother) visited Delhi, he got angry with them and "annexed the *mahal* from their possession and gave it to Antaji Mankeshwar." When they appealed to the Peshwa the jagir was restored to them and it seems to have continued in their possession till the defeat of the Marathas in the battle of Panipat in 1761 when they lost it again. It appears that in 1769 it was given to Purshottam Mahadeo Hingne who retained it till his death in 1783. His son, Govind Purshottam, seems to have lost it and the outcome of his application to the Peshwa for restoration is not known. The jagir seems to have included a number of villages in Meerut district probably including the parganas of Sarawa, Loni and Garhmukteshwar and its grant appears to have had the sanction of the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah and his successors.[2]

Najib-ud daula (the Rohilla chief who had become the imperial paymaster) was granted a jagir in the upper doab by the emperor (Ahmad Shah) at the instance of Ghazi-ud-din (the vizir) with whose faction he was siding at that time. He further extended his power by seizing territories in Meerut district. In 1753 the troops of Ahmad Khan Bangash passed through Dasna on their way to Delhi.[3] When Ghazi-ud-din attempted to seize the crown lands of Sikanderabad (district Bulandshahr) in the following year, the emperor accompanied by his mother, marched against him—halting *en route* at Luni (Loni) from April 27 to May 8. Ghazi-ud-din's chief agent, Aqibat Khan, marched to Sikanderabad from Ghaziabad and plundered the carts which were carrying the emperor's food supply.[4]

Seizing the opportunity in early May, 1755, when Najib-ud-daula had left Meerut for the Punjab (in order to meet Ahmad Shah Durrani), "a body of the Sikhs slipped past the Durrani camp and entered the territory of Najib-ud-daula and then pushed down to Meerut and Shamli.

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[1] Srivastava, A. L.: *The First Two Nawabs of Avadh*, pp. 106-107; Sarkar, J. N.: *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I, pp. 60-62

[2] *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. III (Nov. 1926), pp. 159-166—Maratha Ambassadors at the court of Delhi and their correspondence, by D. B. Parsonis

[3] Sarkar, J. N.: *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I, p. 422

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 534

Hearing of this inroad, the bewildered Najib-ud-daula appealed to the Shah for help and the latter ordered Jahan Khan to march with eight thousand men into the doab and drive away the Sikhs. With Zabita Khan, son of Najib-ud-daula, as his guide, and five thousand Rohilla troops, Jahan Khan hurried to Shamli, covering above 180 miles in three days. The Sikhs got news of his advance four *gharis* beforehand and crossed over to the other side of the Jamuna on the 19th of May."[1] Having driven out the Sikhs from the district Jahan Khan rejoined Ahmad Shah Durrani in his camp.[2]

On October 20, 1760, the Maratha chief, Govind Pant, lost 1,000 men[3] near Meerut in a surprise attack by the forces of Ahmad Shah Abdali (the Afghan invader) who also plundered Meerut.[4] Towards the end of the year the invader crossed the Yamuna near Baghpat on his way to Panipat where a decisive battle was fought by him against the Marathas who were defeated. Najib-ud-daula now became practically the ruler of the Bavani Mahal which included the entire district of Meerut.

Surajmal, the Jat raja of Bharatpur, seems to have occupied a portion of this territory but when he was on a hunting expedition in December, 1763, in the neighbourhood of Ghaziabad, he was killed in a surprise attack by the Rohillas on the banks of the Hindan. This incident was followed by a pitched battle between the Jats and the Rohillas in which the former were defeated and were driven out of the district.

Seven years later Najib-ud-daula passed away at Hapur. On February 15, 1771, the emperor Shah Alam II agreed under a treaty to assign to Mahadaji Sindhia territories including the district of Meerut,[5] yielding a revenue worth fifteen lakhs of rupees. Nawal Singh, Surajmal's son, raided these territories in 1773 with 20,000 men but was repulsed by Najaf Khan (an imperial officer, who became the vizir of the empire in 1774). The Marathas were also expelled from there by Najaf Khan and Shuja-ud-daula (the nawab vizir of Avadh) with the help of the British.[6] At the beginning of April the emperor marched in the direction of Rohilkhand with a big army but as he got ill he had to stop at Ghaziabad. In 1774 Najaf Khan acquired Meerut from Zabita Khan (Najib-ud-daula's son and successor), a transaction which was kept secret by him.[7]

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[1] Ganda Singh: *Ahmad Shah Durrani* (Bombay, 1959), p. 817
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] Keene, H. G.: *Sindhia Otherwise Madhoji Patel*, p. 40
[4] Qanungo, K. R.: *History of Jats*, Vol. 1, p. 118
[5] Spears, P.: *Twilight of the Mughals*, p. 19
[6] Keene, H. G.: *Sindhia Otherwise Madhoji Patel*, p. 87
[7] Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol. II, pp. 265-260

Four years later Najaf Khan conferred in jagir the pargana of Sardhana on his Europeon commander, Walter Reinhardt Sombre, which yielded a revenue of six lakhs of rupees.[1] Sombre selected the town of Sardhana as the seat of his extensive estate. On his death in that very year the estate passed into the hands of his widow (who came to be known as Begum Samru), the twenty-five year old daughter of Lutf Ali Khan (or Asad Khan) of Kotana, the emperor himself confirming her in the ownership of the jagir. Three years after this she became a Roman Catholic and was baptised Joanna. About this time her forces consisted of five battalions of infantry and a body of irregular gunners with forty cannon.

In 1779 the Sikhs overran the district under Sahib Singh. Early in 1780 they were attacked by Mirza Shafi (Najaf Khan's nephew) at several places, a decisive battle taking place outside the town of Meerut on August 15, when Shafi's forces inflicted a crushing defeat in which 5,000 Sikhs, including their leader, were killed.[2] Mirza Shafi was appointed governor of Meerut and he devoted himself to the task of administration, looking into the complaints of the people and allowing remissions of taxes for a year.[3] The revenue under him was twenty lakhs of rupees out of which he maintained an army of 20,000.[4] Muhammad Beg Mamadani (another nephew of Najaf Khan) also held a fief in this district. In 1783 Mirza Shafi was assassinated and his brother, Zain-ul-Abadin Khan, became the governor of Meerut. On being ordered by the emperor to vacate the post he resisted the imperial command but, when be sieged in the fort by Afrasiab Khan, had to surrender.[5] He was, however, pardoned and granted a pension, Qutub-ud-daula being appointed governor in his stead.

Ghulam Qadir who had succeeded his father, Zabita Khan, in 1785 gradually became all-powerful at the court of Delhi. In 1787 he tried to enlist Begum Samru's support which she refused and at his cruel and insulting treatment of the emperor she marched to Delhi with her troops (which were commanded by George Thomas) in order to offer help to the Monarch.[6] In this objective she had a staunch ally in Mahadaji Sindhia who also sent his forces to Delhi under the command of Rana Khan. Being defeated by their combined forces, Ghulam Qadir fled to Meerut with 500 followers and occupied the fort.[7] Two Maratha generals who had pursued him besieged the fort and captured it on Decem-

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[1] Banerjee, B.: *Begam Samro*, p. 12
[2] Francklin, W.: *The Reign of Shah Alam II*, p. 96
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] Spears, P., *op. cit.*, p. 21
[5] Francklin, W., *op. cit.*, pp. 116-117
[6] Banerjee, B., *op. cit.*, p. 23
[7] Keene, H. G., *op. cit.*, p. 141

ber 21. The followers of Ghulam Qadir deserted him and he himself escaped at night on horseback through a sallyport having stuffed his saddle bags with as much jewellery as he could lay his hands on. He was captured by Bhika, a Brahmana, in an unconscious state from a pit in the village of Jauce near Kotana.[1] He was handed over to Rana Khan, his jewel-laden horse being captured by Lestonneaux, a French general in Sindhia's service.[2] In view of the services rendered by the begum to the emperor, he conferred the title of Zeb-un-nisa on her.[3] About 1785, the Sikhs again became active in making incursions into the upper doab, which alarmed the nawab of Avadh as well as the East India Company. When, under Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, they penetrated as far as Chandausi (in district Moradabad), they were defeated near Meerut.[4]

In the nineties of the eighteenth century, Begum Samru became a leading figure at the imperial court. George Thomas successfully established peace in her territories[5] and under his command the Sardhana brigade became a formidable force in the doab and around Delhi. The begum had always adopted a friendly attitude towards the English and in 1790 she paid a ransom of fifteen thousand rupees to the Sikhs for the release of the British commandant at Anupshahr (district Bulandshahr) who had been captured by them. She also handed back to them some deserters from their army.[6] As Le Visseau, the French commandant of the begum's artillery, had become envious of George Thomas, he successfully supplanted him in the begum's confidence and in disgust George Thomas quitted his commission at Sardhana in 1792 and joined the service of the Marathas. In the following year the begum secretly married Le Vaisseau. As George Thomas now started harassing the inhabitants of her principality, she marched in person against him but as her brigade rebelled and demanded his reinstatement, she hastily returned to Sardhana. The rebel soldiers invited Zafaryab Khan (her first husband's natural son) who was in Delhi to wrest the estate from the begum. Consequently in May, 1795, he marched upon Sardhana and sent a detachment to seize the persons of the begum and her husband.[7] Hearing of this move they fled from Sardhana at midnight but were captured by Zafaryab's army at Khirwa, a village five miles away from her capital. On the way back when Le Vaisseau was told that the begum had committed suicide while being carried in a palanquin, he shot himself dead.[8]

[1] Keene, H. G.. *The Mughal Empire*, pp. 182-188
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 187
[3] Banerjee, B., *op. cit.*, p. 28
[4] Cunningham: *The Sikhs*, pp. 117-120; Nevill, H. R.: *Muzaffarnagar—A Gazetteer*, *p.* 178
[5] Banerjee, B., *op. cit.*, p. 18
[6] *Ibid.*, pp. 73-74
[7] *Ibid.*, p. 45
[8] *Ibid.*, pp. 56-57

This report was, however, false and it had been said that the whole affair was a plot on the part of the begum to rid herself of her husband. Zafaryab threw her into confinement at Sardhana under strict vigilance but she managed to communicate with George Thomas promising to pay any sum he named to the Marathas if she were released and reinstated. He responded by coming to Sardhana with his own troops to help her and also by persuading Bapu Sindhia (the Maratha governor of the upper doab) to help her cause in return for about two lakhs of rupees. He was also successful in winning over a number of mutineers who arrested and imprisoned Zafaryab Khan who, however, was released and allowed to go back to Delhi. Finally in July, 1796, the begum regained her lost position[1] and on her paying part of the settled sum to Bapu Sindhia the Maratha army left Sardhana. George Thomas remained there for some time to help her in consolidating her position and in arranging the affairs of the estate. Within a year or so she increased the strength of her troops to six battalions. In September, 1803, five of these fought (under general Saleur) against the British as the allies of Sindhia at the battle of Assaye. In spite of the fact that her forces were depleted by a battalion and four guns in this battle, she was suspected by General Perron (the commander of Sindhia's forces) of having predilections for the British and he secretly started creating disaffection among her troops in order to bring about her downfall.[2] The chivalry of the Sardhana brigade was, however, praised by those who fought in the war and Daulat Rao Sindhia transferred the pargana of Pahasu to her in recognition of the services rendered by her troops.[3]

The British had been trying to pursue negotiations with her for some months. Already in July, Wellesely (the governor-general) himself had asked for her assistance in conquering northern India. With the victory of the British over the Marathas all their territories in the doab were ceded to the British on December 30 and she also submitted to them. A few months later the Sardhana brigade (under Saleur) which had been recalled from the Maratha war by her was sent to the assistance of Lord Lake at the siege of Bharatpur. Besides the estate of Begum Samru there were three other estates in the district—the Gujar estate, the Jat estate and the jagir of Bala Bai. About the middle of the eighteenth century, Jit Singh, a notorious Gujar chief, had become so powerful that he controlled a considerable number of the forts in the district and the ferries on the Ganga, the court of Delhi conniving at his depredations and nefarious activities. When he happened to kill a man in the service of

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1 Banerjee, B., *op. cit.*, p. 60
2 *Ibid.*, pp. 76-77
3 *Ibid.*, p 188

Pratap Singh (a favourite of the emperor Ahmad Shah's mother), the latter set out at the head of a force to punish him but was himself defeated and killed in the encounter as were the kotwal of Delhi and several other officers who were subsequently sent by the emperor to bring him to book. Eventually the emperor had to recognise his authority over the eastern parganas of the district which he already held and which now became his lawful estate. He had no son and was succeeded by his nephew, Nain Singh, who assumed the title of raja and to whom the Marathas also granted over three hundred villages some of which lay in the district. He made Parichhatgarh the seat of his estate but later shifted it to Bahsuma. When the British occupied the district in 1803 they also recognised his authority over his estate on the same terms which the Marathas had granted him, this arrangement to last only during his lifetime. The rise of the Jat family of Kuchesar began in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Eventually their leader, Mangni Ram, was awarded Kuchesar (in district Bulandshahr) by the Rohilla chief, Najib-ud-daula, and it became the seat of his estate. Emperor Ahmad Shah himself had summoned him to court (along with Jit Singh, the Gujar chief) and granted him several parganas, including Puth in district Meerut.

Bala Bai, the daughter of Madho Rao Sindhia and the wife of Raj Chandra Deshmukh, was granted a jagir comprising thirty-nine villages of which thirty-six lay in parganas Meerut, Jalalabad and Sardhana of this district. In 1796 the jagir was assigned to her children on the death of their father. Seven years later, with the defeat of the Marathas by the British, the jagir lapsed but was released and assigned to them on February 18, 1804.

By the treaty of Surji Arjangaon (December 30, 1803) Daulat Rao Sindhia ceded to the British his entire possessions in the doab out of which three districts were formed, one being that of Moradabad comprising the present districts of Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar and the parganas in the neighbourhood of Hapur and Meerut. Immediately after, a revenue settlement (which was of a summary character) was made. In September, 1804, the portions of the new district which lay in the doab were separated and a new district—that of Saharanpur was constituted. In October a second summary settlement was made under which Raja Nain Singh of Parichhatgarh and Rao Ram Dahan Singh of Kuchesar were confirmed in their holdings. Between 1804 and 1806 the parganas of Baghpat, Loni, Dasna, Sarawa, Jalalabad, Chhaprauli and Dadri were placed in the charge of the British Resident of Delhi but later they were transferred to the southern division of Saharanpur district for the administration of which a separate collector was appointed with headquarters at Meerut.

In June, 1804, Holkar's forces crossed into the district at Baghpat but they were repulsed by the British army under Lake. Some months later Holkar himself came to Meerut for a short time and he and his followers occupied one of the gateways of the city. The revenue officials of the British in charge of the pargana removed themselves to another part of the city.[1] Finding the local inhabitants unsympathetic, Holkar left the place and went on his way southwards. The people of the district, particularly the Jats and the Gujars, were equally unsympathetic towards the British and resisted their army. During this war, Begum Samru was entrusted with the administration of the whole of the doab.[2] In October, 1804, when the British collector (resident magistrate) was taken prisoner by Sher Singh (a Sikh leader), she successfully secured his liberation.[3]

In February, 1805, Holkar's ally, Amir Khan (the Pindari leader), entered the district in the south-east in order to draw off the British forces. To counter the inroads of the Sikhs from the north and those of the Pindaris from the south, Colonel Burn had stationed himself at Tanda (pargana Chhaprauli) and to assist the British Begum Samru had ready two battalions and eight guns in Kotana. Shortly afterwards Burn left for Garhmukteshwar in pursuit of the Pindaris by way of Ghaziabad where the British killed the revenue officials of the emperor.[4] Amir Khan passed through the pargana of Puth and crossed the Ganga at Kamaruddinnagar and six weeks later he again passed through the district being driven out of Rohilkhand by British cavalry (Skinners' horse). He attacked Hapur on March 13 but was successfully resisted by its tahsildar, Ibraham Ali. The Sikhs were also repulsed by the British but a battalion and four guns were sent from Meerut to Sardhana by the begum in October of that year in order to help the British.[5]

In August, 1805, the British decided that the jagir of Sardhana would remain in the begum's possession during her lifetime but she had to surrender half the strength of her troops to the British.[6] The first triennial revenue settlement of the southern division of Saharanpur was made in 1805 and the second in 1808. A quinquennial Settlement was made in 1815. In 1818 Raja Nain Singh died but the British excluded his son, Natha Singh, from the management of the villages held by his father as *muqarraridar* and allowed him to hold (under a lease) on a fixed revenue only thirty-five and a half villages out of his estate of about two hundred villages. In that year Meerut was constituted into a separate district

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1 Nevill, H. R.: *Muzaffarnagar—A Gazetteer*, p. 191
2 Banerjee, B., *op. cit.*, p. 94
3 *Ibid.*, p. 98
4 Mill, J.: *The History of British India*, Vol. VI, pp. 575-76
5 Nevill, H. R.: *Muzaffarnagar—A Gazetteer*, pp. 193-194
6 Banerjee, B., *op. cit.*, pp. 103-104

and it was decided that a fresh quinquennial Settlement be made for it rather than that the Settlement of 1815 (for a period of five years) be extended to it as in other districts. In 1820 the begum construted the Roman Catholic cathedral at Sardhana. Five or six years later she herself led the Sardhana brigade to the assistance of the British troops (under Cambermere) to lay siege to Bharatpur.[1]

Natha Singh died in 1833 and the villages held by him escheated to government. In the next year Bala Bai's jagir also lapsed to government as did that of Begum Samru on her death in 1836. The begum had dominated the political scene for about half a century. A feudal despot, often tyrannical though at times given to outstanding acts of charity, hers was a powerful personality and an intriguing mind, her support being sought after by the different rival powers of the day.

After the conquest of the doab by the British the district of Meerut passed through several administrative changes, assuming its present shape in 1853. After their defeat in the Afghan War in 1841 the handful of the survivors of the British army passed through the city of Meerut on their way to Calcutta.[2] During the First Sikh War (1845-46), Lord Hardinge (the governor-general) requisitioned reinforcements under Sir Henry Smith from the Meerut cantonment.[3] When in 1844 the 34th Native Regiment stationed at Meerut showed signs of disaffection, its officers and men were openly insulted by the military authorities in the presence of all the Indian and European troops of the cantonment and were stripped of their uniforms, the name of their regiment being removed from the Army list. Although the regiment was revived three years later it was again disbanded[4] shortly afterwards because disaffection was also rife in the Bundelkhand and Bengal armies and the authorities did not think that ordinary punishment would meet the situation adequately.

Landon, an Englishman, who visited Meerut about 1829 wrote about the place, "It was a large, clean, well arranged and healthy city with a spacious cantonment."[5] In 1844 W. H. Sleeman visited the district and he has observed in his memoirs. "The country between Delhi and Meerut is well cultivated and rich in the latent power of its soil; but there is here, as everywhere else in the Upper Provinces, a lamentable want of gradations in society from the eternal sub-division of property in

[1] Banerjee, B., *op. cit.*, p. 144

[2] *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, p. 551

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 549

[4] Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B.: *History of the Indian Mutiny*, Vol. I, p. 361

[5] Landon: *Narrative of a journey through India*, p. 83

land, and the want of . . . concentration of capital in commerce and manufactures".[1]

In pursuance of the activities launched in the state in 1847 by the Wahabis (a religious Muslim sect) with the aim of re-establishing Muslim rule in India, some of them set up a centre in Meerut for the purpose of exhorting the Muslims to wage jehad (a holy war) against the British.[2]

At the close of 1856, Ahmadullah (popularly known as the Maulvi of Faizabad) stayed for some time at Meerut and preached the gospel of political freedom to the Indian soldiers. At the time of the outbreak of the struggle for freedom the revenue division of Meerut comprised the districts of Meerut, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur, the district of Meerut covering an area of 2,379 square miles with a population exceeding a million.[3] Early in 1857 rumours were current in the bazars of Meerut and among the Indian soldiery of the cantonment that the cartridges about to be issued to the troops were greased with the fat of cows and pigs and that flour sold in the cantonment bazar was mixed with powdered bones, measures said to be taken to injure the religious susceptibilities of both the Hindus and the Muslims. Other causes which aggravated the situation were the receipt of the news of the execution of some Indian soldiers in Dum Dum, including Mangal Pande (who is said to have been transferred from Meerut to the Barrackpur cantonment because he was suspected of inciting his fellow soldiers not to use the greased cartridges when they would be issued), the poor pay of the Indian soldiers and their ill-treatment by the British officers. Discontent due to these causes had also permeated a number of other cantonments in northern India. Nana Dhondu Pant, one of the celebrated leaders of the freedom struggle of 1857, and his adviser, Azimullah, visited Meerut in March or April in order to assess the situation.[4] Early in April a Hindu faqir seated on an elephant and accompanied by a number of horsemen and carriages came to the city where he was visited by many Indian soldiers from the cantonment. He was suspected of instigating them against the British and was ordered to leave the locality but is said to have remained concealed for sometime in the lines of the 20th Native Infantry.

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[1] Sleeman, W. H.: *Rambles and Recollections of an Indian official*, edited by Vincent A. Smith, (Oxford, 1915), p. 571

[2] Majumdar, R. C.: *History of Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. 1 (Calcutta, 1962), p. 277

[3] Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B.: *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 38

[4] Hussain M.: *Bahadur Shah II and the War of* 1857 *in Delhi with Unforgetable Scenes*, pp. 26-27; Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, pp. 425-26

At this time there were stationed in the cantonment English troops consisting of a battalion of riflemen, a regiment of carbineers, a troop of horse artillery, a company of foot artillery, a light field battery[1] and Indian troops consisting of a regiment of cavalry and three of infantry. The military authorities brought matters to a head by deciding to test the reactions of the Indian cavalrymen to the use of the new cartridges. Brijmohan Singh, a trooper, told some soldiers that under the orders of the commander he had torn off with his teeth the greased paper covering one of these cartridges and all the soldiers would have to do the same. This incident enraged the soldiers and though they remained calm on the whole sporadic incidents of incendiarism, began to occur commencing with the burning down of Brijmohan's house on the thirteenth. About ten days later the Hindu and Muslim soldiers of this regiment took an oath not to use the cartridges which would be given to them at the parade to be held next day. At this parade the eighty-five troopers out of ninety who refused to obey the command to use the cartridges were placed under arrest.[2] A court of inquiry consisting of six Indian officers assisted by a British officer[3] was held which found that there was nothing in the cartridges which could offend the religious scruples of either the Hindus or the Muslims. The authorities ordered that these eighty-five accused persons be tried by court martial. The court, which conducted its proceedings in Meerut, consisted of nine Hindu and six Muslim officers, ten being from the regiments of Meerut and five from Delhi.[4] The prisoners did not offer any defence and were found guilty by a majority of fourteen[5] and were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The officer commanding the military station reduced the sentence of eleven troopers to five years each.[6] On the morning of May 9, all the troops assembled on the parade ground. The convicts, stripped of their uniforms and arms, were brought to the parade ground under a guard of rifles and carbineers. When the sentence was read out the condemned men appealed for reconsideration of their case but did not receive a sympathetic response. At this the indignation of the Indian soldiers present flared up but they made no open move as the European troops were ready for action with loaded guns.[7] The prisoners were marched off to the new gaol near Suraj Kund and were placed under the guard of the Indian infantry. "The storm

[1] Forrest, G. W.: *A History of the Indian Mutiny*, Vol. I, pp. 30-31

[2] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, p. 4; Majumdar, R. C.: *The Sepoy Mutiny and Revolt of 1857*, p. 40

[3] *Kaye*, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 83

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 85

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 86

[6] Sen, S. N.: *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, p. 58

[7] Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 19, Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 89

suddenly broke out after five. A cook-boy rushed to the sepoy lines with the news that the Artillery and the Rifles were on their way to seize the regimental arms."[1] The city and the cantonment started seething with excitement as rumours began to spread that the European regiments were going to attack the Indian soldiers and disarm them.[2] The men of the third cavalry (to which the prisoners belonged) considered sending an appeal on behalf of their condemned comrades to the authorities and to follow this up with a petition to the government. On the morning of the next day, which was a Sunday, unaware of the events that were impending, the Europeans went to church as usual and till noon even the cantonment appeared to be in a normal condition. Then a rumour ran round the city like wildfire that the English soldiers would be let loose against the Indians and the bazars would be looted. The Indian soldiers of the 20th Regiment seized 'their muskets but the 11th still hesitated'.[3] Colonel Finnis, the officer commanding the 11th, was killed and his men joined those of the 20th. Captain Macdonald of the 20th and an English officer of the education department were killed next and the other English military officers were attacked or were told to leave. At 6.30 in the evening 1,200 Indian soldiers galloped to the gaol and released their eighty-five comrades but they did not interfere in any other way with the gaol, its authorities or its inmates. By now the inhabitants of the city and the people of neighbouring villages and hamlets had joined the rising and the area from Begum Bridge to Sadar Bazar was in flames.[4] Europeans were indiscriminately killed. The Indian soldiers held a conference to decide the future line of action and, according to Mohan Lal (a contemporary), they decided to march to Delhi.[5] The British got their carbineers and the 60th Rifles under arms but the situation was now outside their control. The cantonment was deserted. At night the telegraph wires were cut by the people.[6] The Indian troops as well as the police including the kotwal, Dhanna Singh, made common cause against the British. About midnight the villagers attacked the gaol, released its 839 prisoners and set fire to the building. The 720 prisoners in the old jail were also released by some Indian soldiers. Thousands of Gujars from the neighbouring villages came to Meerut, set fire to the lines of the sappers and miners, destroyed other parts of the cantonment and indulged in plundering the place irrespective of the fact whether their vicitims were Indian or European. Nevertheless there were some outstanding instances of human conduct on the

[1] Sen, S. N.: *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, p. 59
[2] Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 60
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 60
[4] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, p. 8
[5] Majumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 61
[6] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, p. 9.

part of some of the Indian troopers, particularly those under Mackenzie who vowed to protect the lives of his sister and Captain Craigies' wife. Part of the Indian infantry of Meerut marched to Delhi and Bahadur Shah II agreed to become their leader in the struggle for freedom.[1] All administration practically came to a stop in Meerut but not a single rupee of the treasury was touched.[2] The lieutenant governor of the North-Western Provinces (at Agra) was informed of the rising of Meerut by the district authorities. On May 11 and 12 the tahsil of Sardhana was attacked by the Rajputs and Ranghars (particularly those of the village of Garhi) who looted the bazar and drove out the authorities. Qalandar Khan, a havildar of Nirpura (in pargana Barnawa), declared himself the raja of that area. A number of people returning to Meerut brought the news that Europeans were being massacred at Delhi. As civil authority at Meerut had almost collapsed on May 13, General Hewett enforced martial law throughout the district by proclamation.[3] A week later the bridge on the Hindan was destroyed by the people isolating Meerut and other northern districts of the province from Delhi. The lieutenant governor appealed to the zamindars on May 22 to extend their fullest co-operation in restoring order and also warned the refractory elements that their property would be confiscated. Two persons who had been sent to Meerut by Bahadur Shah II reported to him that about 1,000 European soldiers had erected fortification at Suraj Kund and were equipped with guns drawn by elephants.[4] On May 30 and 31 engagements took place on the Hindan near Ghaziabad between the nationalist forces from Delhi (led by Prince Mirza Abu Bakar, Bahadur Shah's grandson) consisting of cavalry, field and horse artillery and the British troops under Brigadier Wilson who commanded a big force including artillery, but the former lost the day.[5]

Under cover of the larger struggle local and personal feuds and jealousies also raised their heads in different parts of the district. In tahsil Baraut the enmity between the two Jat zamindars, Shiv Singh and Mohar Singh, came to a head when the latter was released from the Meerut jail on May 10 and returned home. Shah Mal, a Jat zamindar of Bijrol, and Mohar Singh were at daggers drawn. Shah Mal collected a large number of followers from the neighbouring areas and destroyed the police-station and the tahsil building of Baraut. About 800 Gujars (under Mital) attacked Baghpat. At first the people of the

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[1] Husain, M., *op.* cit., p. 195
[2] Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 45
[3] *Ibid*., p. 190
[4] Husain, M., *op. cit.*, pp. 201 202
[5] *Ibid*., p. 204

place offered resistance and Mital was wounded by one Jamni but afterwards the people seem to have become reconciled to the Gujars who then left the place. Twenty-eight villages of this tahsil are said to have participated actively in the struggle against the British. Raja Sarup Singh of Jind (in Punjab) did not support the fighters for freedom in these parts and at this time held the alternative route between Meerut and Delhi *via* Baghpat but Shah Mal plundered Baghpat and destroyed the bridge of boats (on the Yamuna) and was joined by many Indian soldiers who had come over from the British army and by other fighters in the cause of freedom who hailed from different places. About 125 men of the 11th Native Infantry, who had been disarmed by the British although they had not joined the movement against them, enlisted in the police force and were distributed in four or five groups over the disturbed area of Baghpat and Baraut. On June 3, news of the outbreak of the struggle was received at Meerut from the district of Rohilkhand. A number of European refugees from Moradabad arrived at Garhmukteshwar. The situation around Meerut became critical as the fighters from these areas (particularly from Bareilly) tried to cross into Meerut although a British force was guarding the boat bridge between Moradabad and Meerut at Garhmukteshwar. The British troops at Meerut were not able to deal with them and the district remained disturbed almost for the whole of June. Kadam Singh, the Gujar, set himself up as raja of Parichhatgarh and Mawana and banded his clansmen together. Towards the end of June the British authorities formed a volunteer corps (mainly of unemployed Europeans) which came to be known as the Khaki Risala [1] Dunlop (the collector of Meerut) also recruited some Sikh horsemen who had offered their services to quell the disturbances. The Indian bankers of the district refused to advance any money to the British authorities[2] who had none in their treasury.

On July 4, the Risala which was armed with two guns surrounded and attacked the Gujar villages (particularly Panchli Ghat and Nagla) about five miles from Meerut, killing some of the inhabitants, making some prisoners and burning the villages. Dunlop, with the help of the Risala, also made punitive expeditions into the interior of the district for realizing the land revenue and establishing the authority of the British.[3] On July 8, the Gujars of Sikri looted and burnt the town of Begumabad and killed a number of pro-British Jats. At this Dunlop attacked the village of Sikri and defeated the Gujars though they fought bravely.

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[1] Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, pp. 125-129

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 127

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 128

Shah Mal, who had maintained a sort of semi-independent status since the outbreak of the struggle, was carrying on guerilla war against the British.[1] In retaliation Dunlop left Meerut on July 16 with a force of 200 armed men and on reaching Dalhauna (a village on the Hindan) the next morning he heard that Shah Mal was to attack the village of Daula nearby. But when the British reached it they found that Shah Mal had moved away at night leaving behind large quantities of grain in Basodha (a neighbouring village) which was meant to be conveyed to the camp of the freedom fighters at Delhi. The British destroyed this supply. A skirmish followed, Shah Mal and his forces retreating further towards Baraut with heavy losses. On July 18 the British pursued them plundering the villages on the way. At one place Dunlop, who with a small party had detached himself from the main body of his force, was surrounded by a host and it was with difficulty that he could save his life and rejoin his army. The countryside was rising as a man against the British domination and signals by drum beat were being relayed from village to village for the people to assemble to fight the enemy. Shah Mal had thus collected a force of about 2,000 strong and Dunlop had entrenched himself in an orchard outside the town of Baraut. A fierce battle took place between the opposing forces, many on both sides being killed in hand-to-hand fights and Shah Mal himself dying fighting in the cause of freedom.[2] His head was cut off by the British and was exhibited publicly. Nevertheless Shah Mal's men attacked the British once again but they were defeated. As Narpat Singh, a local zamindar of Akalpura, had refused to pay the land revenue the Risala marched from Baraut to Sardhana and the magistrate killed him.[3] It went on to attack the village of Garhi in order to punish the inhabitants for the part they had played in the plunder of Sardhana in May. The Rajputs of the village of Dhaulana attacked the tahsil of Muradnagar on July 30 and destroyed the police-station. They were joined by the freedom fighters from Ghaziabad. Torab Ali, an officer, was expelled from Muradnagar where the freedom fighters appointed their own officials as they also did in Dasna and Dhaulana. The Khaki Risala led an expedition and expelled the freedom fighters from Dhaulana and the lands of the zamindars of this place were confiscated by the collector of Meerut and distributed among the zamindars of Solana who had sided with the British.[4]

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[1] Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, pp. 126—129

[2] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, pp. 106-111; Atkinson, A. T.: *Statistical Descriptive and Historical Account of North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol III, p. 388

[3] Kaye, J. W and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 132

[4] *Ibid.*

Walidad Khan, the nawab of Malagarh (in district Bulandshahr), joined the freedom fighters and intended to attack Hapur and Meerut and by the middle of August he was joined by a brigade of Indian soldiers (known as the Jhansi Brigade) which had alienated itself from the British army. Coming to learn of this the British rushed a force to Hapur on August 27 which on its way expelled the freedom fighters from Kithore, one section under Wilson being ordered to stay at Hapur and to realize the revenue. The Rajputs of Pilkhuwa also rose against the British and murdered two of the messengers sent to the village for the collection of the revenue.

About August 23, the Jats (under Lajja Mal, Shah Mal's grandson) again asserted themselves against the British in the Baraut region and attacked a party sent to realize the revenue. The Khaki Risala went into action against them in the village of Panchli Buzurg, Nagla and Phupra and wreaked vengeance on them.

On September 10, Walidad Khan with 1,000 freedom fighters from Malagarh advanced towards Meerut. The British force from Hapur met them at Gulaothi (a place about twelve miles from Hapur) and compelled them to retreat. A week later he was joined by the tahsildar of Muradnagar but his forces were dispersed by the British who occupied Muradnagar. The struggle for freedom now came to an end in the district. Nawab Mahmood Ali Khan of Najibabad (district Bijnor), a nephew of Ghulam Qadir, who had joined the freedom fighters of Meerut towards the end of the struggle, was captured and imprisoned in the central jail of Meerut where he died in 1858.[1] By November all resistance to foreign rule in the district had been ruthlessly crushed by the British. That the movement was widespread in character is evident from the fact that, irrespective of caste or creed, persons from all walks of life and from different social strata actively participated in the cause of freedom. It was a "great struggle" and it nearly cost the British their Indian empire.[2]

After the part played by the district in the freedom struggle it became the recipient of special interest and attention from certain social and political leaders. Dayanand Saraswati (the founder of the Arya Samaj movement) visited the city of Meerut in 1878 for preaching the doctrines of the Arya Samaj and a branch of the Samaj has apparently been in existence in the city since then. Vivekanand, the founder of the Ram Krishna Mission chose Meerut for his stay for a number of months.

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1 Keene, H. G.: *The Moghul Empire*, p. 184

2 Atkinson, E. T.: *Statistical and Historical Account of North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. III, p. 326

Meerut again responded to the call of the leaders to join the national movement against the British yoke. In 1906 the people of Meerut spontaneously decided upon using goods made in India in response to a resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at its Calcutta session in that year. In the following year Gopal Krishna Gokhle visited Meerut and the people extended to him a great welcome. He was taken round the city and the cantonment in a coach drawn by the elite of the town, including Hindus and Muslims. The district branch of the Muslim League was established in Meerut in 1909 with about fifty members. Meerut became one of the main centres of the revolutionary movement which had spread over northern India under the leadership of Rash Bihari Bose. He had escaped arrest for the attempt to throw a bomb at Lord Hardinge at Delhi on December 27, 1912, and when in hiding visited Meerut a number of times as it was a big cantonment. It was in this cantonment that Vishnu Ganesh Pingley, one of his chief associates in planning the armed revolt of February, 1915, was arrested, it is said, with ten bombs sufficient to blow up a regiment.

In 1919 the entire district expressed its indignation against the enforcement of the Rowlatt Act. Public demonstrations were organised in the towns and the students of Meerut observed a hartal on April 6, 1919, which was prolonged for two weeks on receipt of the news of the massacre on April 13, at Jalianwallah Bagh, Amritsar. The district authorities enforced section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Municipal limits of the city, which banned public meetings. The people, therefore, organized meetings at Suraj Kund (a place outside these limits) which were attended by thousands of people who flocked to listen to the anti-governmental speeches delivered there.

On the occasion of Khilafat Day on October 17, 1919, a complete hartal was observed in the city. The citizens held a public meeting in which they expressed great dissatisfaction against the policy of the British on the Khilafat issue In March, 1920, the annual session of the Khilafat Conference was also held at Meerut.

The men and women of the district took an active part in the non-co-operation movement of 1920-21. In 1921 Mahatma Gandhi visited Meerut. He was given a rousing reception by the people, more than 50,000 attending the public meeting addressed by him, when several hundred persons were arrested and jailed by the authorities. Congress volunteers responded Gandhiji's call by boycotting foreign cloth and liquor and picketing shops selling such goods. This movement was followed by an agrarian agitation known as the no-rent campaign. The peasants refused to pay rent and many were arrested. The authorities took ruthless measures to suppress this revolution.

Lajpat Rai (the national leader from the Punjab) came to Meerut city in 1908 to preside over a convention of the Arya Samaj and in 1925 he came to the city again in order to lay the foundation-stone of Kumar Ashram, an institution for the uplift of Harijan children.

Four years later the Provincial Political Conference and the Mazdoor and Kisan Sammelan held their respective sessions in the city. The Government prosecuted on March 20 of the same year on a charge of sedition about thirty-two persons, including three Europeans, in the court of the district magistrate of Meerut. The case (popularly known as the Meerut Conspiracy Case) aroused not only all-India but international interest. The accused were alleged to have organized youth leagues, labour unions, peasants' and workers' parties, etc., for propagating communistic ideologies, encouraging strikes and agitation among the labourers and peasants. The case was tried by a special judge at Meerut and lasted for four years. Out of the 32 persons placed on trial, 27 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and some of them were even transported for life. The government spent about Rs18 lakhs on this trial.

In 1928 the Congress workers of the district organized black flag demonstrations at Meerut against the visit of the Simon Commission. In the following year Mahatma Gandhi again visited Meerut for three days. Thousands of people flocked to hear him and participated in his prayer meetings. He passed through Meerut in 1930 and in that year a branch of the Gandhi Ashram was opened in the city for the production and propagation of khaddar.

Meerut participated enthusiastically in Gandhiji's civil disobedience movement of 1930-31. Congress workers manufactured contraband salt in the heart of the city and several hundred people were sent to jail. More than 1,000 Congress volunteers toured the rural areas of the district and spread the message of salt satyagrah and civil disobedience. At this time the District Congress Committee of Meerut was under the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee. Abul Kalam Azad, the national leader, came to Meerut on August 28, 1930. He delivered anti-governmental speeches at a mammoth public meeting and demanded that India should be freed from foreign bondage. He was arrested on the spot and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment which he underwent in the Meerut district jail. Pyarelal Sharma, the local Congress leader, was also interned there at the same time. In connection with this movement 4,500 persons were arrested in the district. On February 7, 1932, the people of Meerut observed Peshawar Day under the direction of the Congress Committee when several were convicted for their anti-British leanings and for anti-governmental activities. The women of the district also responded by taking active part in the movement by picketing

foreign cloth and liquor shops under the leadership of Urmila Devi of Meerut city. The movement continued unabated till May, 1934, when Gandhiji withdrew it.

When the elections for the provincial legislature were conducted in February, 1937, under the Government of India Act, 1935, four seats were allotted to the district of which two were won by the Congress and two by the Muslim League. One member was also elected to the Legislative Council. Pyarelal Sharma became the education minister of the first Congress ministry of the U. P. When the Congress ministry resigned in September, 1939, as it refused to support the government in the war effort unless complete political freedom was assured to India after the war, the people of the district started a campaign against the war fund collections. In 1940 the district authorities imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules forty-six men and a woman for obstructing public servants in realizing the war fund. A year later, under Gandhiji's direction, the people started a campaign of offering individual satyagrah in public places after giving prior intimation to the authorities and 327 persons including two women were convicted and several hundreds were summarily tried and sent to the jail in the district.

Meerut reacted to the 'Quit India' resolution of the Bombay session of the Congress held on August 8, 1942, by organizing processions and large-scale demonstrations to drive it home that the British were not wanted in India. To stop these activities the authorities banned public meetings and processions and on August 9, the district magistrate declared illegal all the Congress organizations in the district.

About 221 men and a woman were arrested. Next day the students of the Meerut College took out a procession which was dispersed by the mounted police, many of the students being injured and twenty-one being sent to jail.

On August 11, about ten thousand people went out in procession in Hapur. The police restored to firing near the town hall killing 5 persons, about 150 being sent to prison. Another 59 were tried for disobeying orders. The district authorities called the army out to control the situation, curfew was imposed and military guards were posted to protect the railway tracks. About 130 persons were arrested for breach of curfew orders. Another police firing took place at Mawana on August 12, when 3 persons were killed and about 24 men were seriously injured. The prominent public leaders were kept in custody in police-stations. On August 15, certain women Congress workers defied the prohibitory orders under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and organized a

procession and a meeting in the city when some arrests were made. On August 18, in the village of Maniri (tahsil Sardhana) when a peaceful meeting was being held, a sub-inspector of police and his men surrounded the place and fired on the people without any provocation, killing a man, wounding several (of whom three died later) and arresting many others.

All the property of the Gandhi Ashram was confiscated and the premises were sealed.

About this time certain anti-social elements indulged in sabotage, burnt post-offices, cut telephone and telegraph wires, destroyed railway tracks and indulged in similar activities in order to disrupt the administration. The Congress workers of the district went underground. Schools and colleges were closed for an indefinite period. On August 23, the women of Meerut went out in procession in contravention of orders. Attempts at their dispersal failing, the police arrested sixty-one of them some of whom had their infants with them. In October thousands of students of Meerut, defying the law, took out a huge non-violent procession which paraded the main streets of the city, ninety-nine persons being arrested and sent to jail.

When a bomb exploded in the office of the controller of military accounts, Meerut, destroying many papers, the police arrested twelve persons. Altogether about 248 persons were arrested and 245 convicted during the 1942 movement and the authorities realized a collective fine of Rs1,67,432.[1] Another bomb was exploded in the precincts of the Meerut civil court. The case, known as the Meerut Bomb Case, attracted considerable attention. A number of young men were arrested, five being sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Indian National Congress held its 54th annual session on November 23 and 24, 1946, in Meerut. The site was named Pyarelal Nagar in memory of the well-known local Congress leader Pyarelal Sharma (who had died in 1942). J. B. Kripalani presided over the session which was attended by many of the national leaders including Rajendra Prasad, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Abul Kalam Azad and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. "Meerut still remains a memorable name in Indian History, for it was at Meerut that the independent Sovriegn Republic of India was conceived and for the first time virtually proclaimed."[2]

In the same year, the elections to the Legislative Assembly were held under the Government of India Act of 1935. Two seats from the district went to the Congress and two to the Muslim League. The Congress

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[1] Govind Sahai: '42 *Rebellion*, p. 270

[2] Sitaramayya, Pattabhi: *History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol. II, p. 789,

formed the government in the State. Two members were also elected from the district to the Legislative Council and a member was nominated by the governor.

The people of Meerut welcomed the coming of independence on August 15, 1947. In the wake of the partition of the country serious communal riots broke out in the district. On September 7, 1947, Ghaziabad was affected resulting in seven deaths. Three days later the Muslims of the village of Nahal collected to attack the neighbouring Hindu village of Chitora. Their attempt was foiled in time by the military patrol police, who arrested 29 persons. Again about the middle of September there were minor affrays in the villages of Mahalka and Rohasa (in police-station Daurala) in which two persons died. Thereafter the conflagration died down and conditions returned to normal.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Growth Of Population

According to the first enumeration of population in this district, which was done in 1847, the total population was 860,736 with a density of 488 to the square mile, there being 1,457 inhabited villages in the district.

At the census of 1853 the population of the district had gone up by 274,336 giving a density of 516 to the square mile, though the number of the villages had come down to 1,373.

At the next census, that of 1865, the population increased to 1,211,281 but the density went down to 513 to the square mile due to alterations in the size of the district. The number of inhabited villages had gone up to 1,464 at this time.

The census of 1872 was more complete than the previous ones. It showed an increase of 62,633 persons over the census of 1865, the population of the district being 1,273,914 with a density of 541 to the square mile. There were then 1,573 inhabited villages in the district.

The next census took place in 1881 when the population of the district rose to 1,313,137 and the density to 551·9 to the square mile.

The census of 1891 showed an increase of 78,321 persons, the total population of the district being 1,391,458 giving a density of 587·2 to the square mile.

The decennial growth of population from 1901 to 1961 can be assessed by the following figures:

Census year		Population			Variation		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	..	1,523,984	1,249,009	274,975	..	..	..
1911	..	1,503,389	1,249,711	253,678	—20,595 (—1·4)	+702 (+0·1)	—21,297 (—7·7)
1921	..	1,498,724	1,241,598	257,126	—4,665 (—0·3)	—8,113 (—0·6)	+3,448 (+1·4)
1931	..	1,601,918	1,313,325	288,593	+103,194 (+6·0)	+71,727 (+5·8)	+31,467 (+12·2)
1941	..	1,896,582	1,535,217	361,365	+294,664 (+18·4)	+221,892 (+16·9)	+72,772 (+25·2)
1951	.	2,281,217	1,781,541	499,676	+384,635 (+20·3)	+246,324 (+16·0)	+138,311 (+38·3)
1961	..	2,712,960	2,154,166	558,794	+431,743 (+18·93)	+372,625 (+20·91)	+59,118 (+11·8)

Thus between 1901 and 1921 the population of the district recorded a decline of 1.7 per cent whereas that of the State decreased by 4.0 per cent. An epidemic of plague during 1901-11 and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 were responsible for this decline in population. Between 1921 and 1951 the population recorded an increase of 52.2 per cent as compared with an increase of 35.5 per cent in the State. During the decade 1951-61 the population of the district increased by 18·93 per cent whereas that of the State registered an increase of 16·66 per cent.

Populaiton by Sub-divisions and Tahsils

The population of the district in 1961 was 2,712,960, the males being 1,472,006 and outnumbering the females by 231,052. The district stands first in the State in respect of population. On account of the agricultural prosperity and the large urban population, the density of the district per square mile is about 1,182 which is much higher than the State average (649). The rural density is 962 persons per square mile.

The population of tahsils according to sex at the census of 1961 is as given in the following statement:

Tahsil	Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Baghpat ..	489,512	458,257	31,255
Ghaziabad ..	529,705	404,438	125,267
Hapur ..	427,975	364,010	63,965
Mawana ..	319,608	292,717	26,891
Meerut ..	585,097	290,244	294,853
Sardhana ..	361,063	344,500	16,563
District (total) ..	2,712,960	2,154,166	558,794

Males			Females		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
264,654	247,109	17,545	224,858	211,148	13,710
289,214	318,898	70,316	240,491	185,540	54,951
229,208	194,478	34,730	198,767	169,532	29,235
173,203	158,571	14,632	146,405	134,146	12,259
320,026	156,579	163,447	265,071	133,665	131,406
195,701	186,838	8,863	165,302	157,662	7,700
1,472,006	1,162,473	309,533	1,240,954	991,693	249,261

Immigration and Emigration

About 87 per cent of the people enumerated in the district at the census of 1961 was born in it, 8.4 per cent was born in the other districts of State, 2.9 per cent was born in other parts of India and only 1.6 per cent came from other countries. The immigrants from the districts of the State were as many as 229,359 (of which 71,300 were males and 158,059 females) and 79,965 were from other States (36,476 being males and 43,489 females). Most of the migration from and to the neighbouring districts was on account of marriage allowances. The number of immigrants to the city of Meerut from Punjab was 46,101, the males being 22,561 and the females 23,540 and that from the Union Territory of Delhi was 19,551, the number of males being 5,031 and the number of females 14,520.

Of the immigrants who came from territories beyond India, 37,552 (the males being 19,043 and the females 18,509) were born in Pakistan and 4,900 (the males being 3,274 and the females 1,626) were born in other territories of which 108 (70 males and 38 females) were born in Nepal. The sex proportion suggests that this migration was semi-permanent and that the immigrants were mostly labourers.

Of 792 non-Indian nationals, 629 were from Pakistan, 122 belonged to Nepal, 14 were British and 47 belonged to other countries. The figures of emigration are not available. According to the vital statistics of the district, it lost about 77,000 persons due to emigration between 1921 and 1930, while it gained about 13,000 between 1931 and 1940 and 12,000 from 1941 to 1950 by immigration. From 1921 to 1930 there was considerable emigration to Delhi and the towns of Punjab due to economic depression in the district.

Distribution between Urban and Rural Areas

According to the provisional figures of the census of 1961, in this district 2,154,166 persons (or 79·4 per cent of the total population of 2,712,960) live in the rural and 558,794 (or 20·6 per cent) in the urban areas. There are 1,480 inhabited villages in the district—99 villages (each with a population less than 200) are occupied by ·05 per cent of the rural population; 211 villages (each with a population between 200 and 500) by 3·09 per cent; 373 villages (each with a population between 500 and 1,000) by 12·9 per cent; 460 villages (each with a population between 1,000 and 2,000) by 30·9 per cent; 300 villages (each with a population between 2,000 and 5,000) by 41·2 per cent; 36 villages (each with a population between 5,000 and 10,000) by 10·8 per cent and one village (with a popula-

tion over 10,000) by ·8 per cent. There are fifteen urban areas in the district, the population of the towns being given below:

Town	Persons	Males	Females
Meerut (M. B.) including Maliana ..	208,663	113,300	95,365
Meerut Cantonment ..	75,334	44,272	31,062
Kankar Khera (T. A.) ..	10,856	5,875	4,981
Mawana (M. B.) ..	20,677	11,277	9,400
Shahjahanpur ..	6,214	3,355	2,859
Hapur (M. B.)	55,248	29,908	25,340
Garhmukteshwar (T. A.) ..	8,717	4,822	3,895
Sardhana (N. A.)	16,563	8,863	7,700
Baghpat (M. B.)	22,818	12,965	9,853
Baghpat (T. A.)	8,437	4,580	3,857
Ghaziabad (M. B.) including Railway colony.	70,438	39,014	31,424
Modinagar (T. A.)	24,266	14,838	9,428
Pilkhuwa (M. B.)	16,025	8,721	7,304
Muradnagar (T. A.)	8,258	4,407	3,851
Faridnagar (T. A.)	6,280	3,336	2,944

Displaced Persons

According to the census of 1951 the number of displaced persons in the district was 68,113 (or 14·2 per cent of the total population of the displaced persons in the State), 66,755 persons (36,908 males and 30,847 females) coming from West Pakistan, 600 persons (361 males and 239 females) from East Pakistan and the remaining 758 persons (74 males and 684 females) from other places. Of these 76·6 per cent came into the district in 1947 alone. Nearly all these displaced persons have taken to non-agricultural occupations and are engaged in the manufacturing of sports goods such as balls (for football, hockey and cricket), tennis and badminton racquets, etc. This industry is being carried on in Victoria Park and the Suraj Kund colonies where a hundred quarters are occupied by the All-India Sports Goods Federation. About 1,500 displaced persons are engaged in this business who also manufacture locks, eye-glass frames, durries, sugar-mill parts, bicycle parts, fountain-pens, etc. Many of them are engaged in the cloth, jewellery and general merchandise trades. Many displaced persons from Sind run small lodging-houses and eating-places.

The facilities afforded to displaced persons coming from Pakistan have included educational assistance, technical and vocational training, loans and other types of help to settle them in industry and business, allotment of land and absorption in different fields of employment. A sum of Rs 24,27,595 was advanced from 1948 to 1958 to 2,005 displaced persons. 1,750 persons were given Rs 10,40,933 in the form of urban loans, 125 persons received Rs 5,32,300 as industrial loans and 33 received Rs 30,362

for agricultural purposes. A sum of Rs 3,77,500 was given to four housing co-operative societies and four lakhs of rupees was given to private enterprise for the construction of houses for such persons. 172 'A' type, 120 'B' type, 692 'C' type and 100 'D' type quarters were constructed in the urban areas of Meerut, Hapur and Ghaziabad where 400 shops-cum-residences were also constructed, 202 shops-cum-flats also being built in Baraut. In 1949-50 townships were established at Govindpuri (about three miles from Modinagar) and at Hastinapur for the settlement of such persons. In 1960-61 eight scholarships (some of Rs 10 and some of Rs 15 per month) were awarded to school-going children of widowed persons. With the lapse of time these persons have been absorbed into the normal life of the district.

Language

Prior to the operations of the census of 1951, Hindustani was recorded as the language of those people who declared their mother-tongue to be Hindi or Urdu but at the census of 1951 the actual mother-tongue of such people was recorded, whether Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani and as many as twenty-three languages were returned as the mother-tongues in the district, of which Hindi, Hindustani and Urdu were returned by the largest number of persons. A list of the languages spoken in the district and the provisional number of persons speaking each, according to the census of 1961, is given below:

Language	Number of persons
Hindi	2210,901
Urdu	450,712
Punjabi	43,728
Bengali	2,129
Sindhi	1,213
Tamil	611
Nepali	541
Marathi	523
English	458
Garhwali	332
Gujarati	306
Malyalam	245
Telugu	224
Pahari	153
Kashmiri	149
Gurmukhi	11

Continued

Language	Number of persons
Assamese	95
Kumauni	94
Rajasthani	80
Oriya	76
Kanari	72
Multani	56
Dongari	40
Maharashtri	29
Marwari	27
Bhojpuri	22
Arabic	10
Pashto	7
Gorkhali	4
Italian	3
Persian	2
Sanskrit	2

This shows that over 98 per cent of the people of the district returned Hindi or Urdu as their mother-tongue. Punjabi is the mother-tongue of 1·6 per cent, whereas ·3 per cent of the people returned other languages as their mother-tongue. Of the 27·12 lakhs of people in the district only 1,54,660 (or 5·7 per cent) were bilingual (one of the languages being an Indian language). Those whose mother-tongue is other than Hindi or Urdu are generally immigrants who are able to speak either of these as a subsidiary language. Persons returning Hindi or Urdu as secondary languages were 32,752 in number or 21·1 per cent of those who were bilingual, one of the languages spoken being an Indian language.

The dialect spoken in the district is Khariboli or Western Hindi which has evolved from the Prakrit and Apabhransha spoken in these parts in the pre-medieval period. Shaurseni, Ardhmagadhi, Maharashtri, Nagar and Paishachi are the Apabhranshas from an amalgamation of all or some of which the dialect is said to have been derived. Kauravi is another name assigned to it (probably as the region was once the seat of the Kaurava rulers). Into the Khariboli spoken in Meerut district have crept words and forms from Braj Bhasha, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Urdu, Persian and English.

The dialects used in tahsil Baghpat by the Jats is termed Deswall and that spoken by the Ahirs Ahiri. Gujari is spoken by the Gujars and

also generally in the eastern parganas and Hariyani (in pargana Chhaprauli) near the Yamuna. The speech of the educated people in the urban areas of the district is generally Khariboli with an occasional intermixture of Persian and English words.

As compared with other Hindi dialects, the Khariboli spoken here has certain characteristic features of its own such as the use of the open vowel generally at the end of verb forms, the frequent use of the hard retroflexed 'r', the doubling of the last consonantal sound in certain words and the elision of certain sounds in a word.

Religion And Caste

The entire population of the district, as classified according to religions at the census of 1951, comprised 17,86,776 Hindus, 4,56,876 Muslims, 21,214 Jains, 20,593 Sikhs, 5,740 Christians, 100 Buddhists and 18 Zoroastrians.

The tahsilwise distribution for each community is given below:

Tract	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Sikh	Buddhist	Zoroastrian	Christian
District total	1,786,776	456,876	21,214	20,593	100	18	5,740
Rural total	1,441,049	320,545	9,527	8,345	78	14	1,983
Tahsil Baghpat (rural)	310,150	49,032	4,035	118	73	1	438
Tahsil Ghaziabad (rural)	282,237	58,093	34	840	5	..	642
Tahsil Hapur (rural)	239,506	66,617	35	2,715	..	..	373
Tahsil Mawana (rural)	184,809	55,228	46	3,948	..	..	319
Tahsil Meerut (rural)	193,030	46,459	54	427	..	13	73
Tahsil Sardhana (rural)	231,257	43,616	5,329	207	..	..	138
Urban total	335,627	1,36,331	11,687	12,248	22	4	3,757
Urban non-city	150,796	61,302	7,714	2,320	..	1	615
Meerut city	140,622	70,201	3,429	7,239	21	3	2,668
Ghaziabad town	25,200	4,828	544	2,689	1	..	474

According to the Census of 1961 the (provisional) distribution of each community in the district is as given below:

Tract	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Sikh	Christian	Buddhist	Parsi
District total	2,072,742	568,951	42,079	21,798	5,327	2,061	2
Rural total	1,688,759	424,691	29,999	6,706	2,245	1,766	..
Urban total	383,983	1,44,260	12,080	15,092	3,082	295	2

Proportionately the Muslims, Sikhs and Christians are found in larger numbers in the urban areas of the district, as is the case in the other parts of the State.

Principal Communities

Hindus—The pattern of society among the Hindus of this district, as elsewhere, is based on the traditional four-fold caste system, the four principal castes being the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaish and the Shudra, each being subdivided into a number of subcastes. There are several other groups which have also acquired the status of independent castes, such as the Kayastha, the Jat, the Khattri, the Gujar, etc., which again are subdivided into subcastes. Today the Hindu structure of society comprises a number of groups with distinct names bearing still different caste names but as separate figures for castes and subcastes were not taken into account after the census of 1931, it is difficult to estimate their numerical importance in the district.

Among the Brahmanas the majority belongs to the Gaur subdivision, the other subdivisions found in the district being the Saraswat, the Bhat, the Acharaj, the Dakaut, the Sanadh and the Kanyakubja. According to the Settlement Report of 1940, the Brahmanas then held 4·7 per cent of the land and their property was evenly distributed throughout the district. As cultivators they possessed 7·1 per cent of the total area. They plough their own land as, unlike their counterparts in the eastern districts of the State, ploughing the land has never been taboo for them in this district. After the abolition of the *zamindari* system (in 1952) many of the Brahmanas of the district acquired the status of *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* and with the spread of education and the changing times many have taken to other professions.

The Kshatriyas of this district belong to many subdivisions, the most important being the Dor, Chauhan, Gahlot, Panwar, Tomara, Jadon, Pundir and Bargujar. The Dors are said to have held the land between Koil (in district Aligarh) and Meerut and Haradatta, their leader, appears to have attained considerable power in the eleventh century and to have built the fort of Meerut and founded Hapur. At the Settlement of 1940 as proprietors they held 7·5 per cent of the land, and 10·1 as cultivators, the principal occupation still being agriculture. With the spread of education and the change in outlook they are also entering other walks of life.

The Vaishs are generally traders and businessmen. The majority in the district belongs to the Agarwal subcaste, one of the chief subdivisions of which is the Qanungo (which was founded by one Jograj during the

reign of Aurangzeb), the members of the Rastogi and Baraseni subcastes also being found here. According to the Settlement Report of 1940 the people of this caste held 14·7 per cent or about one-seventh of the district They were strongest in tahsil Meerut of which they held about one-fourth—also owning about one-fifth of the land in tahsil Sardhana and pargana Hastinapur and 8 per cent in tahsil Baghpat and parganas Garhmukteshwar and Puth. They have increased their substance mainly by money-lending and in the urban areas of the district many generally engage in trade and business, money-lending and banking. They have now started entering professions like law, medicine and teaching and also take up service, both government and private.

A large number of the Vaishs of the district belong to the Bishnoi sect. Originally the Bishnois were disciples of a person named Jhamaji, who lived between 1450 and 1500 A. D. They have eight endogamous sections—Jat, Vaish, Brahmana, Ahir, Sonar, Chauhan, Kasibi and Seth. Some Bishnois adopt Muslim names in the district.

There is a large number of Tagas (or Tyagis) to be found in this district and all of them claim descent from the Gaur Brahmanas. At the Settlement of 1940, with 11·8 per cent of the land in their possession, they came third among the landed proprietors of the district. They cultivate their land themselves and in 1940 cultivated 10·8 per cent of it in the district.

The Jats are also found in large numbers in this district. They are the most important and most industrious of all the cultivators, not only in this district but in the entire Division and their reputation as cultivators is proverbial. They are divided into a large number of clans, many of which are identical in name with those of the Rajputs. Their two main subdivisions are the Hele and the Dhe, corresponding to the Pachhad and Deswal of Rohilkhand and Delhi. The Heles are in the majority in every pargana of the district. These two groups do not intermarry. According to the Settlement Report of 1940 they held 24·7 per cent of land in the district. They cultivate nearly one-third (30·7 per cent) of the total area of the district and in 1940 had more or less monopolised the three northern parganas of tahsil Baghpat which they call their *des* (country) where the proportion of land under their cultivation in 1940 had risen as high as 18 per cent. In most of the parganas they succeeded in securing the best tracts.

The Gujars belong to the non-Scheduled Tribes and are an important group in the district. During the latter half of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth there were several powerful Gujar chiefs in the district but by 1901 their possessions had become considerably

reduced. The Gujars formerly lived an unsettled life and were much given to cattle-lifting, etc. At the Settlement of 1940 they held 6·0 per cent of the land in the district. They mostly cultivate their own land and as cultivators in 1940 they held 11·0 per cent of land.

In this district the Shudras belong to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, large numbers still being socially and educationally backward. Of the 308,013 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, 270,607 lived in the rural areas in 1951

At the census of 1961 their number increased to 480,726. The (provisional) distribution of the Scheduled Castes in 1961 is given below :

District total	480,726
Rural total	416.358
Tahsil Meerut (rural)	95,422
Tahsil Ghaziabad (rural)	93,745
Tahsil Hapur (rural)	88,367
Tahsil Baghpat (rural)	71,646
Tahsil Mawana (rural)	60,509
Tahsil Sardhana (rural)	65,037
Urban total	64,368
Baraut (municipal board)	2,034
Ghaziabad (municipal board)	10,253
Pilkhuwa (municipal board)	2,776
Meerut (municipal board)	13,292
Mawana (municipal board)	2,447
Hapur (municipal board)	10,799
Maliana	2,903
Shahjahanpur	869
Baghpat (notified area)	636
Sardhana (notified area)	2,470
Ghaziabad (railway colony)	740
Meerut (cantonment)	7,497
Muradnagar (town area)	1,121
Faridnagar (town area)	831
Kankar Khera (town area)	1,595
Garhmukteshwar (town area)	2,254
Modinagar (town area)	1,951

The Chamars are more numerous in Meerut than in any other part of the State except Gorakhpur Division. Their traditional occupation has been leather work and they are engaged in the leather business. They form the bulk of the agricultural labourers of the district and are found in every pargana.

The Bhangis (or sweepers), as elsewhere in the State, are usually employed in doing the work of scavenging, etc.

The Ahirs are found for the most part in tahsil Baghpat. They invariably cultivate the land themselves and as cultivators held 2·7 per cent of land at the Settlement of 1940. Their main occupation is cattle breeding but generally they are agriculturists.

Among the other castes of the district are the Kamboh, Kori, Lodh, Kumhar, Mali, Kachhi, Khatik and Lohar.

Muslims—According to the census of 1961 the Muslims constitute about 20·9 per cent of the total population of the district, 74·6 per cent residing in the rural areas, the rest in the urban. In this district, as elsewhere, they are divided into two main sects, the Shia and the Sunni and here the majority belongs to the latter, many belonging to the Lalbegi caste (which is now included under the Scheduled Castes).

The Muslims of the district are the descendants of the early Muslim immigrants—The Shaikhs, the Saiyids, the Pathans or the Mughals, who are often called 'Ashraf'—and of those Indians who were converted to Islam. The Shaikhs are quite numerous in the district. Their main subdivisions are the Siddiqi and Qurreshi, both of which are strongly represented. The Pathans are found in almost all the tahsils and the majority belongs to the Ghori and Yusufzai clans but members of several other clans are also found here such as the Lodi, Rohilla, Kakar, Tarin, Bangash and Afridi. The Saiyids are to be found mostly in the northern parts of the district. They are subdivided into two groups, the Zaidi and Hussaini, both being equally represented. The other subdivisions to which the Saiyids of the district belong are the Rizvi, Jafari and Bukhari.

The population of Muslim Rajputs is very large here as is the case in the whole of the Division They chiefly hail from the Chauhan, Pundir and Tomara clans but large numbers, who trace their descent from the Bargujars, Bhattis, Bhale Sultans, Gahlots and others, are also to be found in the district.

Muslim Jats and Muslim Tagas are also found here who, like their Hindu counterparts, are good cultivators.

The Julahas are weavers by profession and are engaged in the weaving of handloom cloth though they have also taken up agriculture as a profession.

The other Muslim castes in the district are generally occupational such as the Qassab (butcher), Bhangi (sweeper), Bhishti (waterman), Lohar (blacksmith), Teli (oilman), Barhai (carpenter), Darzi (tailor), Dhobi (washerman), Nai (barbar), etc., the word placed in parenthesis against each indicating the occupation followed.

Jains—The Jains are more numerous in the district than in any other part of the State and they numbered about 42,079 at the census of 1961. Hastinapur, a place of very ancient origin, has always been an important centre of Jain pilgrimage. They mostly belong to the Vaish caste and particularly to the Agarwal subcaste and are known as Jainis or Saraogis. They generally engage in trade, business or commerce and many are money-lenders and bankers although they have entered the learned professions and government service in considerable numbers. They are found in almost all the towns of the district but are more numerous in the rural areas of the tahsils of Baghpat and Sardhana. They belong mostly to the Digambar sect but some also belong to the Shvetambar and Sthanakvasi sects. There are many Jain temples in the district, particularly in the places in which they live.

Sikhs—The Sikhs numbered 360 in 1901 but their number swelled to 20,593 in 1951 and to 21,798 in 1961.

Christians—The number of Christians in the district is 5,327. They belong mostly to the Roman Catholic and the Protestant sects and the majority resides in the urban areas.

Buddhists—There are 2,061 Buddhists in the district, 1,766 residing in the rural and 295 in the urban areas.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Of Hindus—Hinduism is a collection of diverse beliefs, doctrines and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the divine essence. It includes the worship of a pantheon of gods in their various aspects, the chief being Siva and Vishnu and their consorts, Parvati and Lakshmi. Sakti (in her different forms), Ganga and Yamuna (the rivers), Hanumana and Ganesa are also worshipped. Spirits of streams, trees, rocks and tutelary village and other lesser deities are also objects of worship particularly of the

people in the rural areas. Thus from the crudest forms of animism to the highest spiritual realisation of the ultimate reality the Hindu religion touches the entire gamut of religious experience.

The Hindus of this district, as elsewhere, are generally orthodox in their religious practices, being either Vaishnavas or Saivas and worship Hindu deities and avatars on special occasions. Worship in temples is not strictly enjoined or absolutely necessary but people visit temples either daily or on special occasions. Generally people install idols of their chosen deity in their homes where puja is performed daily after a bath. There are about sixty temples in the city of Meerut which are dedicated, among other deities, to Siva, Vishnu, Kalika and Mansa. The Vilveshvarnath temple is believed to be the oldest Siva temple in the district, the other important ones being those of Vishnu and of the goddesses Mansa and Kalika. Other temples of importance are the Saraugi and Vishnu in Baghpat, Malandi Devi in Dhaulana, Kalika Devi in Jalalabad and Mukteshwar Mahadeva in Garhmukteshwar.

In the villages images and idols can often be seen in niches which are propitiated by village folk.

The Arya Samaj is a sect, the movement being started in Meerut by Dayananda Saraswati when he visited the district in 1878. It made a great headway, the number of its followers increasing from 5,056 in 1901 to 29,186 in 1951. In 1887 the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College Trust started a school in Meerut. The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha for the North-Western Provinces and Avadh was established in 1886 and its branches were located in Mawana, Phalauda, Lawar, Hapur, Ghaziabad, Baraut, Chhur, Kirthal, Parichhatgarh, Kapsarh, Dhikauli and Nagla Harero. The followers of this sect believe in one God and repudiate idol worship and rituals.

Of Muslims—The Muslims of the district, as elsewhere in the State believe in one God and tend to follow the way of life laid down by their prophet Muhammad This religion enjoins five duties upon its followers—the recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad); the offering of *namaz* (prayers) five times a day, said individually or collectively, preferably in a mosque; *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramzan); hajj to Mecca and *zakat* (contributions in cash or kind for charitable purposes).

Many Muslims here have faith in a number of *pirs* (saints) and hold urs at their tombs and on such occasions some practices are followed

which are not warranted by the Muslim religion. Some of the important places where *urs* are celebrated in honour of Muslim saints are Dasna (in tahsil Ghaziabad), Barnawa (in tahsil Sardhana), Garhmukteshwar (in tahsil Hapur) and Phalauda, Lalyana and Sathla (all three in tahsil Mawana).

Of Jains—The Jains believe in the *triratna* or three gems—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct which constitute the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to Jainism the universe has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the existence of the cosmos. The keynote of their creed is ahimsa. The Jains worship, in their temples, the images of their *tirthankaras* or Jinas. The most sacred place of the Jains in the district is Hastinapur where three of the *tirthankaras* were born and with which three others were associated in one way or another. This place therefore attracts large numbers of Jain pilgrims from all over the country.

Of Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion and it does not allow the practice of idolatory and recognises no distinctions of caste among its followers. It enjoins the wearing by each adherent of a comb, an iron bangle, a dagger and a pair of short drawers and prohibits the cutting of the hair of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their *gurdwaras* and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus when their holy book, the *Granth*, is taken out in procession.

Of Christians The Christians believe in one God, his only son, Jesus Christ (the saviour of mankind), the holy spirit, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. Their holy book is the ***Bible***. There are four Christian sects in this district (each having established its own mission here), the oldest being that of the Church Missionary Society which started its work in Meerut city in 1815. In 1863 it set up branches in Pilkhuwa and Hapur and another in Ghaziabad in 1867. The American Methodist Mission started work in 1887 with its headquarters in Meerut city and has branches all over the district. The branches of the Reformed Presbyterian Church Mission are in Ghaziabad, Chhaprauli and Baraut. The Roman Catholics have their headquarters in Sardhana. Begum Samru adopted the Roman Catholic faith of which she proved to be the greatest if not the only known patron in northern India. Sardhana, her seat, is a focus of Roman Catholic activities possessing a school, a college and a church, all directly or indirectly the result of her testamentary bounty. In 1830,[1] she built a Church in Meerut for Protestants.

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[1] Banerjee, B. : *Begam Samroo*, p. 116.

Festivals

Hindu—Feasting and fasting are the special features of Hindu festivals which are celebrated almost in the same manner as elsewhere in the State, the principal ones being described below :

Ram Navami falls on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra to celebrate the birthday of Rama. People fast on this day and the temples of Rama are decorated and illuminated at night. The *Ramayana* is read in these temples and in the homes of many Hindus, large numbers of devotees flocking to listen to the recitations.

Naga Panchami is celebrated on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana to propitiate nagas or serpent gods. This is a big rainy-season festival and women and girls sing *kajaris* (songs) during these days when swinging is very popular. Drawings of snakes are made on the walls of houses and are worshipped and milk, rice and flowers are offered to them.

Janmastami falls on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra to commemorate the birthday of Krishna. People fast throughout the day and break their fast with the eating of *prasad* which is distributed at midnight when the anniversary of the birth of Krishna is celebrated. Temples and small shrines in people's homes are decorated and are thronged by devotees and devotional songs in praise of Krishna are sung in Hindu houses and temples. Some people in the district also celebrate the *chhati* (the sixth day ceremony after birth) of the deity.

Dasahra falls on the tenth of the bright half of Asvina and is celebrated with great *eclat* in the district. It commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana. Ramlila celebrations are held at different places in the district and a big fair is held in the city of Meerut at Jhandpir-ka-maidan near Delhi Gate. It attracts a gathering of about a lakh of persons.

Dipavali (or Divali), the festival of lights, falls on the last day of the dark half of Kartika. Festivities start two days earlier with Dhanteras when metal utensils are purchased as a token of prosperity. The next day, Narak Chaturdashi, a few small earthen lamps (*diyas*) are lit as a preliminary to the main day of the festival when every Hindu house in the district is illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. Business men and traders close their yearly account on this day and start their new year and pray for prosperity in it. This festival has a special significance for the Jains, as their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*, Mahavira, attained nirvana on this day. There is no fasting on this occasion as Divali is regarded as a festival of feasting.

A big bathing festival is observed on Kartikipurnima, the full-moon day in the month of Kartika. People take a bath in the Ganga and a big fair is held at Garhmukteshwar on this occasion which is attended by about six lakhs of persons.

Sivaratri is celebrated in honour of the birth of Siva and falls on the thirteenth day of the dark half of Phalguna. A fast is observed during the day and a vigil is kept at night when the god is worshipped. The temples of Siva are specially decorated and devotees offer water, flowers and *belpatra* (leaves of the *bel* tree) to icons and images of Siva and devotional songs in praise of Siva are sung throughout the day.

Holi is the last major festival of the Hindu calendar and it falls on the full-moon day of Phalguna. In the villages people start the singing of *phaugs* (songs of Phalguna) during the nights, long before the actual day of the festival. Five or six days before the festival people start piling up firewood at the important cross-roads of every town and village in the district and bonfires are lit on the night of the festival itself, symbolising the annihilation of the forces of evil. Ears of barley and wheat are also roasted in these fires. On the following day there is common rejoicing which takes the form of people throwing coloured powder and coloured water on one another and paying visits to relations and friends.

There are many fairs which are held in the district, the important ones being described below:

The Nauchandi fair is held every year in Nauchandi in the city of Meerut at the end of March or the beginning of April and lasts for about a fortnight. It is a big fair and is attended by a lakh of people. It has a dual significance for both Hindus and Muslims as the former observe it in honour of the goddess. Chandi, and the latter in memory of Bale Miyan, a Muslim saint. Apart from its religious importance, the fair is also of some commercial importance as brisk trading is carried on in cattle, agricultural implements and other goods and commodities during this period.

The Garhmukteshwar fair is held in Garhmukteshwar on the full-moon day of Kartika when about six lakhs of Hindus take a bath in the Ganga.

The Siva Chaudas fair is held twice a year on the fourteenth day of the dark part of Sravana and of Phalguna in Pura (tahsil Baghpat).

Chhariyon-ka-Mela is held in the villages of Niloha, Parichhatgarh, Mawana and Tatina (all in tahsil Mawana) and in Meerut city in honour

of Zahir Diwan (Jaharpir), a saint specially venerated by the Jogis. The largest attendance—of 30,000—is in Niloha.

These festivals and fairs are also celebrated by the members of the Scheduled Castes and in addition, on certain occasions, processions connected with their forebears (Valmiki, Raidas, etc.) are also taken out by them.

Sikh—The important festivals of the Sikhs are the birthdays of their gurus, Nanak and Govind Singh, when processions are taken out and congregational prayers are held and readings from the *Granth* are made. The other festivals celebrated by them in this district are Baisakhi and Lohri.

Jain—In this district the Jains celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Mahavira, their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*, their other important festivals being Paryushan (the last ten days of Bhadra) and Ashtanika (the last eight days of Kartika). A *rathyatra* (chariot procession) is taken out for three days in the city of Meerut, Hapur and Baraut. A fair is also held in Hastinapur, the birthplace of Shantinatha, Kunthunatha and Arahanatha (three of their *tirthankars*) on the *purnima* of Kartika which is attended by 50,000 persons.

Christian—The main festivals of the Christians are Christmas, which falls on December 25, to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ; Good Friday, which commemorates his crucifixion and Easter which celebrates his resurrection.

Muslim—The important festivals observed here by the Muslims are Barawafat, Shab-e-Barat, Id-ul-Fitr, Id-uz-Zuha and Muharram which is an occasion for mourning rather than a festival.

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-Awwal when alms are distributed and Muslims gather together to listen to discourses (Maulud Sharif) on the life of the prophet.

Shab-e-Barat falls on the fourteenth night of the month of Shaban. This festival is celebrated by illuminations and the setting off of fireworks. Prayers (*fateha*) are offered for the peace of the souls of deceased kin and are usually recited or read over sweets and bread which are then distributed.

Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first of the month of Shawwal after a month's fast in the preceding month of Ramzan. On this day Muslim men go to the Idgah (mosque) to offer thanksgiving and prayers.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakr-Id) falls on the tenth of the month of Zilhij and brates the occasion when the prophet Ibrahim submitted himself to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

The first ten days of the month of Muharram commemorate the tragedy of Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Imam Husain, the grandson of the prophet Muhammad, and his companions. This occasion is specially observed by the Shias, though the Sunnis, who are in the majority in the district, also take part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* are illuminated on the eighth and ninth of this month, *majlises* (religious assemblies) are held from the first to the ninth and *tazias* are taken out separately by Shias and Sunnis on the tenth day (*Ashra*).

Social Life

Property and Inheritance

In this district the laws governing succession and inheritance of property are the same as elsewhere in the State. Before 1952, agricultural land and other properties were governed by the personal law of the individual concerned. But after the abolition of zamindari in 1952, the succession and partition of agricultural holdings came to be regulated by the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951). The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, has brought about important changes in the law of succession for Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, such as the right given to a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the institution of the joint family, which was one of the distinguishing features of Indian life and society, is breaking down due to various economic and social factors, the impact of modern ideas, the exigencies of service (public and private) and the individualistic outlook of the younger generation. Living under that system in the villages with agriculture as the main means of subsistence, each member had a role and shared the responsibility of making the soil yield its produce but the pull of urbanisation and industrialisation is leading to the disintegration of the joint family. The many big factories, mills and concerns in the urban areas of the district have been attracting large numbers of labourers from the rural areas. Migrating to the cities and towns with their families, these persons have set up their own individual homes there and have thus contributed towards the weakening of the old system under which a familial group in the village lived as a

mutually dependent unit the members of which had reciprocal rights and duties.

Marriage and Morals

Of Hindus—With the Hindus marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed in the scriptures and to some extent by custom and tradition as well. Variations in the performance of the different rites often occur from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste but the important ceremonies of *bhanwar* (or *saptpadi*) and *kanyadan* are two that are considered essential and must be performed at every marriage.

With the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, polygamy became illegal in the district as elsewhere. The term Hindu includes Sikhs and Jains for the purposes of this Act. There are certain customary restrictions which are observed by the people of this district, such as those on marriages between persons of the same *gotra*, although the Act has legalised such marriages. *Sapinda* marriages are prohibited both by law and by custom. The restrictions regarding endogamic marriage are not as rigid now as they were. Inter-caste and inter-subcaste marriages and marriages within the same *gotra* have begun to take place in the district. Marriages by registration, though permissible by law, are not yet very common here.

A number of ceremonies (but which differ from caste to caste) are performed before the actual marriage. Marriages are generally arranged by the parents, the woman's side approaching the man's sometimes through a go between. If both sides agree the marriage is settled. The first ceremony (*sagai* or the engagement) is performed by the bride's side. The next ceremony *tika* (betrothal), when presents and cash are sent by the bride's party to the bridegroom, is performed at the bridegroom's house. At this time the *lagan* (date and time of marriage) as declared by the priest is also communicated by the bride's people to the bridegroom. On the appointed day the *barat* (marriage party) comes to the bride's house where the ceremony of *dwarpuja*, literally puja at the door or the reception of the bridegroom at the entrance, is performed, followed by the *kanyadan* (giving away of the bride) and *bhanwar* or *saptpadi* (going round the sacred fire seven times) which completes the marriage ceremony. After this the ceremony of *vida* (departure) takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes marriage is also considered to be a sacred rite but at times the marriage ceremony (known as *paipuja* or *dola*) takes place at the bridegroom's and not at the bride's place. Among certain castes only certain

rites are considered to be essential. When a women is remarried the form adopted is *dharewa* or *karao* which consists of any of the following : rubbing *sindur* (vermilion powder) in the parting of the woman's hair and pouring oil on her head ; the giving of a gift by the bridegroom to the bride and at times the making of a declaration by the latter in the caste panchayat of her willingness to accept him; the reciting of *kathas* and the knotting of an end of the garment worn by the bride with an end of one worn by the bridgeroom.

With the passing of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the custom of *taking and giving a dowry has become illegal.*

Of Muslims—With the Muslims, marriage is a contract, the terms and the dowry (*mehr*) being settled beforehand. The proposal of marriage is usually initiated by the bridegroom's side. After the settlement of marriage the *mangni* (asking for the bride) ceremony takes place. The actual marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is performed at the bride's house, by the *qazi* among the Sunnis and by the *mujtahid* among the Shias, in the presence of witnesses. On the fixed day, the *barat* (marriage party) assembles at the bride's house and her vakil (usually an elderly relative) obtains the consent in the presence of two witnesses of the bride and the bridegroom to their contracting the marriage and informs their parents accordginly. The *qazi* then reads the *khutbah* and the marriage ceremony is over. Then the *rukhsat* (departure) takes place and the bride goes away with the bridegroom to his house.

Civil Marriage—This form of marriage which is contracted by parties belonging to different religions, is not common here although such marriages are allowed by law and are performed by a marriage registrar; the number of marriages performed under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, was 15 in 1956. It was 3 in 1957 and 4 each in 1958 and 1959, the number going up to 9 in 1960.

Divorce—Among the Hindus divorce was not permissible either by custom or by law except that among the Scheduled Castes the dissolution of marriage was possible with the sanction of the panchayat of the caste concerned. With passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, divorce became legal under certain circumstances and from 1956 to 1961 the applications for divorce filed in court numbered 62 (of which 46 were made by women) and 23 (of which 17 were made by women) in 1956 and 1957 respectively, 26 (half of which were made by women) and 16 (of which 7 were made by women) in 1958 and 1959 respectively and 30 (of which 16 were made by women) and 23 (of which 10 were made by women) in 1960 and 1961 respectively. Divorce was granted in 5 and 12 cases in 1956 and 1957 respectively, in 14 and 7 cases in 1958 and 1959

respectively and in 15 and 9 cases in 1960 and 1961 respectively. Under the Muslim law the number of cases for divorce filed in court were 9 and 12 in 1956 and 1957 respectively, 20 and 25 in 1958 and 1959 respectively and 16 and 19 in 1960 and 1961 respectively, all being filed by women. The numbers of cases in which divorce was permitted were 1 and 3 in 1956 and 1957 respectively, 3 and 6 in 1958 and 1959 respectively and 6 and 2 in 1960 and 1961 respectively. Under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, only 4 cases were referred to the court in 1959, only one divorce being granted.

Widow Marriage—Among the Hindus the marriage of widows was not encouraged by tradition and custom. It was legalised for all castes by the Hindu Widow Marriage Act (XV of 1956). The practice of widow marriage has not been frowned upon among the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.

Mohammadan Law permits widow marriage but such marriages are not common in the district.

Home-life

According to the provisional figures of the census of 1961 there are 1,53,953 occupied houses in the district, 3,59,864 in the villages and 94,089 in the towns, an average of 5,896 persons per 1,000 houses or 5·9 persons per house in the rural areas and 5,938 persons per 1.000 houses or 5·9 persons per house in the urban areas. There are 4,81.687 households in the district, 3,78,125 in the villages and 1,03,562 in the towns, the average being 5·6 persons per household in the rural areas and 5·3 persons per household in the urban areas.

Houses in the City—The houses in the city have not been built according to any set architectural style and the old localities present a view of houses huddled together and opening on to lanes or by-lanes. The houses are generally pakka (made of brick) and usually have two or three storeys. Most houses have a *chabutra* (raised platform) in the front which communicates with a dubari (or sitting-room) adjacent to the side wall of which runs a passage giving independent entrance to an open courtyard on to which the *dubari* abuts. The other rooms of the house are built round the courtyard.

Houses in the Villages—The houses in the villages are generally built of mud or unbaked bricks and are roofed with wooden beams covered with planks, thatch or tiles. The poor generally live in thatched huts called *raotis*. In some villages of the district houses are huddled together with a common courtyard in the middle. Usually the houses are one-

storeyed and about ten feet in height. In the village which are in the sugar cane mills areas, there is a proportionately large number of pakka houses. Ventilators, bathing platforms, improved cattle sheds, better drainage, etc., are now to be found in many areas where community development schemes have been implemented.

Furniture and Decoration—In the rural areas people who are not well off have a few string cots, *murhas* (chairs made of reed), wooden chairs, etc. Those better off have a few more articles of furniture such as a *takht*, chairs and stools, a table or two, etc. In the villages of the district crude clay toys, pictures of Hindu deities and clay idols in Hindu homes, etc. are frequently seen.

In the urban areas the items of furniture, furnishing and other accessories and their quality vary with the householder's taste and monetary and social status. Generally people have chairs, *murhas*, tables and *takhts* in their homes. Some people have the usual appropriate furniture such as a drawing-room suite, a dining-table and chairs, beds (made of string or *niwar*), almirahs, dressing-tables, etc.

People generally take their meals in the kitchen while sitting on the floor or on wooden boards or carpets but among the educated and less orthodox, people eat at a table. Food is generally served in metal utensils but the use of crockery is becoming popular particularly in the urban areas.

Food—The district of Meerut is agriculturally one of the most prosperous districts of the State. The staple food of those who can afford it is wheat, rice not being eaten regularly in these parts. Poor people generally eat *juar*, *bajra*, barley, etc.

Hindus are vegetarian by habit and preference. Muslims are generally non-vegetarian but in the villages where people cannot afford to eat meat daily and it is not easily available except on market days, they often resort to a vegetarian diet.

Dress—The dress of the inhabitants of Meerut is in no way distinctive because a kind of standardisation in the matter of dress is now taking place in urban areas. In the towns of the district the common dress for men is the dhoti or pyjama and a shirt or *kurta* (knee length loose shirt) ... men who can afford it are increasingly taking to wearing trousers ... a coat buttoned up to the neck. Professional people like doctors and ... and students generally wear coats, trousers, bush shirts, etc. The ... dress for women is the sari with a blouse. The *salwar* (very full ... is narrow at the ankle) and *kamiz* (knee length shirt) are often ... by Punjabi women and girls

In the villages the common wear for men is the dhoti and shirt or *saluka* (short shirt), the turban often being seen as well. Women wear the sari at times but generally the *lehnga* (long, very loose skirt) with an *orhni* (long scarf for the head and shoulders) is the usual dress. Among the poorer Muslim families, women still wear *churidar* (tight-fitting) pyjamas, *kurta* and *dupatta*.

Communal Life

Amusements and Recreations—There are twelve picture-houses in Meerut (two being air-conditioned), two in Ghaziabad, two in Hapur and one each in Modinagar, Pilkhuwa, Mawana and Baraut which have a total seating capacity of 18,831. The cinema is a popular means of entertainment and the monthly average of cinemagoers is about 4,30,000. There are several clubs in Meerut city, the better known being the Jubilee, the Wheeler, the Indian Gymkhana, the Alexendra, the Rotary and the Meerut, which are attended by officials, lawyers, business men and doctors and a dramatic club, the Adarsh Natak Samaj, and the people also arrange *swangs* (open-air dramatic performances) on certain occasions.

The only occasions for recreation in the villages are times when fairs and religious gatherings, etc., are held. Some traditional games like *kabaddi*, *kho-kho*, and other sports like wrestling occupy some of the time of the young men of the village. Youth welfare activities are also organised by the Prantiya Rakshak Dal which includes youth clubs, Bal Mangal Dals, *bhajanmandlis*, *etc*. In this district there are 588 youth clubs and 52 Bal Mangal Dals with a membership of 8,393 and 748 respectively. 503 community listening centres have been organised in the district where radio sets are installed for the benefit of the villagers.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) came into operation in the district on July 1, 1952. The land in the district was held predominantly by zamindars whose wealth tradition and roots in the soil assured for them an influential position in the social and economic life of the district. In the villages there were only two main elements—the zamindars and the farmers but there was no rich and sturdy middle class. The life of the people in the villages centred round the zamindars or a group of zamindars and was usually difficult and fraught with hardships. Fractional feuds and rivalries also abounded particularly on the issues of the rights in and possession of the land. Many zamindars maintained city residences in addition to their village seats. Their land was managed by their *karindas* (agents) whose treat-

ment of the cultivators was often harsh. The big zamindars set the pace in social life and spent lavishly on entertainments, social and religious functions and on their personal comforts and whims. To meet their demands trades like jewellery, perfumery, etc., came into existence. With the abolition of zamindari and the emergence of new economic forces the luxurious way of life of the landed aristocracy came to an end and those dependent on them for their livelihood had to seek new avenues of trade and employment. Those entirely dependent on their rent-rolls found the process of adaptation in the changed circumstanres difficult. Some started their own agricultural farms and there are 13,723 such farms ranging from 10 acres to 100 acres in extent in Ghaziabad tahsil alone. Others went into politics or business but the majority became *bhumidhars* as did many cultivators who in consequence acquired a sense of individual dignity and status. Those cultivators who became *sirdars* also gained a stability in status and a hold over their own land, the land revenue now being paid direct to the State. In 1961 there were in the district 5,30,133 *bhumidhars* and 3,26,477 *sirdars* holding 8,58,074 and 3,36,513 acres of land respectively. Village life no longer revolves round the personality of the landed proprietor of the place but reflects the activities of the community development programmes. With the advent of the development schemes starting with the First Five-year Plan in 1951, the government have brought within the reach of the cultivators of the district the use of fertilisers and manures, irrigation facilities, improved varieties of seeds and improved agricultural implements which the government make available on easy terms, leading to an all-round economic improvement.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Utilization and Reclamation

In the district 9,01,619 persons are workers of whom 4,07,808 (45.2 per cent) are engaged in the cultivation of land or are agricultural labourers although 21,54,166 (or 79.4 per cent of the total population of the district) reside in the rural areas. During the year 1960-61 the cultivated area in the district was 11,56,290 acres (or 78.6 per cent of the total area of the district), the culturable waste was 67,660 acres and the unculturable land, which included land under water, land occupied by habitations, railways, buildings, etc., burial grounds and barren land, was 1,66,398 acres. Tahsilwise details for the same year will be found in Tables V (i), (ii) and (iii) of the Appendix.

Reclamation

On account of the demand for increased food-grains and the pressure on land resulting from the increase in population, the waste lands and even land that is not culturable are being put under the plough and efforts are being made to increase production by improved and scientific methods of cultivation. The following statement gives the total area of lands reclaimed in each tahsil of the district from 1951 to 1960:

Tahsil	Area reclaimed (in acres)
Baghpat	40 263
Ghaziabad	86,000
Hapur	93,103
Mawana	73,030
Meerut	58,897
Sardhana	56,194
Total	4,13,487

The soil of the district is considered to be the best in the State and the reclaiming of the vast stretches of waste lands is not a problem except in

the tracts adjacent to the Ganga, Yamuna and Hindan where the erosion of fertile lands has occurred to such an extent that extensive gullies and ravines have been formed. Sheet erosion, which has slowly washed away the top fertile layer of the soil, is the most devastating, fallow land being the most affected—particularly during the rains. Cultivators try to check soil erosion by making low mud embankments around their fields, sowing cover-crops (of legumes and other green manure crops), doing contour ploughing and strip sowing. To arrest this large-scale erosion caused by the action of the rivers, the government has undertaken afforestation programmes in the ravines of the Yamuna and the Ganga *khadar*. In this district the colonisation of the Ganga *khadar* was undertaken by the government from 1947 to 1951 to rehabilitate displaced persons from Pakistan. the settlers being helped to reclaim vast tracts of waste lands for cultivation. Government had implemented effectively the malaria eradication scheme in this area and had also undertaken large-scale afforestation in 1950 near Hastinapur (in tahsil Mawana) in the Ganga *khadar* colonisation area to control the soil erosion caused by the river. The area was divided into a number of blocks (each being named after one of the heroes of the *Mahabharata*), trees of different kinds, particularly *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*). babul, *khair* (*Acacia catechu*). *siris* (*Albizzia spp.*) and *semal* (*Salmalia malabarica*), were planted, a forest colony was established with a rest house and quarters for the staff and a nursery and gardens with ornamental trees and flowers were laid out to surround the colony as was a forest park behind the Jain temple. An eight mile long avenue from Mawana to Hastinapur and plantations in Hastinapur added to the attractions of the place. About 4,906 acres were afforested up to 1961.

Cultivated Area

At the time of the Settlement of 1837 the total cultivated area in the district was 8,55,879 acres (somewhat less than 57 per cent of the total area). It increased to 10,43,515 acres (or about 73 per cent) by the time of the Settlement of 1874. During the intervening period there was a great development of irrigation by canals and cultivation had improved in quality and quantity. The increase was greatest in the parganas of Kithore, Hastinapur, Sarawa, Meerut, Sardhana and Dasna which were benefitted by the construction of the Ganga canal and its Anupshahr branch. But by 1901 the cultivated area had decreased to 10,24,606 acres (or about 72 per cent of the total area), a phenomenon that was not taken note of as the total area of the district had shown a decrease of 7,717 acres. According to the Settlement Report of 1940, the non-alluvial cultivated area was 10,57,300 acres which showed an increase of nearly 42,000 acres or 4.1 per cent over the figures of the previous Settlement of 1901, the

cultivated area in the alluvial tract being 13,043 acres which was an increase of 3,837 acres or nearly 42 per cent. The figures though impressive, do not present a true picture of the expansion of cultivation in the district during the two Settlements. The Settlement of 1901 was carried out during a period of drought and scarcity which caused a temporary contraction of the cultivated area and it was also found that a certain amount of land had been designedly thrown out of cultivation in anticipation of the Settlement, particularly in the Yamuna *khadar* and in pargana Barnawa, fluctuations also occuring in the cultivated area in the precarious *bhur* (sandy) and *khadar* tracts. In this district, during a cycle of dry years the *bhur* is affected adversely, though it is benefitted during wet years, the opposite being the case in the *khadar* tracts. The quinquennial average figures of the cultivated area for the period from 1941 to 1946 were 11,06,419 acres and for the period from 1946 to 1951 were 11,27,177 acres. In 1960-61 the cultivated area was 11,56,290 acres of which tahsil Baghpat had 2,16,712 acres, Ghaziabad 2,17,696 acres, Hapur 2,16,213 acres, Mawana 1,91,853 acres, Meerut 1,34,969 acres and Sardhana 1,78,847 acres. [Table V(i) of the Appendix].

Culturable Waste

Formerly the area recorded as culturable waste included grove lands, old and new fallows and all other land which was presumably capable of cultivation according to the classification in the old records but due to the details not being clear, it is almost impossible to attempt a comparison with the present time. The term 'waste' was more or less unknown, the areas now so differentiated being then added to old fallow. The Settlement Report of 1837 gave a total of 3,18,319 acres or 20 per cent as culturable. At the Settlement of 1874 this type of land had gone down to 1,92,907 acres and at the time of the Settlement of 1901, it had become further reduced to 99,379 acres. The acreage of this area showed a remarkable rise at the time of the last Settlement (that of 1940), the figure recorded being 1,54,238 acres. In 1949-50 the State agriculture department conducted a detailed enquiry regarding the culturable waste area in each district according to which the total area of such land in this district was 1,17,231 acres. In 1950-51 this type of land (excluding current fallow) was 1,15,513 acres or 7·9 per cent of the whole area and such areas showed a decreasing trend in the years that followed. In 1956-57, the acreage was 74,361 acres but in 1960-61 it was found to have diminished to 67,660 acres of which tahsil Baghpat had 8,440 acres, Ghaziabad 13,609 acres, Hapur 8,364 acres, Mawana 22,036 acres, Meerut 6,515 acres and Sardhana 8,696 acres. [Table V(ii) of the Appendix].

Irrigation

One of the most important reasons of agricultural advancement in this district is the availability of abundant facilities for irrigation, particularly by means of canals which have brought about a revolution in the economy of the place. At the time of the Settlement of 1837, the irrigated area was 2,32,869 acres or about 27 per cent of the cultivated area. At the Settlement of 1874 this area had increased by more than 150 per cent, the acreage being 5,83,684. Of this, 2,81,028 acres were irrigated from canals, 2,90,093 acres from wells and 12,563 acres from other sources. At the time of the Settlement of 1901 the acreage of the irrigated area rose to 6,08,849 (nearly 59 per cent of the cultivated area) of which 3,79,392 acres were irrigated from canals, 2,22,572 acres from wells and 6,885 acres from other sources. According to the Settlement Report of 1940, the acreage under irrigated farming further increased to 6,39,432 acres or nearly 60 per cent of the cultivated area of which 4,18,586 acres were irrigated from canals, 2,05,100 acres from wells and 15,743 acres from other sources. In 1950-51, the irrigated area was 6,84,239 acres (about 60 per cent of the cultivated area) of which 4,03,473 acres were irrigated from canals, 2,76,214 acres from wells and 4,552 acres from other sources. In 1956-57 this area was 7,18,926 acres (nearly 62·2 per cent of the cultivated area) of which 3,89,168 acres were irrigated from canals, 3,26,198 acres from wells and 3,560 acres from other sources. During 1960-61, the irrigated area was recorded as 7,93,196 acres (about 68 per cent of the cultivated area) of which 4,23,269 acres were irrigated from canals, 3,65.932 acres from wells and 3,985 acres from other sources. [Table V(iv) of the Appendix]. As the construction of canals or tube-wells is not possible in the undulating tracts of sand contiguous to the Ganga and the other rivers of the district, cultivation in such areas is precarious. Otherwise the construction of canals and tube-wells in the district has led to great improvement in agriculture, one of the most important results being the improved facilities for growing the valuable crop of sugar-cane. The canals have rendered the district practically secure from droughts and have ensured steadiness of yield, which is one of the principal causes of the prosperity of the district.

Irrigation Facilities

Wells—In this district wells and canals combine to irrigate every part of the district but, apart from the *bhur* areas, the only considerable tracts of the main upland plain where wells are the chief source are pargana Barnawa in the north-west of tahsil Sardhana and an irregular strip of land running from north to south through the eastern

part of the district almost midway between the Ganga canal and its Anupshahr branch. This is narrow in the north and includes the western borders of tahsils Meerut and Ghaziabad and the eastern border of tahsil Mawana but widens in the south in the two western parganas of tahsil Hapur. In these tracts the construction of a net-work of State tube-wells since 1933-34 has rapidly replaced irrigation from ordinary wells but in the *bhur* tracts (particularly in pargana Loni) the soil is generally too poor and uneven for the sinking of tube-wells. In 1837 the irrigated area of the district was 2,32,869 acres which apparently was served mostly by wells as only the Eastern Yamuna canal was in existence in the district at that time. At the time of the Settlement of 1874 there were 9,053 pakka and 8,427 kutcha wells. At the next Settlement (that of 1901) the number shrank to 14,083 of which 10,878 were pakka and 3,205 kutcha. The number of pakka wells has increased as many cultivators have come to recognise the fact that kutcha wells are uneconomic and that well water is a sure supplement of canal water whenever the latter is in short supply. The general prosperity of the agriculturists in the district has enabled them increasingly to construct pakka wells. The number of such wells increased to 18,700 at the Settlement of 1940 and although canals had already covered the major portion of the district, obviating the necessity of constructing wells, the number of pakka wells kept on increasing. In 1950-51 the number of such wells further increased to 26,551, the number of kutcha wells falling to 3,411. The former numbered 21,769 in the year 1956-57 and the latter 1,659 and in the year 1960-61 the number was 30,712 and 1,282 respectively.

Tube-wells—At the time of the Settlement of 1901 wells and canals were termed 'main sources of irrigation' and tanks, streams, etc., 'other sources of irrigation', the area under the latter being less than 7,000 acres but at the time of the Settlement of 1940, this area had increased to 16,000 acres because of the construction of tube-wells in the district which commenced in 1934, the tube well division, Meerut, controlling the whole of the district. A large number of tube-wells was situated in tahsils Hapur, Meerut, Sardhana and Mawana. In 1935-36 the total number of tube-wells in the district was 220, the area irrigated being 55,350 acres. In 1944-45 two separate tube-well divisions were formed for the whole district; that of Meerut (under an executive engineer with headquarters at Meerut) controlling the major part of the district (except the greater part of tahsil Hapur) and that of Bulandshahr (with a separate executive engineer with headquarters at Bulandshahr) which was in charge of nearly the whole of tahsil Hapur. In 1945-46 the total

number of tube-wells in the district was 301, the area irrigated being 1,42,851 acres. In 1950-51 the number was 355 and the area irrigated 1,81,099 acres. At the end of the First Plan period (1956-57) the number rose to 466 and the area irrigated to 2,05,152 acres. In 1960-61 the number of tube-wells became 507 and the area irrigated 2,10,554 acres. The average area irrigated from a tube-well was 509 acres. Generally the cultivated area irrigated by these tube-wells is under sugar-cane.

Canals—There are four lines of canals in the district. To the west is the Eastern Yamuna canal which was opened in 1830 and irrigates the rich Yamuna-Hindan doab, the Ganga canal which was opened in 1855 and irrigates the country between the river Hindan and the Kali Nadi (East), the Anupshahr branch of the Ganga canal which was opened in 1860 and irrigates the tract lying between the Kali Nadi (East) and the Ganga *khadar* and the Hindan cut.

Eastern Yamuna Canal—This canal enters the district at the village of Kakripur in pargana Chhaprauli and leaves the district by a cut running into the Yamuna in pargana Loni after a total course of nearly 46 miles. Its water is considered to be better for cultivation than that of the Ganga Canal. It was originally constructed during the reign of the Mughal ruler, Muhammad Shah (1721-39), but it appears to have been abandoned in the reign of Ahmad Shah (1739-54). It was restored in part in later years by the Rohilla chief, Najib-ud-daula, or by his son, Zabita Khan (who died in 1784). As it was defective owing to faulty alignment it is probable that the remains of this old channel suggested the construction of the present canal which was began in 1822 and was completed eight years later. Several alterations were made in its bed between 1852 and 1856 in order to improve the alignment but the velocity of water was so great that it caused erosion of the banks and the bed. The levels had therefore to be readjusted in 1871 since when very little alteration has been found to be necessary in that portion of the canal which lies in this district. The main improvement has been the construction of a new tail escape. In 1961-62 the length of the canal in the district was 43 miles, the parganas traversed being those of Kotana, Chhaprauli, Baraut, Baghpat and Loni. It gives off a large number of distributaries. In the north (to the west of the canal) are the Khandrauli and Kandhla which unite near Chhaprauli and fall into the Yamuna below Kotana and irrigate, with the Nala distributary (which terminates at the Kirthal drain), the parganas of Chhaprauli and Kotana and which watered an average area of 42,698 acres during 1961-62. Further south are the Khekra, Mitli and Sarauli, which irrigated about 29,587 acres in parganas Baraut, Baghpat and Loni in that

year. To the east of the canal there is, in the north, an important series of distributaries comprising the Fatehpur, Bijwara, Kishanpur, Baoli and Miranpur which tail off into the river Hindan and irrigated in the same year about 1,06,013 acres lying in parganas Kotana, Chhaprauli, Baraut, and Baghpat. The only other distributaries of any importance are the Daula which waters the east of pargana Baghpat and falls into the Hindan and the Kotwalpur which irrigates the east of pargana Loni and terminates in the Yamuna *khadar*. The canal lies under the jurisdiction of the lower division of the Eastern Yamuna canal (with headquarters at Muzaffarnagar).

Ganga Canal—This canal enters the district from the district of Muzaffarnagar and irrigates the tract between the Hindan and the Kali Nadi (East). It started functioning in 1855 but owing to the imperfect construction of the distributary channels, a very small volume of water could pass down it. In 1861 it was found that the channels had been badly constructed, the slope being too great which caused serious erosion of the bed and of the sides of the channels. In 1865 remodelling was undertaken by constructing some falls and by raising the level of some of the channels. This work was completed in 1888 but some other improvements were also carried out subsequently. The main line of this canal in this district is under the jurisdiction of the Meerut division of the Ganga canal (with headquarters at Meerut) and the Bulandshahr division of the Ganga canal (with headquarters at Bulandshahr). Its total length and that of its channels in the district under the control of the Meerut division was nearly 489 miles till 1957-58 and the length under the control of the Bulandshahr division was about 339 miles till 1960-61. It comes from the district of Muzaffarnagar and at its sixty-sixth mile enters the pargana of Sardhana. It flows in a south-westerly direction but inclines to the south near the town of Sardhana, avoiding contact with a line of sand hills which skirt the northern side of the town. It then runs along the central watershed in a series of curves. Its course lies about half way between Meerut city and the Hindan river but further south it approaches closer to the Hindan on account of the intervention of the Chhoiya Nala at Jani Khurd, where an escape leads into the Hindan, the distance from the canal to the river being only five miles. The western extremity of the curve is in pargana Jalalabad and from a point opposite Begumabad railway station the canal bends to the south-east and continues in this direction as far as the border of the district of Bulandshahr. It gives off a large number of distributaries in the district, the major ones being the right Jauli, left Salawa, Khatauli, right Salawa and Miranpur, which are under the jurisdiction of the

Meerut division of the Ganga canal. In the southern part of the district the important distributaries are Puth, right Bohla, left Bohla and Tikri all of which are under the control of the Bulandshahr division of the Ganga canal. After passing through the parganas of Sardhana, Meerut, Jalalabad and Dasna and covering a distance of 48 miles in the district the canal enters the district of Bulandshahr.

The Anupshahr branch of the Ganga canal (originally known as the Fatehgarh branch) was opened in 1860. It enters the district, at its fourteenth mile, in the north of pargana Hastinapur. It irrigates the tract between the Kali Nadi (East) and the Ganga *khadar* which comprises the parganas of Hastinapur, Kithore, Garhmukteshwar and Puth and runs between the high ground bordering the *khadar* and the undulating *bhur* land that extends to the Kali Nadi (East). Its course runs from north to south as far as Garhmukteshwar and then inclines towards the south-east. Its length in the district is thirty-nine miles. It has on both sides a net work of distributaries and minor channels, two of the most important being the Salarpur and the Churiala distributaries. The former runs for a long distance past Niloha in pargana Hastinapur and falls into the Chhoiya Nadi in the west of pargana Kithore; the latter divides into many branches which water the north-eastern portion of pargana Hastinapur. At mile sixteen the Akbarpur distributary leaves the left bank of the main line and flows south, parallel to the canal, to a point opposite Parichhatgarh. The Parichhatgarh branch takes off at mile thirty and flows through the parganas of Kithore, Garhmukteshwar and Puth and on into the district of Bulandshahr. The other important branches are the Dhakauli, Garhmukteshwar and Kithore which water the parganas of Garhmukteshwar and Puth.

That section of the Agra canal which lies in the district is known as the Hindan cut and falls under the jurisdiction of the upper Agra canal division, Mathura. It passes through the southern corner of pargana Loni and goes from the Hindan to the Yamuna, its length in 1960-61 being about five miles and the area irrigated from it being 104 acres.

During the year 1960 61 the total area irrigated from the Ganga canal (including the Anupshahr branch) was 3,83,346 acres of which 2,20,630 acres were irrigated in *kharif* and 1,62,716 acres in *rabi*. During that year about 64 per cent of the cultivated area of the district was irrigated from canals.

The area irrigated by lakes, tanks and ponds is insignificant as most of the irrigation is from canals and tube-wells. The number of tanks

was 750 in 1904 but by 1958-59 it had dropped to 146. During the year 1956-57 the area irrigated by these sources was 780 acres and in 1960-61 it had shrunk to 630 acres.

Potentialities of Expansion of Irrigation Facilities—No new scheme for the expansion of canal irrigation is to be taken up in the district in the near future except for some minor improvements in the already existing systems to facilitate a regular flow of water into the channels which are farthest away from the main streams. The Jani escape of the Ganga canal, near village Jani Khurd in tahsil Meerut, was remodelled during the Second Plan period with the object of letting more water run from the Ganga canal into the Hindan thus enabling the Agra canal to carry an increased supply of water for irrigation and also in order to control the serious waterlogging occurring during the rains in district Bulandshahr (where the Ganga canal also serves as a drainage line). The supply of water available at present in the Ganga passes on to the lower Ganga canal from the upper Ganga canal at Hardwar, which results in paucity of water in the latter. The implementation of the scheme to construct the Ram Ganga reservoir in district Garhwal (which was started in 1961) will make possible an increased supply of water to the lower Ganga canal, the pressure on the upper Ganga canal also being relieved by this measure.

In 1961-62 the area irrigable by these canals was 7,57,285 acres and the area irrigated was 5,33,629 acres.

Scope also exists for utilising the underground water sources as the strata in most parts of the district is suitable for the construction of tube-wells which would also solve the problem of the rise in the level of the subsoil water and consequent waterlogging in the areas saturated by the canal lines and other depressed tracts like the *khadar* of the Ganga and of the other rivers. The area irrigable by tube-wells in 1961-62 was 3,97,687 acres and the area irrigated was 1,85,389 acres. The number of tube-wells to be constructed in the Meerut tube-well division during the Third Five-year Plan period is 35, the length of the tube-well channels being planned to cover 175 miles.

Water Table—The water level differs from tahsil to tahsil. On an average water is found at a depth of 22 feet in tahsils Mawana and Meerut, at 32 feet in tahsil Sardhana, at 29 feet in tahsil Baghpat, at 28 feet in tahsil Ghaziabad and at 20 feet in tahsil Hapur.

Soils

Generally speaking the calcium content of the soil of the district increases at lower depths. It is on the whole poor in phosphoric acid,

nitrogen and organic matter. Usar patches occur here and there and sometimes occupy large areas. In 1876 the soil of the district was classified into six types: *dakar* (loamy), *matiyar* (less loamy), *seota* (still less loamy), *rausli* (sandy), *bhur* (more sandy) and *ret* (all sand). In 1904 the soil in the fields immediately surrounding the village sites was known as *bara* (a term corresponding to the *goind* of some other districts) and was mostly found in the south and specially in the tracts generally irrigated by wells; the heavy clay found in the depressions was generally called *dakar;* by *matiyar* was meant the best loam though for practical purposes heavy clay was treated as being *matiyar; seota* came to be applied to loam of every sort and included what was called *matiyar* and *rausli* elsewhere; the term *rausli* came to mean second grade loam; sandy soil continued to be universally known as *bhur,* the term being applied only to culturable sand, the rest being known as *ret.* The soil classification applicable in the district at present was made at the time of the Settlement of 1940 and the soils are classed as follows : *kachhiana*—land regularly used for the cultivation of vegetables, tobacco, garden produce and fruits (excluding mangoes) ; *kachhiana* I and II—specially valuable vegetable lands around Meerut city ; *kachhiana* A, *kachhiana* plus and *kachhiana* minus denoting different categories of vegetable land around large towns such as Ghaziabad and Hapur: *bara* I—land immediately adjoining inhabited sites and enjoying special manurial and irrigation facilities; *bara* II—land lying in the *bara* area but suffering from some defect such as, slope, liability to flooding from village tanks, etc.; *seota* I plus denoting land lying outside the *bara* area and recognised as being distinctly superior by reason of position, fertility, special facilities for manure or irrigation, etc.; *seota* I—average firm loam with a level surface, usually with sufficient means of irrigation and manure; *seota* II plus—land in some ways not quite of the same quality as the main average soil but superior to ordinary second class *seota; seota* II—loamy land with some defect, such as remoteness from inhabited sites, uncertain irrigation, uneven surface, infection by *reh,* liability to be damaged by floods, monkeys, the shade of groves, etc.; *seota* III—poor loam subject to the defects found in *seota* II and to a more marked degree ; *bhur* I—sandy soil on a fairly level or gently undulating surface which can produce only one crop in most years; *bhur* II—land with a greater proportion of sand than *bhur* I, generally denoting sandy ridges and ravine slopes; *dakar* I—the hard clay soil in depressions or on the edges of tanks and lakes growing two crops (sometimes including rice) in a year; *dakar* II—land similar to *dakar* I but more precarious and more subject to damage from flooding; *khadir* I—alluvial soil (on level surface) in the valleys of the Ganga, Yamuna

and Hindan producing good wheat and sugar-cane (usually without irrigation) and not damaged by floods except in exceptional years of heavy rainfall; *khadir* II—the same as *khadir* I but with some defects such as remoteness, infection by *reh*, undulating surface, liability to be damaged by floods, deposits of sand, etc.; *khadir* III—poor alluvial soil subject to the same defects as *khadir* II but to a more marked degree; and *khadir dhan*—moist low lying *khadar* growing rice exclusively and found only in the vicinity of the Ganga in tahsils Mawana and Hapur. The extent of land of the major classes of soils in the district as recorded in the Settlements of 1901 and 1940, appears in the following statement :

Settlement		*Bara*	Good loam	Indifferent loam	Poor loam	*Dakar*	*Bhur*	*Khadir*	Total
1901	Area in acres ..	34,615	5,19,934	2,34,355	14,028	56,251	1,81,708	9,974	10,49,865
	Percentage ..	3·3	49·5	22·3	1·3	5·3	17·3	1·0	100·0
1940	Area in acres ..	45,708	6,23,918	2,05,515	68,428	9,384	1,13,464	48,980	11,15,397
	Percentage ..	4·1	56·0	18·4	6·1	0·8	10·2	4·4	100·0

Harvests

The main harvests in the districts are the *rabi* (spring) *kharif* (autumn) and *zaid* (extra or hot weather). There has been an all round increase in the acreage under each since the time of the Settlement of 1874. *Rabi* then occupied 5,20,919 acres, *kharif* 5,48,671 acres and *zaid* 167 acres. The next Settlement Report, that of 1901, gives the area under each as 6,24,536 acres, 5,91,863 acres and 3,125 acres respectively. The latest Settlement Report, that of 1940, gives the figures of *rabi*, *kharif* and *zaid* as 6,99,129 acres, 6,61,403 acres and 8,453 acres respectively; the *rabi* crops (wheat, gram and peas) showing a rising proportion at the expense of wheat (mixed with other crops) and barley as compared with the position at the Settlement of 1901. The area under wheat increased by about 46,000 acres and formed 30 per cent of the total cultivated area, while gram and peas increased by nearly 33,000 acres and accounted for 18 per cent. Most of the increase in *kharif* was accounted for by the increase in sugar-cane, the area of which rose from 9 per

cent to 13 per cent of the total cultivated area. The proportion of the area under other *kharif* crops did not change much except that the decrease in the area under rice was counterbalanced by a similar increase under *bajra*. Rice has never been an important crop in the district and it covered in 1940 only 2 per cent of the cultivated area as against 3 per cent at the Settlement of 1901. There are naturally local variations in the extent of the areas under various crops, the area under sugar-cane, for instance, varying from 1 per cent or even less in the *bhur* and *bhur-khadar* tracts of pargana Loni to 25 or 30 per cent and more in the best canal tracts of tahsils Baghpat, Sardhana and Meerut. At the time of the Settlement of 1940, sugar-cane covered 1,38,000 acres in the district. The opening of seven sugar-mills from 1930 onwards has given a fillip to its cultivation in the district. The quality of sugar-cane and the quantity produced have also undergone a great deal of improvement. Little is seen now, except in scattered and small fields in the *khadar*, of the inferior type of sugar-cane which was almost universal at the time of the Settlement of 1901. Besides large quantities being consumed by the sugar-mills, the cane is also used for the preparation of jaggery.

The double cropped (*dofasli*) area has shown a great increase from the time of the Settlement of 1874 when its extent was 45,937 acres or 4·5 per cent of the cultivated area. At the Settlement of 1901 it increased to 1,87,561 acres or 18 per cent and at the Settlement of 1940 to 2,98,355 acres or 28 per cent of the cultivated area.

During the year 1960-61, the area occupied by the *rabi* was 7,39.218 acres or 64 per cent, by the *kharif* 8,58,321 acres or 74 per cent and by the *zaid* 9,291 acres or 0·83 per cent. The double-cropped area during the same year was 4.50.540 acres or 39 per cent. [Tahsilwise figures of the different harvests for the year 1960 61 will be found in Table V(i) of the Appendix].

Principal Crops

Rabi—Wheat—Wheat is the principal crop of the *rabi* harvest. It is grown in all parts of the district and is either sown alone or mixed with barley or gram, but the great bulk is grown alone. The largest wheat producing areas are in the tahsils of Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Meerut and Mawana. It is grown in combination with gram chiefly in the tahsils of Baghpat, Ghaziabad and Sardhana and with barley in the tahsils of Mawana and Hapur which have a larger proportion of poor sandy soil. The use of improved seeds has increased during the last twenty-five years but more than 50 per cent of the wheat area is still

under cotton. The tahsils of Ghaziabad, Hapur and Baghpat are the leading areas where cotton is grown. The sticks of the cotton plant are used as fuel and for basket making in the rural areas. The area under this crop in the year 1958-59 was 28,791 acres or 2·5 per cent of the cultivated area and the average yield per acre was 0·91 maunds.

Of the *kharif* crops sugar-cane is the most important. Before the thirties of this century the jaggery industry flourished in the district but since then, due to the rapid development of the sugar industry in these parts, there has been a rapid increase in the area under sugar-cane, seven sugar-mills also having been started. The old varieties of sugar-cane which were poor in quality and were greatly susceptible to pests and diseases, have been replaced to a large extent by new and better varieties which give generous yields to the cultivator. An average yield of nearly 1,636 maunds per acre was obtained in the district in the western range competition held in the year 1954-55. The yield per acre in the district is low as compared with the major sugar-cane producing areas of the world like Cuba and Java and the percentage of sugar recovery only 9·8. The yield can be increased by the application of better methods of cultivation, growing of green manure crops in the sugar-cane fields, giving suitable doses of chemical fertilizers, adopting the proper rotation of crops, sowing good seed and by the adoption of measures which will protect the sugar-cane plants from pests and diseases. The area under this crop in the year 1958-59 was 3,13,183 acres or 27 per cent of the cultivated area and the average yield per acre 347·89 maunds.

The following statement shows the average yield of major crops (in maunds) in the district as compared with the average State yield for 1958-59 :

Crops	District average	State average
Sugar-cane	347·89	304·88
Potato	81·30	80·37
Arhar	17·73	11·16
Wheat	11·27	8·61
Tobacco	10·07	8·92
Rice	10·75	7·73
Ground nut	9·67	8·12
Gram	8·10	7·12
Mandua	6·59	6·72
Barley	6·45	8·29
Maize	6·04	6·17

[*Continued*

Crops			District average	State average
Peas	..	..	5·20	7·27
Masur	..	..	3·80	4·27
Urd	.	..	3·68	3·87
Bajra	..	..	3·30	5·66
Moong	..	..	3·21	3·61
Sawan	..	..	2·35	4·10
Jaur	..	..	1·39	7·52
Cotton	..	..	0·91	0·82

Fruits and vegetables also occupy a sizeable area of the district and form an important proportion of the *zaid* crops. Bananas, citrus fruits, mangoes, guavas, *ber* (*Zizyphus mauritiana*) and *amla* (*Emblica officinalis*) are the important fruits of the district and the area covered by them in 1957-58 was 7,967 acres. The area covered by the vegetables grown in the district (including potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, etc.) in that year was 18,734 acres. Among the vegetables the potato is the most important. One crop is sown in September-October and the second in December-January. The area of potato cultivation is concentrated near Meerut, Hapur, Ghaziabad and Pilkhuwa, the main varieties sown here being *gola* and military special.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

As it was realised from the time of the Second World War and onwards that the traditional methods of cultivation could not cope successfully with the problem of the increasing demand for food-grains in the district, improvements and certain changes in the pattern and technique of cultivation were adopted and more and more farmers began to use the U. P. method of wheat and barley cultivation and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation and started sowing wheat, barley, paddy and other *rabi* and *kharif* crops in irrigated areas. The U. P. method of wheat and barley cultivation is an improved scientific technique and entails proper tillage, heavy manuring, reducing the seed rate, timely sowing in straight lines by dibbling, timely irrigation, top dressing, the use of chemical fertilizers and protection against pests and diseases. The area in which this method of wheat cultivation was applied in the year 1955-56 was 28,869 acres and in 1960-61 it was 67,727·8 acres. The area in the district in which the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was applied in the year 1960-61 was 3,789 acres. As a result of various agricultural campaigns in the *rabi* and *kharif* to grow more food, a total area of 7,15,168 acres was brought under improved and better methods of cultivation in the year 1960-61. These campaigns are organised by the State agriculture

department with the co-operation of certain other departments and are connected with the planned development of the district. The personnel employed in the development blocks and co-operatives and in the agriculture, panchayat and animal husbandry departments is jointly made responsible for the success of the operations. The *rabi* campaign starts in September and lasts till the harvesting of the *rabi* crops. Immediately after, from April, starts the *kharif* campaign. Exhibitions, film shows, documentaries, competitions at the regional and State levels, meetings, seminars, discussions, etc., are held and the advantages of better methods of cultivation are explained to the villagers. In the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 the district got an award in the All-India wheat competition and cash prizes of Rs5,000 and Rs7,000 respectively were awarded to a cultivator of village Faridnagar. Several other cultivators of the district have also won State prizes for their potato and sugar-cane crops. Various kinds of loans, *takavi* and grants are also made available to the agriculturists to enable them to purchase animals, seeds, fertilizers and implements of agriculture. The *takavi* loans given by the agriculture department to the agriculturists in the district in the year 1960-61 amounted to about Rs30,121 and the credit advanced by the co-operative societies for agricultural purposes was about Rs37,43,293.

Agricultural Implements and Machines—The fact that improved and modern implements are superior to the old and indigenous types of agricultural implements is being realised by the cultivators and the use of improved implements is gradually becoming popular. Although most of the tilling operations are still carried out by means of indigenous implements, iron ploughs are replacing wooden ones and tractor-drawn ploughs and disc harrows are gradually being introduced where large-scale farming is being done. Of late pumps worked by electric motors and oil-engines have been coming into use in certain parts of the district. The following statement gives the total number of agricultural implements in the district in 1956 :

Agricultural machinery and implements	Total number
Ploughs	1,40,422
Carts	80,609
Sugar-cane crushers	8,162
Oil-seed crushers	1,564
Tractors	403
Oil-engines	518
Electric pumps	254

At the end of the Second Plan period the total number of improved agricultural implements sold by the agricultural and co-operative departments was 2,294. There is, for the whole Division, a government workshop at Meerut for the repair of agricultural implements. There are also a number of private workshops at different places in the district for this purpose and the agriculture department also employs a number of mechanics for repair work.

Seeds

Seed Supply—Seeds are issued to the cultivators on a *sawai* basis (returning a quarter times more seed than what was borrowed) through the agriculture and co-operative seed stores. In the event of the cultivator not being able to return the seed in kind, he is permitted to make a cash payment instead. In 1951, there were 15 seed stores of the co-operative and 6 of the agriculture departments in the district and the total quantity of improved seed of different cereals distributed was 36,608 maunds of which 34,330 maunds was *rabi* seed and 2,278 maunds *kharif* seed. In 1956 the number of seed stores of the co-operative and agriculture departments was 26 and 6 respectively and the total quantity of improved seed distributed was 59,562 maunds of which 58,166 maunds was *rabi* seed and 1,396 maunds *kharif* seed. In 1961 the number of seed stores of the co-operative and agriculture departments increased to 19 and 29 respectively and the quantity of seed distributed was 1,52,779 maunds of which 1,49,050 maunds was *rabi* seed and 3,729 maunds *kharif* seed. Only improved seeds of good quality are distributed to the cultivators through these seed stores. Pure stocks of seeds for this purpose are procured from progressive registered growers and government farms If the purity test results prove otherwise, the entire stock is sold for consumption and a fresh stock of pure seed is obtained and distributed. Though the cultivator's old practice of obtaining seed from the village *mahajan* is still resorted to in the interior of the rural areas to some extent, it is gradually dying out as better stock is available from the departmental agencies.

Seed Saturation—This programme involves covering the entire area where a particular crop is grown with improved and better quality of seed of a particular crop. The achievements in the district till the year 1961 were cent per cent in respect of wheat, 40 per cent in respect of paddy, 35 and 30 per cent in the case of gram and barley and 15 and 10 per cent respectively as far as maize and oil-seeds were concerned.

Fruit Seeds and Seedlings-The horticulture garden of the government at Saharanpur is the main source for the supply to the district of fruit

and vegetable seeds and seedlings. The total number of fruit seedlings and plants supplied to the district in the year 1960-61 was 50,000 and 1,908 packets of vegetable seeds costing 25 nP. each were also supplied in that year. The agriculture department also supplied 926 maunds of potato seed in 1960-61. There are many private nurseries, gardens and shops in different parts of the district which sell fruit and vegetable seeds and seedlings.

Soil Nutrients

The traditional manures are cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter. The importance of green manure crops such as *lobia, guar, dhaincha*, etc., is also being realised increasingly by the cultivators of the district. As chemical fertilizers for large-scale application prove too costly for the average cultivator, the common practice in the district for obtaining good results is to manure the fields with the traditional nutrients of the soil and to sow green manure crops. Those who can afford it apply, when feasible, some doses of chemical fertilizers.

Compost Manure—The conversion of town and farm refuse into compost has become common in the district especially after the launching of the 'grow more food campaign' of 1942. Pits are dug and filled with refuse, dung, stable litter, night-soil, garbage, etc., which is allowed to decompose and to turn into manure. The number of compost-making centres in the district in the year 1960-61 was 23, the total annual average production being 69,114 tons.

Green Manures—Among the green manure crops the popular ones are *lobia, guar, moong, sanai*, and *dhaincha*. These crops supply a large amount of nitrogen and humus to the soil and also protect it from the onslaught of the rain which washes away the top soil. In the year 1961-62 the total quantity of green manure seeds supplied to the district by the agriculture and co-operative seed stores was 566 maunds and the total area sown with these seeds was 79,664 acres.

Chemicals Fertilizers and Oilcakes—These are also distributed mainly through the agriculture and co-operative seed stores, although the cultivators can also obtain them from private shops and agencies. Among oilcakes, the cultivators of the district prefer castor, neem and ground-nut cakes and of chemical fertilizers the nitrogenous group (ammonium sulphate).

The following statement mentions the quantity of chemical fertilizers and oilcakes distributed through the agriculture and co-operative seed stores in the district in the year 1960-61 :

Fertilizer	Quantity distributed (in tons)
Ammonium sulphate	4,915·55
Mixtures of chemical fertilizers	930·945
Superphosphate	900·46
Ammonium sulphate nitrate	756·6
Calcium ammonium nitrate	604·37
Urea	281·115
Nitrophosphate	101·68
Oilcake	111·555
Ammonium nitrate	84
Bone meal	5

The district obtains its chemical fertilizers from the Sindri and Tatanagar factories and from other agencies in and outside the State.

Rotation of Crops and Fallowing—The practice of growing different crops in rotation on the same piece of land has been followed for centuries in the district but the knowledge that was applied was empirical rather than scientific. With the introduction of improved methods of agriculture, the rotation of crops is done on more scientific lines than before and educating the farmers to adopt better methods of rotating crops is one of the programmes of the State agriculture department. The fields occupied by *arhar* (a pulse) and *juar* (a coarse grain) are left fallow during the monsoon. Fields under leguminous crops like linseed, are usually sown with *kharif* crops. After every two or three years the *rabi* fields are sown with *arhar* and *juar*. Early rice is usually followed by gram or linseed. Sugar-cane is rotated with *rabi* crops, the fields being left fallow after three or four years lest they lose most of their fertility. Only rice is generally grown in the lowlying areas, no rotation being possible. The following statement gives the order of rotation of crops generally followed in the district:

Rabi	*Kharif*	*Zaid*
Wheat or barley	Green manure crop or fallowing	Sugar-cane
Wheat	Cotton	Ditto.
Wheat	*Juar*, *urd* and *moong* mixed or any by itself	..
Wheat or barley	Medium paddy	..
Peas or gram	Early paddy	..
..	Early paddy	Sugar-cane
Peas	Green manure crop	Ditto.
Potato	Maize or *juar*	Vegetables or sugar-cane

On account of the pressure of increasing population and the demand for more food-grains and the introduction of improved methods of agri culture and improved facilities of irrigation, the practice of fallowing is being fast replaced by the practice of sowing different crops in rotation and putting down green manure crops at the right time.

Mixed Cultivation—The practice of growing more than one kind of crop in the same field in a single season gives several crops in small holdings and also increases the fertility of the soil which sends up the yield. The pests, diseases and adverse weather conditions that affect one of the crops that is grown with another, usually do not affect the other, the mixed crop thus often giving at least one crop if the other is destroyed. Almost all the *arhar* is sown mixed with other crops. Wheat is combined either with gram, barley, peas, mustard or linseed. *Juar* is sown mixed with *bajra* and *urd* is mixed with *moong*.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

There are three classes of pests that are generally common in the district, animal, bird and insect. Plant diseases, fungi and weeds also cause a great deal of damage to cereals, vegetables and orchards. Monkeys, rats, squirrels, wild animals, bats, parrots and other birds damage the crops badly. The usual means of protection that are employed are fencing, keeping watch and adopting means to destroy the pests. Leaf stripe, rust diseases, leaf roller, covered smut of barley and termites attack the wheat, cotton, sugar-cane, barley and pea crops. The paddy crop is generally damaged by leaf spot, *gundhi* and *ufra* (both insect pests). Among the vegetables, potatoes and lady's fingers are mostly damaged by early and late blight, pink-ball worm and leaf spot. Citrus cankar and wither tip damage citrus fruits. Mango, papaya and guava orchards are the worst affected by die back, black tip of mango, damping of seedlings and wither tip. In the year 1960-61, by thé use of chemical insecticides (such as benzene hexachloride, aldrin, D. D. T., etc.) the total area under vegetables, fruits and cereals saved from these pests and diseases was 2,487 acres. Nearly 2,731 maunds of grain stored in the godowns was treated with insecticides to save it from seed-borne diseases and about 11,341 fruit trees were also sprayed with chemical insecticides in that year. The vegetable growths which are harmful to healthy crops are usually *bathua* (white goosefoot) and *chaulai* (a kind of spinach). Systematic roguing, destroying of affected plants in season, interculturing and sufficient and deep ploughing of fields are the traditional methods generally practised by the farmers of the district in order to destroy these weeds. The staff of the plant protection

department looks after the health of the flora of the district and gives free advice on matters relating to the cultivation of healthy crops of fruits, vegetables and cereals, etc. It also provides spraying apparatuses, dusting-machines and chemicals at moderate rates.

Agricultural Co-operatives and Joint Farming

Cultivating the land jointly has been an age-long practice in the villages of the district which has been based on the customs and traditions of the rural folk rather than on any legal code. In every village common land was owned and cultivated jointly by the village community. Pastures were on common land as were forests and the right to use trees and forests was a joint right. Tanks, wells and community meeting places (*chaupals*) were constructed and maintained collectively by the village community. A common fund was also maintained in every village to which contributions were made voluntarily for purposes which benefitted the village community as a whole. The practice of joint farming (called *sajha*) also obtained in the sense that some cultivators pooled their land, implements, bullocks and labour for a season or two for growing common crops, the produce being divided equitably. There was another system under which a number of cultivators joined together to help each other in certain operations of agriculture such as irrigation, ploughing, interculturing, harvesting, threshing, etc. Certain costly implements and machines were also owned or hired jointly and were used in rotation—a system called *dangwara*. On special occasions like marriage, death, etc., and during emergencies and catastrophies such as epidemics, floods, famines, fire, etc., the village community rendered help as a body. These practices and institutions are still in existence in the villages but in a decaying form. The trend now is to encourage community development through the efforts of the community jointly and on a co-operational level. This has brought the co-operatives to the villages of the district and co-operative societies for the distribution of seed, loans, implements, fertilizers, etc., co-operative farming and irrigation societies, co operatives for the consolidation of holdings, cattle breeding societies, co-operatives for the marketing of agricultural produce, etc., have come into being in the rural areas. In 1958 there were 952 such societies in the district of which 641 were affiliated to the district co-operative bank which was established in 1919, when its working capital was Rs48,50,880 and the paid up share capital Rs 5,67,299. A district co-operative development federation was established in 1948 at Meerut and the co-operative societies (which have spread all over the district) have become its members. The value of the capital of the federation in terms of rupees was nearly 50,00,000 in

the year 1958. The federation renders different types of aid to its member societies. It took up the work of constructing co-operative tube wells in the district. In 1958 the total number of co-operative irrigation societies functioning in the district was 125 and a like number of tube-wells was constructed by them with the help of the federation up to that year. Thirty-five of these tube wells were energised and were functioning till 1958, the rest to start working with the installation of electricity for their use. The federation also owns an agricultural implement workshop at Kankar Khera (on the Sardhana road) and about Rs7,00,000 was invested by it in the workshop till the year 1958. The tools, implements and machines manufactured in this workshop are supplied to the cultivators of the district through subsidiary co-operative societies and are also purchased by government for distribution to cultivators. The federation also makes arrangements for the distribution of chemical fertilizers to its member units and to cultivators after receiving its supply from the U. P. co-operative federation. It also makes arrangements for the storage and marketing of agricultural commodities like jaggery, wheat, etc., which are produced in the district. The main cash crop of the district is sugar-cane which has necessitated the establishment of cane co-operative unions for providing facilities to the cultivators for selling their produce to the sugar-mills. It also makes arrangements to provide better seeds, fertilizers, implements and certain amenities to the cultivators in order that their output may be raised and their standard of living improved. The first cane co-operative union was established at Meerut in 1934 and in 1958 there were eight such unions in the district with a capital of Rs41,20,000. These unions also undertake the construction in the district of pakka roads, culverts, schools, etc. By 1958 they constructed eight tube-wells besides providing loans and subsidies to cultivators to construct their own private tube-wells and wells.

There were six co-operative marketing societies in the district in 1959-60. The following statement gives their location, year of establishment and the total quantity of food-grains, etc., marketed by them in that year :

Location	Year of establishment	Quantity of produce marketed (in maunds)
Baraut	1957	21,632
Hapur	1957	51,428
Ghaziabad	1958	27,077
Qaiserganj (Meerut town) ..	1958	20,132
Mawana	1959	2,243
Sabun Godam (Meerut town)	1959	19,000

Government Agriculture Farms

There are three agriculture farms in the district, in Meerut (on the Delhi-Meerut road), in Hastinapur (tahsil Mawana) and in Babugarh (tahsil Hapur) which are run by the agriculture department. The first was established in 1928 and was converted in 1956 into a government regional research station. It has a laboratory and a farm of seventy-four acres is attached to it. In 1961-62 it produced 32,159 kg. of cereals, 78,900 kg. of sugar cane and 25,641 kg. of fodder and possessed 66 agricultural implements. Research work is carried out on all the principal *rabi* and *kharif* crops as related to their varietal, manurial and cultural aspects with the aim of improving agricultural techniques, seeds, etc., so that the agricultural yield of the district may increase. The farm at Hastinapur was started in 1947-48 with an area of about 1,707 acres. It had 187 agricultural implements in 1961-62 when it produced 12,356 maunds of cereals, 62,622 maunds of sugar-cane and 70,713 maunds of fodder and nearly 24,480 maunds of farm-yard manure. In 1961-62 the farm at Babugarh produced 17,251 maunds of cereals, paddy being sown in an area of 19 acres and sugar cane in 102 acres. Nearly 29,840 maunds of compost manure was also produced at the farm in that year. This farm also has a cattle breeding section with Hariana cows and Murrah buffaloes, a sheep breeding section, a poultry farm and a dairy farm with 431 cattle.

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Live-stock

Although there never have been any notable local breeds in the district, the imported stock, specially that from Hissar, has added significantly to the cattle wealth, the bullocks particularly being of good quality. The agriculturist's improved economic condition has also enabled him to keep his cattle of improved breed in good condition. One of the biggest cattle fairs in northern India is held at Garhmukteshwar (tahsil Hapur) every year. The following statement gives the figures of the cattle population in the district in 1956 :

Male cattle	3,03,916
Female cattle	92,943
Young stock	1,22,593
Female buffaloes	2,35,718
Male buffaloes	7,144
Young stock	1,70,819

[*Continued*

Goats	49,174
Pigs	36,254
Sheep	23,093
Donkeys	19,907
Horses and ponies	10,362
Camels	7,806
Mules	1,483

For a large part of the year the cattle of the district live on the by-products of agriculture and green fodder crops. Sheep and goat are abundant in the district but are gradually decreasing in number because of the extension of cultivation, which has reduced the area available for grazing. They are an asset because of their wool and flesh and as they enrich the fields with their droppings. Besides the local breeds, there are in the district two popular strains of goats—the *barbari* which is of medium size and has very small ears, and the Jamnapari, which is of larger size and has longer ears. The use of mechanised means of transport and communication and the high cost of maintaining domestic animals in the district has tended to reduce the number of draught animals such as horses, camels, elephants, ponies and donkeys which were used for purposes of travel, for taking out in processions and in different ways at festivals and fairs. The erstwhile zamindars of the district also kept horses and elephants but the abolition of zamindari has led to a big decrease in the number of these animals.

Development of Cattle

Considerable progress has been made by the animal husbandry department in recent years in improving the breed of the cattle of the district. Since 1955 the government has also statutorily prohibited in the State the slaughter of cows, bulls, bullocks and their young. Stud bulls and milch cattle from Punjab and other places have been brought into the district. A large number of stud bulls of improved breeds (like Hariyana, Murrah, Gangatiri), Yorkshire boars, Jamnapari bucks, Bikaneri rams, etc., are supplied on a nominal contribution for improving stock. The Hariyana breed of cows and the Murrah breed of buffaloes are being distributed by the animal husbandry department since 1947-48. The former yield 3,500 lb. of milk on an average in a normal lactation period of 300 days and calve fairly regularly at an interval of fifteen months. They are of hardy build and can thrive variations of weather and climate. Hariyana bullocks are valued as powerful draught animals and are specially suitable for rapid ploughing and heavy road transport. Murrah buffaloes also yield about 4,000 lb. of milk per animal on an average in a normal lactation period of 280 days. They are kept

at the agricultural farms of Babugarh and Hastinapur for the supply of milk. The key village scheme was launched in the district during the First Five-year Plan period, each centre for implementing the scheme comprising a number of villages where intensive cattle development activities are undertaken. During the period of the First Plan a key village scheme comprising 29 villages and during the Second Plan period 2 such schemes comprising 55 villages, were started in the district. In 1961-62 the number of schemes was 3 which covered 106 villages. During the First Plan period 2 artificial insemination centres were opened and 13,844 female cattle were provided with insemination service. During the Second Plan period 5 such centres were opened and 9 subcentres were started and 42,374 female cattle received service. In 1961-62 the number of subcentres increased to 33 and 10,586 female cattle were afforded service at these centres. During the First Plan period 119 cow bulls, 44 buffalo bulls, 1 boar and 27 rams were distributed and during the Second Plan period 139 cow bulls, 52 buffalo bulls, 11 bucks, 25 boars and 27 rams were distributed in the district by the animal husbandry department. During the First and Second Five-year Plan periods 31,891 and 42,154 male animals were castrated and the total number of animals which had outworn their use and were sent to the *gosadans* (cattle houses or pinfolds) was 124 and 433 respectively. The number of healthy calves of good stock which received a subsidy of ten rupees a month per calf till fully grown was 351 in the Second Plan period. *Takavi* and other kinds of loans are also given to the people in the urban and rural areas to enable them to purchase cows, buffaloes, bullocks, etc., of improved breed. During each of the first two Plan periods the total amount given as *takavi* and other loans for this purpose was Rs 1,55,000. A normally good pair of Hariyana bullocks may cost anything from Rs 700 to Rs 1,000 or more while the average cost of a Hariyana cow ranges from Rs 200 to Rs 400. A large number of cattle fairs, shows and exhibitions are held in the district simultaneously with a number of religious fairs. Government also extends financial help in awarding prizes in cash or kind to the owners of cattle which are healthy and of an improved breed. Gopashtmi which comes just after Divali is also one of the occasions for holding such cattle shows at the headquarters of development blocks or tahsils. During the First Plan period 63 cattle shows were organised in the district and prizes worth Rs 4,795 were distributed. During the Second Plan period 118 such shows were held and prizes amounting Rs 5,939 were given. The government established a *gosadan* in Mirzapur (tahsil Mawana) in 1957-58 where old and useless cattle are housed and in 1961-62 a total of 192 animals was sent there.

There has been a steep fall in the population of horses in recent years on account of the increase in the mechanised means of transport. Horse breeding is, however, carried on by the remount's veterinary and farm corps of the army which also provides breeding facilities for private owners. There are four studs in the district—at Meerut, Kalandi, Baraut and Babugarh (where qualified persons are in charge) which give free advice regarding breeding, etc., and maintain mares, foals, fine breeds of Arab and Australian stallions and donkey stallions of American and South African breeds for stud purposes, no fees for breeding being charged though it is obligatory on the part of the owners of the mares to offer the foals for the selection of some animals for army use. Such foals as are considered unsuitable for military purposes can be disposed of by the owners. An annual horse, donkey and mule fair-cum exhibition is held at Meerut on the occasion of the Nauchandi fair, when prizes and medals are awarded to the best animals in the show. Although climatically the district is not very well suited to sheep rearing, small flocks of sheep are reared by private shepherds. To better the breed of sheep, two rams of improved breed were supplied to the shepherds in 1950 on a nominal contribution of Rs5 per animal. But both the animals had died by 1952.

The district is comparatively more suited to goat rearing. Jamnapari bucks are supplied by the animal husbandry department for the improvement of the stock, intensive efforts are also being made to develop the local breed of pigs. Yorkshire boars are supplied to the breeders of the district on a nominal contribution of Rs 10 per animal. During the period of the First Five-year Plan a boar was supplied in this way and 25 were supplied in the Second Plan period.

Dairy Farming and Milk Supply

Meerut is one of the premier milk producing areas in northern India but the bulk of its milk produce goes to meet the ever-rising demand of Delhi, where the sellers find the prices very advantageous. Special milk trains run daily between Ghaziabad and Delhi and a large number of milk collection centres have been established in the district from where milk is sent to Delhi. In 1961-62 there were 6,94,540 milch cattle in the district, the quantity of milk yielded being 8,000 maunds per day of which 5,000 maunds found its way to Delhi.

Generally there are *gaushalas* (cattle sheds) in nearly every town of the district, which are owned and managed privately. Government gives aid or subsidy up to Rs 12,000 (and at times even more) for starting a dairy, the money being invested in the purchase of milch cattle

of good breed, the construction or repair of cattle sheds and fodder for cattle. During the Second Plan period three *gaushalas* received a total of Rs30,000 for this purpose. The Hapur *gaushala* was given Rs12,000 in 1956-57 and the *gaushalas* at Ghaziabad and Meerut were given Rs12,000 each in the year 1957-58.

Poultry

Poultry farming is rapidly gaining ground in the district with the increasing demand for poultry products. There is a good and ready market for these products in Delhi. The following statement gives the population of poultry in the district in the year 1956:

Hens	..	40,532
Chickens	..	22,057
Cocks	..	11,044
Other fowls	..	5,000
Ducks	..	706
Drakes	..	502
Ducklings	..	207

Not only has the number of poultry increased in recent years but the quality of the birds and their laying capacity have also improved. The animal husbandry department makes arrangement for the supply of improved birds to purchasers. The most popular breeds in the district are the white Leghorn and the Rhode Island Red. The birds are supplied at subsidized rates. In 1961 62 there were poultry development blocks at Hastinapur (with 5 birds), Kithore (with 118 birds) and Ghaziabad (with 195 birds). In that year the number of birds in the government poultry farm at Babugarh (five miles from Hapur) which was established in 1946, was 35. During the First Five-year Plan period the number of improved birds distributed in the district by the animal husbandry department was 1,856 and during the Second Plan period the number went up to 9,461.

Fisheries

Nearly sixty different kinds of fish are found in the district. Of these *silund* (*Silundia silundia*), *singhara* (*Mystus seenghala*), *gonch* (*Bagarius bagarius*), *rita* (*Rita rita*), *katla* (*Catla catla*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *karaunch* (*Labeo calbasu*), *bata* (*Labeo bata*) and *moh* (*Notopterus chitala*) are considered to be of very good quality. *Moli* or *parhin* (*Wallago attu*), *tengra* (*Mystus tengara*), *patra* (*Notopterus notopterus*) and *saihri* (*Puntius barbus*) are said to be of somewhat inferior quality. These fish are found in the four main

rivers [the Ganga, Yamuna, Hindan and Kali Nadi (East)], in lakes and big ponds and in the major canals of the district. There are about 230 fishermen and fish dealers in the district, Meerut and Delhi providing good markets for the sale of fish. There are four common modes of catching fish—by net, rod, *tapa* (bottomless basket) and by forming dams. The Kali Nadi (East), which is nearly five miles from Meerut city was a very rich source (both as regards quantity and quality) of fish some years ago but with the opening of the sugar-mills and the consequent discharge of molasses and other refuse into its waters, fish can now hardly live in it. Piscicultural activities have been undertaken by the fisheries department in the district since 1955-56 when eight masonry tanks were constructed and about 45,72,019 fingerlings were placed in them mostly for supplying the pisciculturists of the district. The rates have been subsidised and are Rs4 per thousand fingerlings plus 50 per cent of the transport charges. During the First and Second Plan periods nearly 1,50,000 and 10,57,834 fingerlings respectively were supplied in the district. In the year 1961-62 the number of fish nurseries in the district was ten. There is a co-operative society for fishermen at Meerut (which was started in 1956-57) which deals with fish development activities such as the catching and marketing of fish, etc.

Cattle Diseases and Veterinary Facilities

It is not easy to ascertain the real incidence of cattle diseases in the district because of the reticence of the people on the subject but this is known that the main diseases which generally prove fatal are rinderpest, malignant sore throat (*Haemorrhagic septicaemia*), foot-and-mouth disease, black-quarter and anthrax. The first named is very dangerous, a severe outbreak in 1899 causing the death of a large number of cattle. Foot-and-mouth disease occurred in 1897, 1899 and 1900 and many cattle perished, the year 1899 being particularly bad for the adjacent districts also. Anthrax was also prevelant in the same year in the district and many cattle were lost. In 1910 and 1911 there again occurred a severe outbreak of rinderpest and malignant sore throat. Anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease also visited the district in 1908, 1911 and 1913. The year 1914-15 was again a very had one for cattle and in 1918-19 foot-and mouth disease, rinderpest and cattle dysentery caused havoc in the district and many cattle died. Many old superstitions, practices and taboos relating to the diseases of animals are still rife among the rural folk of the district and as a result they are hesitant to utilise modern and scientific methods and medicines for the prevention and treatment of animal diseases. However, with the advance of improved knowledge

among the village folk of matters connected with live-stock, with the application of the media of demonstration and publicity adopted to enlighten them by the planning and animal husbandry departments and with the opening of large number of veterinary hospitals in the district, there have been definite attempts at eradicating these diseases in recent years.

The district live-stock officer is in charge of the animal husbandry activities in the district and he has a trained staff to assist him. At the end of the First and Second Plan periods there were 3 and 14 veterinary hospitals in the district respectively, the stockman centres in both these periods being 6. During the First Plan period 45,436 animals were treated for different diseases in the district, 1,18,481 animals were vaccinated against rinderpest, 1,01,670 against malignant sore throat, 3,089 against black-quarter and 843 against anthrax. The number of fowls inoculated against Ranikhet disease, fowl pox and fowl cholera was 200. During the Second Plan period the number of animals treated for different diseases was 1,13,463, the number vaccinated against rinderpest was 1,34,878, against malignant sore throat 1,68,817 and against black-quarter 2,850. In addition 2,640 domestic fowls were inoculated against Ranikhet disease, fowl pox and fowl cholera.

Housing and Feeding

In the villages of the district, cattle are generally housed in thatched and kutcha mud shelters, which are insanitary and unsatisfactory. Pakka byres with sheds of tin or asbestos sheets, which are clean, well ventilated and well lit are to be seen only in government and in some private farms. The development blocks provide financial assistance to cultivators for the construction of community cattle sheds but there is much room for improvement in the housing conditions of the cattle in the district. Generally pasture lands are to be found in the government and *gaon samaj* forests which are open to cattle and waste lands are also used as permanent pastures and grazing grounds. Pasture is also available in the village grove lands, along the canals, river banks and railway lines, subject to the terms and conditions enforced by the owners or the authorities concerned. Because of the increase in population and the subsequent pressure on land, these grazing lands are decreasing and to a very large extent cattle now have to live on fodder crops like *juar, bajra, berseem, guar, lobia,* maize, etc. The average area under fodder crops in the district in 1956 was 2,60,652 acres which was about 22·5 per cent of the total cultivated area of the district.

Live-stock Products

Meat, bones, bone manure, horns, hooves, hides and skins are the main products obtained from dead animals in the district. Small industries in the district (which run on cottage industry lines) utilise some of these products but on the whole they are exported. There are two mills at Hapur (both having been started prior to the First Plan period) for producing bone-meal manure. Khwaja Nagla and Chhaprauli are the two other places that produce bone-meal manure on a co-operative basis.

Forestry

Being a highly agricultural district, the forests here are negligible. Large quantities of timber and fuel are required for domestic and industrial use in the district but the demand can be met only partially by the local forest resources, the bulk having to be imported. Since 1950 the forest department has undertaken an afforestation programme in the Ganga and Yamuna *khadar* areas to check the soil erosion caused by these rivers. The common trees which are found in the district are *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), babul, *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), mango, *siris* (*Albizzia spp.*), *semal* (*Salmalia malabarica*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *neem*.

Natural Calamities

Being situated in the fertile doab of the Ganga and the Yamuna, enjoying ample facilities of irrigation through its canals and tube-wells and also having fairly good means of communication the district does not suffer from famines and droughts. Prior to the nineteenth century, it went through periods of scarcity which were occasioned by the failure of the rains and sometimes by huge exports resulting in an abnormal rise in prices. Thereafter parts of the district suffered several calamities such as droughts, frost, hailstorms, waterlogging and floods in the Ganga and the Yamuna but on account of suitable relief measures, improvements in communications and in the means of irrigation and various other developments, no major distress prevailed for any vexatious length of time.

Famine

With a sufficiency of means of irrigation, the district is now practically secure against famines and droughts, scarcity (occasioned by the failure of the rains, as sometimes happens in many parts of the doab)

causing little discomfort and not infrequently proving to be advantageous to the cultivators. The impetus given by high prices to the production of food and fodder crops has always been great. The abundance of food-grains in the district leads to their export to other famine or drought-stricken areas of the State and often results in the rise of prices in the district. In the past, however, great scarcity was experienced in the doab owing to the failure of the rains in 1291 (though Meerut is not mentioned as having been a sufferer). Another great famine occurred during the reign of Muhammad bin Tugluq in the year 1329-36. The people were already greatly oppressed by the exactions of that monarch and this state of affairs coupled with the great paucity of rains and continuing drought for several years, caused thousands of people to perish. Several famines occurred at subsequent periods, but most of these appeared to have been due to the ravages of belligerents in the doab. In 1631 there was a great scarcity of food-grains which was caused by the failure of the rains and another extraordinary drought wrought havoc in the upper doab during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1661. From 1720 onwards the Sikh invasions produced an artificial scarcity which was hardly less severe than those caused by the failure of the periodical rains. One of the worst famines recorded was that known as the *chalisa* which occurred in 1783. The rains had been unfavourable in the two previous years and in the third there was no rain at all till the end of September. It was the worst famine in the middle doab as far as Meerut was concerned. The years 1804. 1805, 1807, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1824 and 1833 were also years of scarcity when the prices of food-grains were abnormally high. In 1837 occurred one of the worst famines known in the district and great distress was experienced. The famine of 1860 was extremely severe and but for the vast railway works—a mile-long high embankment which was constructed in six weeks—then being made in this district (in the neighbourhood of Ghaziabad) and absorbing the services of thousands of people, their lives would have been lost. Many thousands of cattle changed hands a sure sign of distress—and prices reached a point higher than any recorded till then. The famine of 1868 did not affect the district to any great extent and as the main canals had been completed it became practically secure against droughts and famines, although the prices of food-grains went up and there were other signs of distress at subsequent periods. This state of things was due rather to the high prices prevailing elsewhere and the enormous export of food-grains from the district than to any failure of the harvest inside it. Nor did the serious failure of the rains in 1877 cause great harm to the district, relief measures being necessitated

because of the influx of famine-stricken people from areas in the east and south-east of the State. The relief works constituted the straightening and deepening of the Kali Nadi (East) and the raising of the level of the road from Loni to Shahdara and that from Meerut to Bijnor, the cost of which amounted to Rs34,260. In 1896, when some other parts of the State were affected, there was no famine whatever in the district. The recent history of famines or, to be more correct, of scarcities in the district, is merely a history of prices. The purchasing power of the rupee has been continuously diminishing and up to the year 1913-14 no instance of the failure of harvests had occurred but in 1914-15 the harvest proved disappointing and the monsoon of 1915, which was very short-lived, was followed by exceptionally dry and cold weather. This resulted in agricultural depression in certain parts of the district. The monsoon of 1918 failed signally. Nothing was produced in the unirrigated tracts nor could the *rabi* be sown as there was no moisture in the soil. The monsoon of 1920 was again not very satisfactory and affected the harvests adversely.

Floods

The only parts of the district which are liable to floods are the villages in the lowlying tracts of pargana Loni, the area in the south of pargana Baghpat near the Yamuna and the Ganga *khadar* in the Mawana and Hapur tahsils. But the danger has been greatly minimised and even averted by the embankment in pargana Loni which keeps the surplus waters of the Yamuna in check and by the existence of a very good system of drainage lines—the canal authorities, the railway department and other agencies concerned having made necessary realignments of the defective works so that the danger of flooding and waterlogging in the central portion of the district (due to the natural lines of drainage being impeded by canals, roads and railways) has been removed. The *khadar* land of the Ganga is, however, generally not immune from floods and even droughts have an adverse affect on it. Although the middle *khadar* is above the ordinary flood level and the water level is high, the soil is poor for the most part and the nature of the subsoil on the whole precludes the sinking of wells or tube-wells. Extensive cultivation up to the very edge of the river seems to have made the soil loose and to have left it to the mercy of the floods and large areas, formerly fully cultivated, in the neighbourhood of Khanpur, are now dreary wastes of sand. The danger of erosion of the cultivated land and even of the inhabited sites is also present, being more marked on the east bank of the Ganga. The river constantly threatens to break

through the middle *khadar* in heavy floods and to tear through the tract drained by the Burhganga. To this danger is attributed the absence of improvements in the lower portion of the *khadar* in the bay north of the bluff over the river at Puth though locally the damage is set down to the building of the Garhmukteshwar railway bridge which is said to have checked to some extent the natural flow of the river.

The floods in 1924, which continued for several days, caused much damaged. Many inhibited sites, cattle and crops—particularly in the Ghaziabad and Baghpat tahsils—were washed away. In the September and October of 1955 there were abnormally excessive rains causing floods and waterlogging in lowlying tracts, damage to crops and the collapse of many houses. Two years later floods, again due to excessive rains, adversely affected 460 villages, the total area involved being 1,60,294 acres of which 1,08,587 acres were under cultivation 1,78,235 persons being the victims in some form or other and 34,669 houses being damaged or destroyed. The *takavi* given by Government amounted to Rs9,85,000, gratuitous relief was made available to the extent of Rs10,000 and Rs42,500 was distributed in kind.

An invasion of locusts took place in 1930-31 damaging the standing crops severely. The adjoining districts were also affected by the swarms. In 1936 a severe hailstorm struck the district and much damage was caused to crops, orchards and houses. The district was once again invaded by locusts from March to August in 1962 and government spent about Rs17,491 on controlling the menace.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

As Meerut was a predominantly agricultural district in the past, manufactures did not occupy a significant place in its occupational pattern. Nevertheless certain industries did exist in the nineteenth and in the early part of the twentieth centuries which call for special mention as they gave employment to large number of persons, the chief being the leather industry which was found to be a fairly remunerative one. The tanning of hides in the districts was done by a large number of Chamars. Hides, horns and hooves were sent to Calcutta and Kanpur. Shoes manufactured by hand at Pilkhuwa were mostly exported to the neighbouring districts and to Delhi. To a considerable extent footwear was manufactured also at Ghaziabad, Muqimpur and Hapur. The district was also an important cotton-producing region and a big centre of the cotton trade and cotton weaving. More than half the output used to be exported to Calcutta and Bombay till about the close of the nineteenth century, some of it finding its way to Kanpur at the beginning of the present century and the rest being utilised in the district. The varieties of coarse cloth made in the district were known as *garha, dosuti* and *tisuti*, several fine varieties also being manufactured such as *kharava, dolara* and *dhotar*. In 1832 inferior cloth was sold at four rupees, good *gazi* at five rupees and *dosuti* at eight rupees for a hundred yards. Turbans were made at Faridnagar and Jahangirpur. A good deal of cotton printing was done at Barnawa. Blankets were manufactured at Mirapur in the Sardhana tahsil, the industry being a flourishing one. The Sansla blankets of this place were of a special kind and were made of the wool of lambs shorn about three days after their birth. The cost of a Sansla six to eight yards in width was twenty-five rupees but the manufacture of this type of blanket languished and by about the beginning of the twentieth century it had practically come to an end though the few blankets still in demand continued to come from this place. Jawalagarh in tahsil Sardhana and Lawar in pargana Daurala were the two other places where ordinary blankets used to be made of wool chiefly imported from the Punjab. At the beginning of the century the silk industry was also of some importance in this district. Plain and figured silk saris, usually of red and yellow, were made at Meerut from silk imported from Varanasi. Silk handkerchiefs were also made

here from imported silk. Experiments made to rear silkworms at Dasna were not successful (although there were mulberry trees of every variety to be found there) because of the inclemency of the prevailing hot winds. This industry gave rise to an ancillary occupation, that of embroidering silk and velvet caps, for which Meerut became famous. Such embroidery was generally made for the market by Khattri and Kayasth women but the art was considered an accomplishment among women of all classes and communities.

The pottery industry, which goes back to the eighteenth century, appears to have been introduced into the district from Multan and in style the ware once closely resembled the products of that place. The original centre in this district was in the village of Bahadurgarh in the Hapur tahsil. In time the ware began to resemble the pottery made in Rampur and came to be known as Rampur pottery—the process being peculiar to Rampur, Muzaffarnagar and district Meerut. This particular type of ware requires the potter's wheel to be made of two discs (fitted two feet apart on an axle) instead of one, which makes possible the production of finer kinds of pottery. This pottery is now known as Khurja pottery and is in the hands of a few Muslim families. The Bahadurgarh ware is a type of faience and has a red earthen body covered with opaque white enamel painted chiefly in dark blue and turquoise but sometimes in yellow or dark red.

The cultivation of indigo and the manufacture of dye in this district goes back to pre-British times, the latter being generally in the hands of Muslim landholders. The industry began to languish after the British took possession of the district about 1803 in spite of their having established a few factories and agency houses for trading in this commodity. By about 1840, in consequence of the failure of the agency houses and the abandonment of the few factories in Puth and Sayana, the cultivation of indigo had become negligible. But when Bengal began to fail in the supply of indigo, the industry in the district had a revival probably through the efforts of the Skinner family who established a factory at Dehra (in tahsil Ghaziabad). The price that a maund of indigo fetched before 1863 was Rs 135. By that year some other factories had been started in tahsils Ghaziabad (at Dasna), Baghpat and Hapur and the quantity exported from the district in that year was about 500 maunds. In the eighteen seventies that at Masuri near Dasna (Michel's factory) was owned and supervised by Europeans and was said to be the largest in the whole of India and could produce 500 maunds of dry indigo annually. About this time over 500 maunds of indigo worth more than a lakh of rupees was exported from the district but by the beginning of the present century the industry had almost disappeared.

Since the nineteenth century glass bangles have been manufactured in Daulatpur and Panchi (both in tahsil Baghpat). Iron vessels of various kinds were made at Baraut (in tahsil Baghpat) and bells and brassware at Hapur. Bedsteads in large numbers and other articles of wood were made at Barawala (in tahsil Baghpat) as well as a large number of reed chairs (*murhas*). At one time the village of Shikohpur in the Ghaziabad tahsil was famous for its ornamental elephant goads but this industry languished owing to the dearth of demand.

Modern Industries

The district has been of some industrial importance in the State for the last thirty years or so. A number of large-scale, small-scale and cottage industries were started by displaced persons who came to the district at the time of the partition of the country. The diversified and rapid development of small-scale and other industries in the district has been appreciable after the attainment of independence in 1947. Important focal points are Ghaziabad. Sahibabad, Hastinapur, Modinagar, Govindpuri, Hapur and Meerut itself in addition to the large industrial units dotted all over the district. The important industries are concerned with the manufacture of diesel oil-engines and their parts, sanitary fittings, electrical and radio goods, transistors and their parts, hair clippers, sewing-machines and their parts, door fittings, razors and scissors, agricultural and leather goods and sports goods. About 16·82 per cent of the population of the district earns its livelihood through employment in different types of industries engaging 25,000 units in which about 1,50,000 people work. The capital investment in these industries in 1958 was Rs10.76,73,000, the raw materials consumed were evaluated at approximately Rs13,87,67,000 and goods worth Rs30,92,20,000 were produced.

Power

The proposal for harnessing thirteen falls of the Upper Ganges canal for the generation of electric energy to meet local power requirements was considered from time to time during the early years of the twentieth century and in 1930 a hydroelectric power-station was constructed at Bahadurabad (in district Saharanpur) for supplying power to the Meerut district. The Bohla power-house with a capacity of 2,700 kw. was constructed in the district from 1928 to 1931. These power-stations formed a grid system known as the Ganga grid which served the district with electric power for irrigation and for domestic and industrial uses. From 1931 to 1935, demands for electric power grew in the grid area as well as in the adjoining towns and rural areas and in 1931-32 electric power

was brought to Meerut city and the cantonment and the power-house run by the military authorities was taken over by the hydroelectricity division, Meerut. A project for the extension of the Ganga grid was framed to meet the growing demand for electrical power in the district, which included the construction of three additional hydroelectric power-stations including the Salawa power-house in the district. About 1939 an oil-engine was also installed in the cantonment and a further extension to the transmission systems was carried out. At the end of March, 1939, with the completion of this project, the Salawa power-station commanded a capacity of 3,000 kw., the Bohla power-house 2,700 kw. and the Meerut cantonment power-house 250 kw. A scheme for the installation of higher voltage transmission lines to feed the big industrial loads near Modinagar and Muradnagar is in progress. Power is now supplied by the State electricity board to 140 villages in the six tahsils of the district. The number of licensees concerned with industrial production in 1960-61 was 909.

The Upper Jamuna Valley Electricity Supply Company, Limited, was granted a licence in 1929 to supply electricity to the district except to Meerut city. It has no power-generating plant but takes power in bulk from the hydroelectric department of the State. The number of industrial consumers to whom electricity has been supplied is 1,028, the total load being 9,658·85 horse-power.

The Electric Supply Undertaking, Municipal Board, Meerut, supplies electricity to Meerut city. The electrical energy is purchased from the U. P. State Electricity Board, which has installed nine substations in different parts of the city. The total number of electrical consumers is 9,341.

Large-scale Industries

The large-scale industries functioning in the district have a capital investment of Rs 20·89 crores and give employment to about 20,000 workers, the value of the goods produced being of the order of Rs. 36·22 crores per annum. They undertake the manufacture of a variety of commodities, goods, etc., a short account of the important ones being given below.

Sugar—The district did not have any sugar-mill till 1932 when two sugar-mills, the Daurala Sugar Mills, Daurala and the Jaswant Sugar Mills, Meerut, were established, three more—the Simbhawli Sugar Works, Simbhaoli, the Modi Sugar Mills, Limited, Modinagar, and the Diwan Sugar Works and General Mills (Private) Ltd, Diwannagar, being set up in 1933 and two years later one more, the Ram Lakshman Sugar

Mills, Mohiuddinpur was established. One of the reasons for these factories coming into being was the grant of protection by the Indian Tariff Board to the sugar industry. As a result of the fixation of the quota of sugar production in the year 1940-41, further expansion of the industry was not possible during the Second World War period. After independence, with more production of cane, two more sugar factories were established, the Mawana Sugar Mills in Mawana and the Baghpat Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd, in Baghpat in 1949 and 1956 respectively. The capital invested in all these mills amounted to Rs 8,85,76,000 and 7,517 persons were employed in them in 1961 when sugar valued at Rs 14,15,50,000 was produced. The sugar industry is a seasonal one and the average wages for skilled and unskilled workers are Rs 150 and Rs 30 respectively per month.

Vanaspati Oil—There are three *vanaspati* (vegetable) oil factories in the district, two at Ghaziabad (Hindustan Lever Limited and Amrit Vanaspati) and one at Modinagar (Modi Vanaspati Manufacturing Company). The capital invested in these factories in 1960 was Rs 1,30,12,945 and the value of the raw material used was Rs 9,27,74,428. The oil for the industry is imported from Punjab, Bombay, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and from within the State itself.

Cloth—There are two large-scale cloth mills in the district—the Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills and Company, Modinagar, and the Weaving and Bolting Factory (Private) Ltd, Ghaziabad. In 1960 the capital invested in them amounted to Rs 1,38,06,420, the number of persons employed was 5,057 and the cloth produced was evaluated at Rs 5,47,13,830.

Oil—There are two large-scale oil expeller factories in the district, one located at Modinagar and the other at Hapur. The former—the Modi Oil Mills—has 26 expellers and 112 *kolhus* (crushers) and uses mustard, groundnut, *mahua* and neem, which are purchased locally. The latter the Tara Oil and Ginning Mills (established in 1932)—produces mostly mustard oil and groundnut oil. The amount invested in these two factories in 1956 was Rs 30,37,000 and they employed 397 persons daily on an average. The product was valued at Rs 1,67,74,300 in that year.

Spirit and Chemicals—The three large-scale distilleries and chemical factories of the district are located at Modinagar, Meerut cantonment and Simbhaoli and produce power alcohol, rectified spirit and denatured spirit—the products being valued at Rs 21,73,588 in 1960. These concerns had a capital investment of Rs 30,45,645 in that year.

Paper—There are three paper-mills in the district. The Meerut Straw Board Mills, Meerut, is located on the Meerut-Baghpat road. In 1960 the capital invested in it was Rs 25,80,000 and it employed 420 persons, the product being valued at Rs 41,55,000. The Swatantra Bharat Paper Mills, Pilkhuwa, has a capital invesment of Rs 10,00,000 paper worth Rs 38,00,000 being produced in 1960-61 when 46 people were employed. The National Abrasive Works, Ghaziabad, has a capital investment of Rs 8,00,000. It produced paper worth Rs 6,62,000 in 1960-61 and employed 48 persons.

Lanterns—The Modi Lantern Works, Modinagar, came into existence in January, 1950. In 1960, the capital investment was Rs 13,70,000 and the lanterns produced were valued at Rs. 24,88,033. The factory is equipped with modern machinery and lanterns of different sizes and varieties are produced here.

Paints and Varnish—The Modi Paints and Varnish manufactures several types of paints and varnish. In 1960 the capital invested in the mill was Rs 6,95,000, it employed 95 persons and the products were valued at Rs 20,00,000.

Flour—The Kishan Flour Mills is situated in Meerut city and was started in 1921 as a private enterprise. The capital investment was Rs 12,00,000 in 1956 and 70 persons were employed in the industry in 1960 when atta, *sooji* and *maida* worth Rs 40,71,000 were produced.

Bone Products—There are two large-scale mills both at Hapur which produce bone products, the R. K. Gelatine and Bone Mills and the Hapur Bone Mill. The former (established in 1942) had a capital investment of Rs 10,00,000 in 1956 and products crushed bone, bone grist, bone-meal and glue. In 1956 both the mills produced crushed bone and bone grist, bone meal, bone cynuse and glue valued at Rs 25,78,500 and employed 143 persons.

Engineering Equipment and Apparatus—The large-scale works which produce engineering equipment and apparatus are Guru Nanak Engineering Company; Modern Industries, Sahibabad; Delhi Iron and Steel Company; and Punjab Oil Expeller—all in Ghaziabad. In 1960 the total capital investment of these factories stood at Rs 54,45,904, their products were valued at about Rs. 1,40,00,000 and they employ 911 persons.

Soap—The Modi Soap Works, Modinagar (established in 1940) had a capital invesment of Rs 14,25,000 in 1956 when it employed 186 persons. The mill produced goods valued at Rs 11,52,684 in 1960, the chief articles produced being washing soaps, toilet soaps and glycerine.

Musical Instruments—The firm of Nadir Ali and Company, Meerut, is the premier producer, in northern India, of musical instruments like trumpets, cornets, clarionets, trombones, bugles, bass drums, bagpipes, etc. It was started in 1885 when it only imported instruments used in brass bands but it started manufacturing such instruments in 1927. The capital innvested in 1956 was Rs 5,00,000 and the average number of persons employed was 162.

Irrigation Workshop—The irrigation workshop of the U. P. Government is situated on the Meerut-Mawana road about three and a half miles from Meerut city. It was started in 1949 and the capital invested in the tenure was Rs 15,00,000 in 1960. It produces eqúipment for the use of the government and has a machine shop, a fitting shop, a fabricating shop, a smithy shop, a foundry shop and a carpentry shop. It manufactures various types of sluice and dam gates, fabricates steel structures and transmission towers, tube-well pumps, pipes for waterworks, heavy road and steel bridges and undertakes repairs of compressors, centrifugal pump impellers, etc. In 1960 the products were valued at Rs 7,23,700 and 192 persons were employed in the concern.

Small-scale Industries

At the end of 1960 there were 1,173 small-scale industrial units in the district having a capital investment of Rs 528 crores and providing employment to about 20,000 workers, the total output being of Rs 16·75 crores. During 1961 new units numbering 277 were established, the capital investment going up to Rs 7·00 crores and the turnover being Rs 20·18 crores. The development of these industries is being undertaken by means of financial assistance given by the government, distribution of raw materials at reasonable rates, marketing and quality control, technical supervision (through the co-ordinated efforts of the State directorate and the Small Industries Service Institute at Meerut) and facility for hire and purchase of equipment, etc. Many industries are organised on a small scale in the district, a brief account of the important ones being given below:

Sports Goods—The biggest industry in Meerut city is the sports goods industry, which has developed considerably since 1947 when many displaced persons mostly hailing from Sialkot and who were connected with the manufacture of sports goods there, settled down in Meerut where they started making sports goods. Government offers monetary and other facilities to these persons for this purpose and at one time the number of organisations engaged in the manufacture of such goods went up to 130. In 1958 there were about a hundred units engaged in the

manufacture of different types of sports and gymnastics goods (balls, rackets, hockey sticks, gloves, nets, leg-guards, boots, shuttlecocks, etc.), apparatus for indoor games such as carrom boards, dart boards, bagatelle boards, etc., and children's play equipment. Most of the units work under cottage-industry conditions, only five factories being registered under the Factories Act. The materials used in the manufacture of cricket bats, cricket balls and shuttlecocks are imported from the United Kingdom and France. In 1958 Rs 18,01,609 was invested in the industry, which gave employment to about 2,037 workers, the output being evaluated at approximately Rs 36,00,000 in that year.

Cutlery—The industry for the manufacture of scissors, razors and betel nut crackers is the oldest in the district. The scissors industry is about ninety years old. It was first started by a dexterous blacksmith, Muhammad Akhon. He was able to produce three or four pairs of scissors of good quality in a day. His method was copied and gradually the industry grew as did its reputation. The workmanship was improved by successive generations of blacksmiths and the industry here dealt a death-blow to that at other places. In 1958 fifty units were engaged in the work. Approximately Rs 2,25,000 is invested in this industry and it provides employment to about 900 workers. It is carried on in the villages of Lisari, Loya and Hasanpur. After the Second World War, it had to face a stiff competition from scissors manufactured in other parts of India and abroad but with the assistance provided by the Government Heat Treatment Workshop which was established particularly for this industry, it is now regaining lost ground. The total output is evaluated at Rs 22,35,000 in a year.

Engineering Equipment—The important feature of this industry is the manufacture of spare parts for sugar-mill machinery. Engineering works are spread all over the district, some of the units being engaged in the casting of metals. Sixty-six units are engaged in the different branches of this industry, which in 1960 had a capital investment of Rs 78,45,913 and engaged 2,031 persons.

Agricultural Implements—Meerut is one of the agricultural districts of the State and is also an important place for the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1960 there were at least twelve units that were producing agricultural implements in the district, many kinds being turned out. In 1960 the capital invested in the industry stood at Rs 19,35,001. It then employed 420 persons, the value of articles produced being Rs 22,33,677.

Metal Goods—The manufacture of utensils is undertaken by five units. In 1960 their capital outlay was Rs 11,09,160 and 275 persons

were employed in the industry, utensils worth Rs 29,29,666 being produced. Brass, copper and zinc are the chief metals that are used in making these vessels. The Jain Metal Works, Hapur, is an established undertaking of the place in which Rs 1,60,000 was invested and about 24 persons were engaged in 1960. The unit produced goods worth Rs 6,80,000 in that year.

Electric Wires—There are two units (registered under the Factories Act) which produce electric wires of different types. Almost all the machines installed in the factory are imported and about 50 per cent of the raw material required for the industry is also imported from abroad. In 1960 the capital invested in the industry was Rs 3,14,100 and the goods produced were evaluated at Rs 7,38,701, the number of persons engaged in the industry being 79. Special types of wires (other than single wires) are manufactured here and raw materials like copper wire, rubber and yarn are usually utilised.

Cycles—There are two units (registered under the Factories Act) which are engaged in the cycle industry. In 1960 the total capital invested was Rs 3,50,000 when goods valued at Rs 12,26,700 were produced and 70 persons were engaged in the industry. The Bharat Commercial Cycle Industry (located on the Delhi-Shahdara road) had an invested capital of Rs 2,00,000 in 1960, produced goods valued at Rs 5,40,000 in that year and employed 40 people.

Ice and Cold Storage—Meerut is known throughout the State for its cold storage and ice factory, seven units comprising the industry. The capital invested in the industry in 1960 was Rs 34,80,000, the ice, etc., produced in that year being evaluated at Rs 15,03,612 and 200 persons finding employment in the industry.

Gur and Khandsari—There are seven mills producing gur and *khandsari* in the district. The capital invested in 1960 was Rs 5,14,000 when goods worth Rs 7,77,853 were produced. The industry engaged 252 persons in that year.

Flour and Dal—There are four flour and dal mills in the district (all registered under the Factories Act). In 1960 they had a capital of Rs 3,05,000, produced flour and dal worth Rs 9,58,000 and employed 31 persons.

Calendering—There are six units (registered under the Factories Act) which are engaged in the calendering industry. The invested capital in 1960 stood at Rs 7,60,000 in all these units which produced goods worth Rs 19,08,000 and employed 156 persons.

Manufacture of Timepieces—The Jayna Time Industries, Sahibabad (near Ghaziabad) manufactures timepieces in collaboration with a Japanese firm with which precision machinery and trained personnel are available.

Other goods--The manufacture of hosiery goods, fountain-pens, electrical goods, brushes, sewing-machines, buttons, bandages, door fittings, etc., are some of the other small-scale industries of the district which give employment to a number of people.

Cottage and Village Industries

In 1956 there were about twenty-four thousand units engaged in the cottage and village industries of the district. The capital invested in these units amounted to Rs 40,40,940 and 83,515 persons were employed in them, goods worth Rs 591,42,600 being produced in that year.

Handloom Cloth and Khadi--The manufacture of cloth by hand occupies the premier position among the cottage industries of Meerut which is one of the handloom centres of the State, trade in the manufactured products being transacted by traders who come to the district from different parts of northern India. About 9,000 units employing 33,400 persons are engaged in this industry. About Rs 22,12,000 is invested in it and it is spread over Meerut, Sardhana, Mawana, Hapur, Pilkhuwa and Singhaoli Ahir in particular, Pilkhuwa being the biggest handloom market in the district where such goods come from all over the district. Although many kinds of cotton cloth as well as silk are manufactured on handlooms, *garha* and *dutahies* are produced on pitlooms. The villages surrounding Sardhana and Meerut are engaged in the manufacture of materials of good quality for men's wear (such as shirts, coats, etc.) and bedcovers and Sardhana manufactures durries as does the village of Angadpur near Baraut. About 2,63,01,000 yards of different types of cloth evaluated at about Rs 2,31,41,900 were produced in 1956 and goods worth Rs 2,00,000 were also exported to foreign countries.

Leather Tanning and Shoemaking—There are 496 units connected with leather tanning in which 3,500 persons are employed. The capital invested in this industry is approximately Rs 2,18,000. About 400 units engaging 1,500 persons, are employed in the manufacture of shoes—an industry in which about Rs 1,50,000 is invested and which consumes a large quantity of leather produced in the district, the rest being consumed by the sports goods industry though some is also exported. The footwear produced in the district is mostly of the Indian type (such as *chappals* sandals, etc.) Khekra and Singoli Nagar being the best producers though Meerut city also produces shoes and footwear of other

types. In the village of Atmadnagar Alipur (near Sardhana) a number of workers engage in the production of leather washers. Two units—one in Binoli and the other in the Baghpat development block—engage in the production of holdall straps and leather-grinding wheels.

Jaggery—Sugar-cane is an important product of the district and gives rise to the industry of jaggery making. The industry is seasonal and operates from October to March. There are 12,400 units which employ 38,400 persons, the capital invested being about Rs 9,72,000. Jaggery worth Rs 3,00,80,000 was produced in 1956.

Kolhu oil—The manufacturing of oil by crushing oil-seeds in *kolhus* (crushers) is one of the oldest industries of the district. It is, however, losing its importance now. There are 1,000 units that are engaged in the industry which employs about 2,500 persons, the investment being approximately Rs 2,35,000. Oil worth about Rs 17,55,000 was produced in 1956.

Other cottage industries functioning in the rural areas of the district are those producing ghee, *biris*, silver and gold foil, lime, bricks and tiles, *ban*, rope and *sutli*, mats, chicks and *niwar*, blankets and *murhas* (cane chairs and stools). The pounding of rice by hand, the grinding of flour and the making of *gola* (sari borders) are occupations that are carried on almost in every village of the district.

Jail Industries—The prisoners of the district Jail, Meerut, are employed in a number of industries among which are spinning, weaving, tailoring (of prisoner's clothing), making of durries, carpets and *niwar*, hemp and *ban* twisting and weaving, crushing of mustard seed, *gur* (jaggery) making, etc.

Other Industrial Activities

The State Government started a tuitional class in the district in 1946 with the aim of helping the artisans of different trades to adopt improved working methods, tools and implements in their industrial occupations, to get raw materials and to promote the sale of their products. New aspirants taking to different trades are also trained in various crafts and carpentry. The making of hockey sticks is taught at Meerut, instruction in making of pith hats and *murhas* is imparted at Hastinapur, pottery is taught at Kithore and a leather class is run at Loni. For the manufacture of certain articles of daily use a carpentry centre and a smithery are functioning at Loni. Trainees are given stipends and the artisans are also helped by government financially and in marketing their goods through the thirty cooperative handloom societies that are functioning in the district.

Other industries are also being developed on the basis of co-operation. Thirty-six non-textile societies have been registered which are being assisted financially, technically and with raw materials by government.

To improve the quality of the work as well as the living condition of tanners, four modern tanneries (one each at Sobhapur, Tatiri, Rohta and Anupnagar) have been established and handed over to the co-operative society of tanners, under one of the Second Five-year Plan schemes.

Under the palm *gur* scheme, training is imparted to villagers in the art of the preparation of palm *gur* at centres located at Jawaharnagar, Uplehra and Sankraund.

Technical Education Scheme—Two government and four aided institutions are being run in this district under this scheme. The two government institutions are the Government Institute of Chemical Engineering and Technology at Daurala and the Government Polytechnic, Meerut The former conducts a course of four years' duration for the diploma of industrial chemistry and chemical engineering and the latter imparts training in several engineering trades. Four other aided institutions are engaged in imparting training to women and orphans in sewing, embroidery, carpentry, etc.

Cutlery Scheme--The old and established cottage industry making scissors and razors (an allied industry) came into importance during the Second World War but later the razor industry suffered a set-back. In order to improve the quality of the articles produced and to extend the scope of the industry to the making of agricultural implements and small machine parts, a workshop (called the Government Heat Treatment Workshop) was established in Meerut in 1951 and different types of tools and implements are being produced in this institution. technical advice also being forthcoming in the foundry machine shop and electroplating and forging sections. The implementation of the scheme has rendered considerable service to the local units and has been instrumental in supplying scissors, razors, punch dockets, paper-knives, etc., to a number of State Governments and the Government of India (Ministry of Defence). Another scheme that was started in 1940 had the object of preventing non-genuine products from being given deceptive labels or their infringing registered trade marks and a government inspector is posted in the district to detect such malpractices.

Quality Marking Scheme—The introduction of this scheme has made possible the laying down of standard specifications for various types of sports goods and their parts, the inspection of all sports goods during

the process of manufacture and the fixing of prices of different grades of goods. The scheme has been extended to the scissors industry as well. The goods inspected and found to conform to the required standard are stamped or marked with a "Q", the symbol adopted by government as the hallmark of good craftsmanship.

Industrial Potentialities And Plans For Future Development

The district holds promise for future industrial development in respect of certain types of large, medium and cotton industries which are described below in brief.

Manufacture of Machine Tools—The district could start the manufacture of lathes, drills, shapers and milling machines, industries which do not exist here at present. The raw material required is available in the Delhi market and skilled workers are available in Ghaziabad. If a capital investment of about four crores of rupees is made the industry is likely to give employment to nearly 450 persons and to save foreign exchange worth about eighty lakhs of rupees.

Cellulose Acetate Rayon Industry—The industry can be started at Modinagar and with an investment of about seven crores of rupees it can give employment to 2,200 persons producing 1,800 tons of rayon annually, the saving in foreign exchange being estimated to be twenty-four lakhs of rupees.

Refrigerators and Air Coolers—If an industry is started for the manufacture of refrigerators and air coolers, it can give employment to nearly 150 persons. The technical personnel is available at Meerut and Ghaziabad.

Acrylic Sheet Manufacturing—Acrylic sheets are not manufactured anywhere in the State though the demand is considerable. If a lakh of rupees is invested in this industry it can give employment to about fifty persons in the district. The machines required for the industry will have to be imported from abroad.

Miniature Plant for Manufacturing Bulbs—If a lakh and a half rupees is invested, the industry can help in meeting the shortage in the district of bulbs of low wattage and can give employment to thirty persons. The industry will require the importation of about 10 to 15 per cent of the raw material.

Manufacturing of Railway Equipment—Iron foundries can be started in the district for the manufacture on a small scale of fish-plates, etc.

The technical personnel and raw materials are available in the district itself.

Industrial Estates and Areas

Mention may be made of Ghaziabad which has taken great industrial strides during the last fifteen years. A reference to the industries existing in Ghaziabad has been made in Chapter XIX. The Central and State Governments have evinced some concern over the rather haphazard development that has taken place and the consequent speculation in land prices. The State Government published the draft master plan for the regulated area of Ghaziabad in 1960. This area is divided into three parts—that in and around the municipal limits of Ghaziabad, the area on both sides of the Grand Trunk road from the river Hindan to the Delhi—U. P. border and the area on both sides of the Shahdara—Saharanpur road from the Delhi—U. P. border to about two miles beyond the flood control bund near Loni. Adequate areas have been reserved for heavy industries on both sides of the Grand Trunk road on the way to Bulandshahr, south of the railway station of Ghaziabad and south of the railway station of Sahibabad as far as the proposed road connecting Uttar Pradesh with Delhi. Sites have also been reserved for light industries east of the Meerut road, on both sides of the Grand Trunk road near the village of Arthla across the river Hindan and to the south of the Grand Trunk road.

A rural industrial estate has been established at Loni in tahsil Ghaziabad and basic facilities like electric power, water-supply and adequate raw materials have been provided. This venture has involved a cost of Rs 4.50 lakhs and the finalisation of a programme for expansion during the Third Five-year Plan period. Eighteen units have already been formed, the items manufactured including motor and automobile parts, rubber goods, agricultural implements, sanitary fittings, conduit pipes, utensils for domestic use, etc. The estate provides employment for about a hundred workers.

The work in connection with the establishment of three industrial estates in tahsil Meerut (two of which are co-operative industrial estates) as are two others one each at Hapur and Ghaziabad, has also been taken in hand. An industrial estate for the production of sports goods at Meerut is also being set up.

Two other important industrial townships in the district are those at Modinagar and Mohan Nagar. The former (and older) is the venue of the Modi group of industries and the latter (which was started in 1959) is concerned with the manufacture of malt extract and brewer's yeast.

Revival of old Industries

The old and important industry of the manufacture of diesel oil-engines can be revived. In the past there were some twenty units with an investment of three lakhs of rupees (employing about 200 persons) which were engaged in this industry but which had to close down due to the absence of standardisation. The government is establishing a testing laboratory at Ghaziabad for the standardisation of such engines.

Expansion of Industries

The Jayna Time Industries, Sahibabad, can expand its present activities by taking up the manufacture of watches.

The Strawboard and General Mills, Ltd., Meerut, in addition to its present manufactures, can start producing fine paper for which purpose they have already been given a licence by the Government of India.

Labour Organisations

There are seventy-nine trade unions in the district which are registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. In the district the administration of the Act is looked after by the trade union section of the labour commissioner's office at Kanpur. At Meerut there is an assistant labour commissioner (Meerut region) who is assisted by a regional conciliation officer and several junior officers. They endeavour to maintain industrial peace through the proper appraisal and implementation of labour laws by employers and employees.

There are three government labour welfare centres in the district, those at Meerut and Ghaziabad being in category 'A' and that at Govinpuri being in category 'B'. These centres provide medical, educational, cultural, recreational and sports facilities for the members of the different trade unions of the district and each has a library and a reading-room and subscribes to newspapers, magazines, social work and health literature and reading material for children. The district has a labour welfare advisory committee consisting of representatives of employers and employees and those members of the legislature who have been returned from the district.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking and Finance

The region covered by the district has always been very fertile, producing food-grains—particularly wheat—in abundance which has made it a flourishing marketing centre, commercial transactions having been conducted through *hundis* (a type of bills of exchange) for centuries, the practice still continuing in some form or the other. No account is extant on the subject of indigenous banking before the nineteenth century but it is certain that *hundis* (in the form of letters of credit) were in use as early as the twelfth century A. D. when money-lending and borrowing were important elements in the economic life of the people. During the first half of the nineteenth century a variety of coinage—gold, silver and copper was current in the district. Several types of gold coins were in use including the East India Company's double and single mohurs, the *athmashi* (two-thirds of a tola in weight), another coin half the weight of the *athmashi*, the Calcutta Sikka mohur and the Farrukhabad mohur; the silver coins in use were the East India Company's double, single, half and quarter rupees, the old and new Farrukhabad rupee, the Calcutta Sikka and the Banaras, the Machhli Shahi, the Muhammad Shahi, the Delhi, the Bareilly, the Najibabad, the Chandausi, the Bala Sahi and the Sirinagar rupees. Also in circulation were different types of copper coins such as the Mansuri, lumps of copper and the Kaldar, Madu Sahi and Trisula pice. About 1840 there also came into circulation the East India Company's copper anna pieces, its copper half anna and pice and half pice also being in use. The simultaneous use of different kinds of coins in each category (gold, silver and copper) created much confusion in day-to-day dealings and commercial transactions.

In 1876 as many as 19,568 persons were employed in commerce, 1,213 being money-lenders and 755 bankers[1]. The rate of interest varied considerably and depended on the nature of the transaction, 9 per cent being charged in the case of small transactions, the range being from 6 to 12 per cent on large loans with movable property as security, from 12 to ? per cent on those against the mortgage of immovable property and

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1. Atkinson, E. T.: *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, p. 49

from 24 to 36 per cent when advances were made by usurers for agricultural purposes.

The Beopar Sahayak Bank, Ltd, was established in 1901. A branch of the Bank of Upper India was in existence in Meerut city in 1904, its main business being the advancing of loans to zamindars. The Agra Tenancy Act, 1926, did not allow the transfer of proprietary rights in land through mortgage. Therefore the money-lender, whose principal object was ultimately to buy land mortgaged to him, became less willing to lend money against land. There was a general shrinkage of credit and these two banks closed down by 1938.

About the last quarter of the nineteenth century there came into being in the district several indigenous banking firms which financed transport and storage of grain. The establishment of village banks, dating from 1904, did not affect either the position or the ways of the money-lender who continued to dominate the rural economic scene, advancing petty loans (upon personal security) at the exorbitant rate of interest of about 25 per cent per annum. In 1917 and 1922 branches of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd, and the Imperial Bank of India (now called the State Bank of India) were established in Meerut city. The District Co operative Bank was established in 1919 and in 1923 there were five banks in the district besides three well-known *sarrafs* (bullion merchants and jewellers) who also lent money.

In 1924, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1953, 1960 and 1962 branches of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd, Central Bank of India, Ltd, Bharat Bank, Ltd, Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd. Laxmi Commercial Bank, Ltd, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Ltd, and U. P. Industrial Co-operative Bank. Ltd, were opened respectively. The Bharat Bank, Ltd, was amalgamated with the Punjab National Bank, Ltd, in 1951.

Rural Indebtedness

The Settlement Report of 1940 furnishes an account of the rural indebtedness in the district. It was found that owing to the grossly excessive rates of interest charged on loans, ranging from 12 to 37½ per cent per annum, many of the zamindars and tenants were steeped in debt—a somewhat unusual phenomenon for times when conditions were more or less settled and the rights in land firmly established.

The landed property of the Vaishs, the main money-lending caste, registered an increase of 50 per cent over the increase at the preceding Settlement and it appears that these gains were made by them at the expense of the agriculturists such as the Jats, Tagas and Rajputs—who

lost about an equal area probably on account of the rising rate of interest rather than the original capital debt. Indebtedness among landholders and tenants was more widespread in fertile than in precarious tracts and marriage and social expenses accounted for about two-thirds of the debt, only five per cent being utilised for payment of rent and revenue. During and after 1929-30 there was in the district, as elsewhere, a marked increase in the burden of debts on the agriculturists as the result of their depleted income. The situation was characterised chiefly by the failure of the cultivator to repay the principal borrowed in the past and his inability to pay the interest on the loans taken by him. However, as compared with many other districts, the farmers of Meerut were in easier circumstances and the general condition of the zamindars and tenants was less burdensome than in the last decade of the nineteenth century. As the result of the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 there was an unprecedented rise in the prices of food-grains which gave appreciable returns to the cultivators in terms of money and though this advantage was neutralised to some extent by the rising prices that they had to pay for oil, cloth, agricultural implements, live-stock, etc., nevertheless they managed to repay some of their old debts. In the two decades before 1951, the debt per indebted family increased by 344·1 per cent but the proportion of indebted families decreased by 28·6 per cent. The fact that the cultivators of the district borrow money is an index of their prosperity and is not an economic malady, involving as it does a great many monetary transfers among prosperous agriculturists.

In 1951-52 the Reserve Bank of India undertook a survey of rural indebtedness in the district. The following statement indicates the state of indebtedness in that period:

	Cultivators	Non-cultivators	All families
Proportion of indebted families (percentage)	61·4	59·4	60·8
Average debt per family ..	Rs415	Rs199	Rs 331
Average debt per indebted family	Rs675	Rs334	Rs 545
Proportion of borrowing families (percentage)	50·4	47·4	49·3
Average amount borrowed per family	Rs335	Rs143	Rs 260
Average amount repaid per family	Rs63	Rs33	Rs 51

As the result of an unfavourable season an exceptional increase (199·7 per cent) occurred in the indebtedness of a cultivator in 1951-52, when only 44·0 per cent of the borrowing families repaid its debts,

repayments generally being made from the current income and the sale of assets, the expenditure being evenly distributed among productive and unproductive items.

Indebtedness was evenly distributed among the various categories of cultivators.* The proportion of indebted families among the 'big', 'large', 'medium' and 'small' cultivators was 51·6 per cent, 55·7 per cent, 59·6 per cent and 69·6 per cent respectively. The average debt per indebted family was Rs 1,432 for 'big' cultivators, Rs 1,006 for 'large' cultivators, Rs 612 for 'medium' cultivators and Rs 483 for 'small' cultivators. The 'large' cultivator owned 63·2 per cent of the cultivated holdings and the corresponding figures for the 'big', 'medium' and 'small' cultivators were 32 per cent, 29·4 per cent and 7·4 per cent respectively. An average 'small' cultivator owned 2·4 acres of land, spent Rs. 325 annually and was able to repay 19·5 per cent of the borrowing, whereas a 'big' cultivator owned 30·5 acres, spent Rs 2,502 per annum and repaid only 12·0 per cent of his borrowings.

The survey also revealed that there was a big gap between the credit requirements of the villagers and the expenditure actually incurred by them. A majority of the families (86·25 per cent of upper-strata cultivators and 90 per cent of lower-strata cultivators) experienced difficulties in meeting their expenses.

Money is often lent by private money-lenders in small amounts for casual loans, the interest charged varying from 24 to 31½ per cent per year. Loans are also made available on the security of ornaments and jewellery of gold and silver. The interest is realisable at the end of every month and the principal is generally paid at the time of the harvest. A large number of cultivators buy bullocks on credit and when the ploughing is over return them to the creditor with the interest. Sometimes the bullocks are obtained on the hire-purchase system, the price being paid in small instalments.

Urban Indebtedness—In the district, factory workers generally borrow from money-lenders. The money is lent by professional money-lenders as well as by time-keepers and accountants in factories who have entered this business of late and find it convenient to collect the interest from the salaries of the workers.

* The All-India Rural Credit Survey (1951-52) divided the people of an average village into ten divisions (the statistical term for one such subdivision being a 'decile') in descending order of the extent of land cultivated. In the first division was the 'big' cultivator; in the next two deciles the average of the group broadly represented the 'large' cultivator; the next four deciles formed the largest single group (in the middle of the scale) consisting of two-fifths of all the cultivators with one-third of the total land under cultivation and represented the 'medium' cultivators; and the last three deciles grouped together represented the 'small' cultivator who was himself often both the cultivator and the agricultural labourer.

Debt Relief Legislation—The Usurious Loans Act, 1918, was the first measure to combat indebtedness and its amendment in 1926 enabled either party to seek relief from mortgage. It authorised courts to reopen an unfair transaction and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. As the Act did not define the terms 'excessive' and 'unfair', it proved to be ineffective in practice.

The economic depression of the nineteen thirties led the government to scale down rents and revenue and to appoint in 1932 the Agriculture Debt Enquiry Committee on the recommendations of which several laws were passed to protect the cultivators who were indebted and a proper machinery for the adjustment of debts was set up. The relief was provided mainly by suspending the operation of the normal legal processes for the recovery of debts.

The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, provided, among other things, for the fixation of instalments at low rates of interest on mortgage and non-mortgage debts. The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, stipulated that the proceedings of execution against tenants and proprietors whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 would be unconditionally stayed. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, and the United Provinces Regulation of Credit Act, 1940, brought further relief to the agriculturists, the former providing for the accounting of interest at low rates in the determination of the amount due and preventing any large-scale liquidation of the property of the debtors.

Money-lenders (who seldom follow the spirit of the law) sometimes draw up a promissory note for a sum which is 25 to 100 per cent in excess of that actually lent and the wholesome provision of the law, that the maximum recovery (including the principal and the interest) should not be more than double the principal, is contravened. In some cases repayment of the loan in kind is a condition and in lieu of interest the debtor agrees to part with his grain at a much lower price than that prevailing in the market at any time of the year. Not unoften petty loans are advanced to agricultural labourers on condition that they undertake to render service when demanded by their creditors. The former have to work hard at distasteful tasks in order to please the latter who, in this way, invariably get an added advantage for the money they lend.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Agricultural and professional money-lenders, relatives, traders and commission agents, co-operatives and the government are the chief agencies in the district which supply credit. Notwithstanding the high rate of interest

charged by all these agencies except the last two, the villager continues to approach them for his credit needs as he can procure loans from them without having to undergo irksome formalities. The government and the co-operatives cater to the borrowing needs of less than 2 per cent of the agriculturists. The rate of interest charged by private money-lenders and financiers generally varies from 6 to 25 per cent per annum but at times it is as high as 50 per cent per annum.

Government Loans—The State Government stepped in as a credit agency in pursuance of the Famine Commission's suggestions in 1880 that loans be advanced to needy cultivators. *Taqavi* loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, can be taken from government but a very small proportion of agriculturists makes use of this facility. Loans are generally advanced for making improvements on land or for increasing its productivity for relief of distress, purchase of seed or cattle and for other purposes connected with agriculture, the rate of interest varying from 4½ per cent to 6 per cent per year. In 1960-61 *taqavi* loans amounting to about Rs 1,45,217 were advanced in the Meerut tahsil and the corresponding figures for tahsil Ghaziabad were about Rs 1,13,258, for tahsil Baghpat Rs 69,800, for tahsil Hapur about Rs 2,61,610, for tahsil Sardhana Rs 1,40,830 and for tahsil Mawana about Rs 1,04,769, the duration of loans ranging from one to two years. The repayment amounted to Rs 6,91,513 in the district in that year.

Joint-stock Banks

There are in the district nine joint-stock banks, the Meerut District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Allahabad Bank, Ltd, the Central Bank of India, Ltd, State Bank of India, the Lakshmi Commercial Bank, Ltd, the Punjab National Bank, Ltd, the Oriental Bank of Commerce, Ltd, the Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd, and the U. P. Industrial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

All the banks are scheduled with the exception of the District Co-operative Bank. The State Bank of India has two branch offices and a pay office in Meerut city, a branch office each in Ghaziabad, Hapur and Mawana and a sub-pay office each in Baghpat, Baraut and Sardhana. The Punjab National Bank has three branch offices in Meerut city, one each in Hapur and Ghaziabad and pay office each in Baraut and Mawana. The Central Bank of India has two branch offices and a sub-branch office in Meerut city, a sub-branch office each in Ghaziabad and Hapur and a pay office in Baraut. The Allahabad Bank has two branch offices in Meerut city and a branch office each in Ghaziabad and Hapur and the Oriental Bank of Commerce has a branch office each in Ghaziabad and Meerut.

With the exception of the Meerut District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, and the State Bank of India, the interest charged by the other banks on advances ranges from five to nine per cent per annum, that on deposits varying from two to eight per cent. The banks finance trade and transport transactions and various industries. Loans are given against government securities, company's shares and life insurance policies. Mercantile advances are given against pledges or hypothecation of bullion, agricultural produce, merchandise or documents of title thereto, bills of exchange or promissory notes and against other approved securities. The State Bank of India allows interest between 2½ and 3½ per cent per year on deposits and charges 5 per cent per year on advances.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

The main object of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, and the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, was to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies, the scope of the latter being wider as it was applicable to all types of societies including those dealing in credit and contained provisions for the registration of central banks.

The introduction of the co-operative movement in the district dates from 1908 when two co-operative credit societies were established there, the first being registered in the village of Tatina (tahsil Mawana). The progress of the movement was slow till 1919 when, with the establishment of the District Co-operative Bank and with 'co-operation' becoming a provincial subject, it gained momentum. By 1920, sixty-four co-operative credit societies were functioning in the district. The economic depression of the thirties had an adverse effect on the co-operative movement in the district. Nevertheless the number of primary agricultural credit societies increased to 262 by 1940. Illiteracy and the lack of proper organization, however, generally kept the villagers away from the co-operative movement. A Rajput zamindar, for instance, preferred to borrow secretly from the money-lender than to suffer humiliation by submitting a statement of his *haisiyat* (status) to the co-operative society.

The pace of the co-operative movement was accelerated after 1947 and in 1950 there were 859 co-operative credit societies in the district, the number having gone up to 1,405 by 1960, the total membership being 81,026 and the share capital Rs 21,41,460.

A branch of the U. P. Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd, was set up in the district in October, 1960, which provides long-term loans to agriculturists, up to a maximum limit of Rs 15,000 against mortgage of Bhumidhari land, for effecting permanent improvement on the land

or for the purchase of agricultural implements. Applications from ninety agriculturists for Rs.3·50 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Bank in 1962.

To eliminate the middleman, to protect the interest of the cultivators, to ensure suitable returns for their produce and to give them staying power, 438 service co-operatives have been organised covering 481 *gaon sabhas*.

Meerut District Co-operative Bank—This bank was established in Meerut city in 1919 as a central bank to finance the agricultural co-operative credit societies and advanced loans at 9 per cent per annum till 1950 since when the rate was reduced to 7 per cent. The agricultural co-operative societies followed suit, reducing their rate of interest from 12 to 9 per cent. The bank advanced about Rs 32,082 in 1920, Rs 16,407 in 1930, Rs 71,877 in 1940, Rs 2,14,153 in 1950, Rs 1,02,70,686 in 1960, Rs 1,02,20,715 in 1961 and Rs 1,51,93,336 in 1962. The bank did not attract many shareholders and depositors till the attainment of independence in 1947 and in 1950-51 the working capital stood at Rs 3,29,424 when loans amounting to Rs 2,74,614 were advanced. In a decade the capital investment of the bank increased to Rs 8,81,060 and during the Second Plan period the bank advanced Rs 84,70,000 to co-operative credit societies. A branch office of the bank was opened in Baraut in 1962.

Other Societies—In this district, as elsewhere, co-operative credit has been linked to marketing as the growth of the former depends in no small measure on the development of the latter. In 1947 the high prices and scarcity of goods induced the people in the district to form co-operative marketing societies, the district co-operative development federation (which was established in 1948) serving as a link between them and the Uttar Pradesh Pradeshik Co-operative Federation. The former supplies goods (agricultural implements, fertilisers, bricks, etc.) on credit to affiliated institutions for distribution to the cultivators and to the members of the primary and other co-operative institutions. Its working capital is about Rs 40,00,000 and its owned capital Rs 10,50,000. It has organised 160 co-operative irrigation societies, which have constructed 57 tube-wells and 50 brick-kilns. It runs, with an investment of Rs 7,00,000, a workshop at Kankar Khera (on the Sardhana road) for the manufacture of agricultural implements and tools.

In 1961 there were seven co-operative marketing societies, one each at Hapur, Ghaziabad, Baraut, Sardhana and Mawana and two at Meerut (at Qaiserganj and Sabun Godam) with a total investment of about Rs 20.00,000. In that year, 399 service co-operatives and 49 seed stores were operating in the rural areas, the former advancing loans in the form of cash, agricultural implements, fertilisers, etc.

Cane Unions—The first co-operative cane union in the district was established in Meerut city in 1934 and by 1961 there were nine such unions in the district with a share capital of Rs 8,23,661 and 82,943 members. The unions supplied 4,17,98,000 maunds of sugar-cane to factories. These unions undertake the survey and marketing of the sugar-cane of their members, arrange for improved varieties of caneseed and help in maintaining caneseed nurseries in members' fields. Agricultural implements and fertilisers are also made available to the members through the unions.

These unions are affiliated to the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Cane Unions Federations, Ltd, Lucknow, the main objects of which are to promote the common interests of the unions and to maintain cordial relations between the sugar factories and the cane unions.

General and Life Insurance

There are several general insurance companies in the city. The majority used to deal in life insurance business but after the nationalisation of this business in 1956, they changed to general insurance work. The companies that are located in the city of Meerut are the National Insurance Company, Ltd, New India Assurance Company, Ltd, Ruby General Assurance Company, Ltd, Jupiter General Assurance Company, Ltd, Hindusthan General Insurance Society, Ltd, Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, Ltd, Calcutta Insurance, Ltd, British India General Insurance Company, Ltd, Union Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd, and the Asiatic Government General Insurance Company, Ltd.

Life Insurance—On September 1, 1956, the life insurance business was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. There is a divisional office at Meerut with 60 officers (41 being field officers) and 254 others on the staff of the corporation. There has been a rise in business since 1956. In the last four months of 1956 business worth Rs 47,08,000 was secured. The figures for the next five years were Rs 1,67,06,000, Rs 1,92,43,000, Rs 2,31,36,000, Rs 2,81,08,000 and Rs 2,75,75,000. In 1961 the Corporation insured 5,629 persons in the district.

State Aid to Industries

Government aid is made available to the industries through the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation, Kanpur, under a liberalised loans scheme. In 1961 five different types of industries received loans amounting to Rs 74,500 of which Rs 31,000 was advanced to the industry manufacturing ultramarine blue, Rs 14,500 to the machinery and allied parts industry, Rs 10,000 to the conduit pipe engines and lathe machines industry and Rs 19,000 to the industry engaged in the manufacture of such articles as razors, scissors, etc.

Currency and Coinage

The decimal coinage system has been in force in the district since October 1, 1958.

Trade And Commerce

Course of Trade

With its fertile lands and abundant harvests of food-grains, the district has been an important trade centre for centuries. On account of its close proximity to Delhi it served the kings of Delhi more or less as their granary. Under the British the surplus grains of the district were sometimes moved to those parts of the country which were affected by famine. The development of means of communication has had a far-reaching effect on the trade of the district. In 1875, there were 194 miles of metalled roads in the district, which connected Meerut city with Ghaziabad, Roorkee and Moradabad. But the natural outlet of the western part of the district was blocked by the Yamuna (which flows along the entire western boundary and becomes fordable only towards the end of the winter every year when a good deal of its water is drained out through canals). The Ganga canal was opened in 1855 and a considerable amount of merchandise passed through it in the second half of the nineteenth century. During 1898 to 1900, the imports at Nanun (a place on the canal), consisting of firewood, timber, grass, wheat and other grains, averaged over 3,29,000 maunds and the exports, comprising building materials, sugar and wheat, nearly 2,04,000 maunds. With the coming of the railways, the traffic in goods and commodities was diverted to the railways. In 1864 the East Indian Railway enabled Meerut to become connected with Bulandshahr and Delhi. Three years later the North Western Railway linked Meerut city to the Punjab and in 1900, with the opening of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, important grain centres in the district came to be connected with Moradabad.

The Qaiserganj bonded warehouse at Meerut was established in 1887 and in 1899 the import of grain into it was about 12,17,600 maunds. In 1901, the amount of grain imported into Meerut (excluding Qaiserganj), Hapur, Sardhana and Baghpat was 14,51,300 maunds and that exported 5,90,000 maunds. The yield of indigo in the district was estimated in 1863 at Rs 1,00,000 annually and most of it was exported. On an average 8,49,500 maunds of sugar was exported and 8,70,500 maunds imported in 1901.

At the beginning of the twentieth century the trade of the district, though dominated by agricultural commodities, also consisted of a number of articles of industrial origin, the chief articles of import being

cloth, building materials, oil-seeds, spices and ghee. Tobacco (raw and manufactured) was exported to Delhi and leather goods to Kanpur and Calcutta (by rail). The North-West Soap Company, Ltd, of Meerut and Calcutta, which was established in 1879 in Meerut city, turned out fifteen tons of soap daily. Among other articles of export mention may be made of soap, glycerine, cardboard boxes, candles, turbans, blankets and pottery which found their way to Delhi, Calcutta and Kanpur.

The introduction of the railways pushed indigenous goods out of the market and led to the decay of several cottage industries. The scarcity of goods that followed in the wake of the First World War led to the establishment of new industries. In 1921-22, soap worth Rs 1,20,000, cricket and hockey balls worth Rs 1,92,000, embroidered caps worth Rs 24,000, *garha* (coarse cloth) worth Rs 19,60,000 and 190 maunds of brass and copper vessels, 73,218 maunds of cotton, 89 maunds of indigo, 14,000 maunds of *niwar* and 25,000 dozen pair of scissors were exported to Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur, Calcutta, Punjab and to the adjoining districts, cricket and hockey balls also finding a market in England. In the same period, 1,800 maunds of copper and brass, 70,000 maunds of cotton yarn and woollen yarn worth Rs 35,900 leather worth Rs 27,000, cork worth Rs 3,000, *salma* and silk, etc., worth Rs 60,000, coconut oil worth Rs 40,500, perfumes worth Rs 17,200, dyes worth Rs 360 and caustic soda worth Rs24,800 were imported and except for the last three items, which were imported from England, most of the other imports came from Delhi, Agra, Kanpur and Bombay.

In the thirties and early forties, the trade and commerce of the district tended to decline on account of the economic depression but as the result of the Second World War the pace of economic recovery was accelerated and several new industries came into being. In 1961, about 2 per cent of the population of the district was employed in trade and commerce. The trade in the district is, however, still dominated by agricultural produce.

Exports and Imports

Exports—A large number of agricultural commodities is produced in the district and the following items, which found their way to Moradabad and to other western districts of Uttar Pradesh and to Delhi, Kanpur and Bombay were exported from the district in 1960-61:

Commodity	Quantity in maunds
Wheat	5,700
Gram	12,350
Barley	2,100

[*Continued*

Commodity	Quantity in maunds
Juar	1,650
Bajra	270
Maize	10,100
Peas	18,200
Rice	21,200
Arhar	15,400
Masoor	7,980
Gram dal	3,700
Moong dal	2,350
Arhar dal	5,300
Masoor dal	2,000

Sports goods, vegetable oils, scissors, razors, bone-meal, skins and ghee, etc., are generally exported from this district to Aligarh, Moradabad and certain other towns of the State. Scissors, razors and sports goods are also sent to Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal. A list of the commodities and goods exported in 1961-62 by rail is given below:

Commodity	Quantity in maunds (approximate)
Sports goods	5,09,687
Vegetable oils	5,00,000
Scissors, razors, etc.	4,50,000
Bone-meal	2,80,000
Skins	8,600
Ghee	7 200

Imports--A large quantity of agricultural produce is imported from the adjoining districts into the Meerut district from where it is exported to other districts and States. The following commodities were imported in 1960-61:

Commodity	Quantity in maunds
Wheat	11,130
Gram	26,100
Barley	5,150
Juar	9,700

[*Continued*

Commodity	Quantity in maunds
Bajra	6,100
Maize	25,000
Peas	15,300
Rice	37,500
Arhar	11,900
Masoor	6,100
Moong	11,000
Gram dal	7,850
Moong dal	7,400
Arhar dal	14,800
Masoor dal	10,600

Coal and coke, machine oil, raw materials, salt, cement, iron and steel, edible oils, non-ferrous metals, tobacco (raw and manufactured) jute bags, etc., are imported from Bombay, Delhi, Punjab, Kanpur and Agra. The following goods and commodities were imported in 1961-62 by rail:

Commodity	Approximate quantity in maunds
Coal and coke	20,05,000
Machine oil	12,50,000
Raw materials for industries	10,00,000
Salt	3,12,800
Cement	2,90,000
Iron and steel	2,51,000
Edible oils	2,26,200
Non-ferrous metals	14,000
Tobacco (raw and manufactured)	2,800
Jute bags	10,000

Trade Centres

The district has a number of trade centres which serve as distributing points for goods whether imported or locally made. Each tahsil has its own markets which are held once or twice a week. They number 26 in Mawana, 23 in Meerut and Hapur each, 20 in Ghaziabad and 13 in Sardhana.

Arhatias—(Wholesale commission agents) market the agricultural commodities and are an important link between consumers and producers. The transaction between the producer and the *arhatia* is known as kutcha *arhat*. The wholesale transaction between one *arhatia* and another is

known as pakka *arhat*. The agriculturist who sells the produce to the *arhatia* pays him commission at Rs 1 56 per Rs 100 (of the selling price), *dana* at 25 nP. per Rs 100 (of the selling price), *gaushala* charges at 3 nP. per Rs 100 (of the selling price) and portage at 6 nP. per bag. The buyers pay him commission at a rupee per Rs100 of the selling price, weighing charges at 6 nP. per bag and miscellaneous charges at 3 nP. per bag.

Wholesale Markets

The city of Meerut is an important centre of wholesale business in the district, its leading wholesale markets being Qaiserganj, Dalmandi and Sabun Godam, all of which are both distributing and assembling centres and are controlled by the Meerut municipal board. The chief exports are *gur* (jaggery) and *khandsari* and the main imports, wheat, barley, gram, rice, *juar*, *bajra*, maize, *urd* and *moong*. About twenty commission agents operate in these markets. The following is the octroi schedule of the Meerut municipal board:

	Commodities	Rate per maund in rupees
1.	Musk, *ambar* (mica dust), saffron, gold leaves and silver leaves	10·00
2.	Cameras, radios, refrigerators, embroidery material in gold and silver, manufactured tobacco, cigarettes and foreign liquor	5·00
3.	Hosiery, ready-made clothes, wool and silk (and wearing apparel made thereof), watches, clocks, boots and shoes	4·00
4.	Electrical goods, bicycles, scents and essences, foreign chemicals, musical instruments, oil, cloth, etc.	3·00
5.	Mill-made or other fine cloth	2·50
6.	Paints, china-ware, X-ray machines and parts, surgical instruments and hospital goods, metal goods, furniture, tea, coffee, etc.	2·00
7.	Cinema films, batteries, handmade blankets, eggs and dry meat, betel leaves	1·50
8.	Scissors and cutlery, stationery, indigenous medicines, *niwar*, chemicals and medicines (Indian), confectionery, butter, honey, sugar, etc.	1·00
9.	Mangoes, varnish and turpentine oil, cotton, paper (except newspaper), etc.	0·75
10.	New gunny bags, epsom salt, load, *moonj*, jute, animals and horns, hides and skins, etc.	0·50
11.	Rice, teak, old gunny bags, newsprint paper, etc.	0·25
12.	Cement, tiles, fire-bricks, *suji* and *maida*, etc.	0·19
13.	Wheat	0·10
14.	Potatoes, vegetables, sugar-cane, charcoal, etc.	0·06

Mandis—Hapur is one of the biggest grain centres in northern India and in the Hapur and Pilkhuwa *mandis*, 3,00,000 maunds of *gur*, 1,50,000 maunds of peas, 1,00,000 maunds of *arhar* and 30,000 maunds of wheat were brought and sold in 1960-61. For the purpose of storing grain a silo (with a capacity of 10,000 tons) was constructed at Hapur in 1958 at a cost of Rs 8,00,000 with a plant valued at Rs 19,00,000 which was bought out of monetary aid received (under the Technical Co-operation Mission Scheme) from the United States of America. In that year 2,50,000 maunds of *gur*, 60,000 maunds of *arhar*, a like quantity of wheat and 40,000 maunds of peas changed hands in the Meerut *mandi;* the business transacted in the Agarwal, Aminnagar Sarai, Baraut, Chhaprauli and Khekra *mandis*, was 1,00,000 maunds of *gur*, 25.000 maunds of wheat, 20,000 maunds of peas and 15,000 maunds of *arhar;* 80,000 maunds of *arhar*, 20,000 maunds of *gur*, 10,000 maunds of peas and 8.000 maunds of wheat were traded in the Sardhana *mandi* and 25,000 maunds of *gur*, 12,000 maunds of wheat, 8,000 maunds of *arhar* and 6,000 maunds of peas in the *mandi* at Mawana.

Fair-price Shops—There are in the district 126 fair-price shops, 73 being situated in Meerut city and 53 in the other urban centres of the district. Imported and locally procured food-grains (stored in government godowns) are sold at fixed rates through these shops. The district magistrate nominates the shop-keepers who have to sell the commodities in conformity with the rules and instructions issued from time to time by the State Government.

Fairs and Melas—A list of fairs and *melas* held in the district is given in Table XI of the Appendix. They are mainly of religious origin and, barring the Nauchandi and Garhmukteshwar fairs, have hardly any commercial importance. The Nauchandi fair, which is held at a site about a mile east of Meerut city, begins on the second Sunday after Holi. In 1800 it began to assume something of its present character and dimension and its duration was extended from two days to a week. From 1883 onward a horse show (organised by government) has also been held along with the fair which attracts dealers in horses from all parts of the country. Articles of general utility and other types of goods are bought and sold in the fair, the attendance at which averages 50,000 per day, the number swelling to 1,00,000 on peak days.

The other important fair is held at Garhmukteshwar on the day of the full moon in Kartika when about two or three lakh pilgrims gather from far and near for taking a bath in the Ganga. Apart from its religious importance the fair provides an occasion for keen trading in articles

of general utility. The total sales amounted to about Rs 32,00,000 in 1961.

Trade Associations

The trade associations in the district safeguard the commercial interests of the traders who belong to them. In matters pertaining to sales tax, income-tax, octroi, imports and exports, technical and legal advice is pooled through these associations. Those which have their offices in Meerut city are the Qaiserganj Commercial Syndicate, Qaiserganj Vyapar Company, Qaiserganj Merchants' Association and Sri Vyapar Mandal and Businessmen's Association; those in tahsil Baghpat are the Naya Bazar Multipurpose Co-operative Society and the Iron and Steel Association, both in Baraut; those in Ghaziabad are the All India Manufacturer's Association, Ghaziabad Manufacturer's Association, Small-scale Industries Association, Galla Association and Shri Mahabir Chambers; those in Hapur are the Chamber of Commerce, the Mahabir Beopar Mandal and the Broker's Association: those in Sardhana are the Bidi Udyog Sahkari Samiti, the Kasba Udyog Sahkari Samiti, the Janta Kasba Udyog Sahkari Samiti, the Jawahar Bunkar Sahkari Samiti, the Tel Grih Udyog Co-operative, the Co-operative Union, the Consumers Co-operative Stores, the Bhawan Nirman Sahkari Samiti and the Meerut Sardhana Transport Association.

Weights and Measures

Metric weights and measures are being used in the district with effect from October 1, 1960.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Trade Routes And Highways And Modes Of Conveyance

Trade Routes and Highways

The district of Meerut is fairly well provided with means of communication. Having enjoyed an importance of their own as ancient and religious sites, Garhmukteshwar (on the banks of the Ganga) and Hastina pur (the city of the Kauravas and Pandavas) have attracted visitors and pilgrims from far and near for centuries. The ancient highway leading from Pataliputra to Takshashila passed through Hastinapur and Meerut (the heart of the upper doab) and was the route which carried the inflow and outflow of trade from east to west. The district served the kings of Delhi more or less as their granary and traffic between Meerut and Delhi was frequent. The agricultural importance of the district has given rise to trading and business activities which have necessitated the construction of roads connecting the villages with the trading centres and the latter with other district. Although the district is flanked on both its eastern and western boundaries by the Ganga and the Yamuna respectively their being negotiable by boat and also fordable at many places. especially during the dry weather, has made the district accessible from either side.

These rivers continued to be well-frequented highways linking the district with important places till about the beginning of this century when through traffic was suspended on the Ganga because of the construction of the Narora dam (in the Bulandshahr district) and that on the Yamuna had already declined considerably because of the opening of the eastern Yamuna canal. The construction of metalled roads and railways also adversely affected the traffic and trade borne on these and other rivers of the district. There are three canals in the district, the Ganga canal, the eastern Yamuna canal and the Anupshahr branch of the Ganga canal. In the nineteenth century vessels with a carrying capacity of 300 maunds could ply on the Ganga canal. The principal ghats were at Sardhana, Salawa, Nanun, Jani, Niwari, Muradnagar and Bohla, the third and sixth being the chief centres of the canal traffic in the district. The chief articles of transport were grain and timber, the rate being Rs 50 per boat per annum. The canals, like the rivers, were largely supplanted by the railways and the traffic by water greatly declined after 1870, but while the rivers lost almost all their importance as a means of communication

by the beginning of the century, navigation by canals continued till about 1947 when, with the construction of several hydel power-houses and the introduction of new falls, riverine traffic stopped completely.

The numerous roads which emanate from the Meerut district in all directions owe their existence to the important position enjoyed by the district. In 1875, there were in the district 194 miles of metalled roads, raised, bridged and drained throughout, 220 miles of unmetalled roads (raised and bridged) and 60 miles of kutcha roads. The principal metalled roads passing through the district were those running from Meerut to Bulandshahr and from Merrut to Muzaffarnagar (both now forming the provincial highway), from Ghaziabad to Hapur and from Hapur to Garhmukteshwar (both now forming the national highway) and from Aligarh to Delhi *via* Ghaziabad, the first (Meerut to Bulandshahr) passing for twenty-nine miles through the district and touching Kharkhauda and Hapur, where there were camping grounds; the second (Meerut to Muzaffarnagar) passing for sixteen miles through district, *via* Palra, Daurala and Dadri; the third (Ghaziabad to Hapur) and the fourth (Hapur to Garhmukteshwar) passing for twenty-nine and twenty miles respectively through the district; that from Aligarh to Delhi (*via* Ghaziabad) for fifteen miles and crossing the Hindan by an iron bridge and that from Meerut to Ghaziabad covering thirty miles of the district *via* Begumabad and Muradnagar. In addition there were twelve raised and bridged unmetalled roads; that running from Jani to Baghpat (20 miles in length); that from Meerut to Bijnor (19 miles); that from Baghpat to Baraut (12 miles); that from Meerut to Parichhatgarh (26 miles); that from Kithore to Mawana (17 miles); that from Hapur to Begumabad (27 miles); that from Meerut to Binoli (16 miles); that from Baraut to Sardhana (20 miles); that from Baghpat to Ghaziabad (20 miles); that from Loni to Shahdara (5 miles); that from Meerut to Sardhana (10 miles); and that from Baghpat to Jalalabad (22 miles), the total mileage being approximately 220 miles. The unmetalled roads which were not raised but had occasional culverts and bridges were the Baraut-Kakripur or Shamli road (11 miles), the Sardhana-Daula road (20 miles) and the Bahsuma-Mawana road (12 miles). Besides these there were good unmetalled roads along the canals as well.

By the beginning of the century the length of metalled roads had increased to 216 miles, of which ninety-two miles formed the provincial roads (under the public works department). Except for a few feeder roads constructed to link the main lines of communication with the railways the only considerable length of new metalling was the extension of the Meerut-Baghpat road from Jani to Baghpat. Another import-

and road the metalling of which was taken in hand was the Meerut-Mawana road.

Roads are now generally classified as national and provincial highways, major and other district roads and village roads. The expenditure on the maintenance of the national highways (excluding the portions lying within the municipal limits) is met by the Central Government. The provincial highways are maintained exclusively by the public works department of the State and the major and other district roads and village roads by either the State Government or the Antarim Zila Parishad. The municipalities and other local bodies maintain the roads situated within their own jurisdiction. The canal department maintains what are known as canal roads which run along the canals and are used for departmental purposes only.

National Highways—The Delhi-Hapur-Moradabad road is the only national highway passing through the district, its total length within the district being 50 miles, 4 furlongs and 646 feet: it comprises the Grand Trunk road (about 9 miles), the Ghaziabad-Hapur road (about 22 miles) and the Hapur-Garhmukteshwar road (19½ miles). It comes from Delhi and entering the district in the south-west by crossing the Yamuna runs almost parallel to the Delhi-Moradabad railway line. It then crosses the Hindan by a bridge and passes through the important towns of Ghaziabad and Hapur leaving the district by crossing the Ganga at Garhmukteshwar in the extreme south-east.

Provincial Highways—The district is served by provincial highways, which are metalled, bridged and drained throughout, their total length in the district being about sixty-six miles. They are maintained by the State Government and the mileage covered by them in the district is as follows: the Meerut Bareilly road, over one and a half miles; the Meerut-Bulandshahr road, over 27 miles: the Delhi-Mussoorie road, over 14 miles, and the Baghpat-Saharanpur road, over 23 miles.

Major District Roads and Other Roads—The district is also served by a number of metalled and unmetalled roads. There are 282 miles, 2 furlongs and 234 feet of major district and other roads (including cement concrete tracks) under the public works department which are all metalled. The Antarim Zila Parishad has under its charge metalled roads 21 miles in length and unmetalled roads approximately 588 miles in length and the Nagarpalika, Meerut, maintains metalled roads about 66 miles in length. The forest department maintains its own roads which are 62¼ miles in length. The embankments along the canals (maintained by the canal department) also afford a useful means of communication and though they are kutcha roads meant mainly for the use of the inspecting

officers of the canal department, they can be used by officers of other departments as well as by members of the public in possession of a permit issued by the canal authorities. The city of Meerut is connected with the other tahsils of the district by metalled roads, the Meerut-Baghpat, Meerut-Delhi, Meerut-Bulandshahr, Meerut-Mawana and Meerut-Sardhana roads connecting it with Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Mawana and Sardhana respectively.

In 1950-51, the public works department had 154 miles of metalled roads in this district. During the First Five-year Plan period 80 miles of metalled roads were constructed by this department and 95 during the Second Plan period. 63 miles of existing roads were reconstructed and improved during the former period and 21 miles during the latter.

Modes of Conveyance

The usual modes of conveyance here, as in other parts of the Meerut Division, were the horse, pony, camel, elephant, palanquin, bullock cart and carriage drawn by horse, bullock or camel. Elephants, horse-carriages and buggies were owned by well-to-do persons and horses, ponies and bullock carts were generally used by those who were not rich. Camels were used specially for the transportation of cereals and other commodities to the grain markets. Bullock carts, pulled by a pair of bullocks, were common, but those carrying heavy loads employed three to seven bullocks, such vehicles having the added advantage of being able to traverse difficult terrain which other types of conveyance could not do. People were also carried from one place to another in *dolies* (litters) or *palkis* (palanquins). Since the beginning of the century there has been a noticeable improvement in the condition of roads and the modes of transport. Good metalled roads have facilitated the introduction of mechanised transport and less use is now made of animals for the transport of people and material. Bicycles are commonly used in urban areas by students, clerks, small traders, barbers, washermen, milkmen and others and have also found their way to the rural areas. In recent years the use of cycle-rickshaws has also become popular in the towns and they often also ply on roads connecting villages with urban areas.

Urban Areas—The vehicles used for transportation in the city of Meerut are cycle-rickshaws, tongas, ekkas and bicycles. The tongas are generally run on hire, though they are also maintained by some private individuals for their personal use. In the Meerut district the number of tongas is larger than that of ekkas, whereas both put together are heavily outnumbered by cycle-rickshaws. In the towns these vehicles have to be registered with municipal boards and a licence under the Hackney Carriage Bye-laws has to be obtained. Standard rates for journeys per hour

as well as for specified distances are fixed by the municipal boards and the schedule of rates has to be displayed on the vehicles though this rule is seldom observed and in actual practice the fare is settled mutually between the parties concerned. The number of tongas registered with the municipal board, Meerut, for the year 1961-62 was eighty-one. Other conveyances include motor-cars, motor-cycles, scooters, bicycles and cycle-rickshaws, the last named having the advantage of being cheap and fairly comfortable as well as economical to maintain and easy to run. In the absence of a city bus service in Meerut the rickshaw is the inevitable choice of the majority. For the year ending March 31, 1962, the number of cycle-rickshaws registered with the municipal board of Meerut was 1,428 (a phenomenal increase since 1943, when the number was only 25), with that of Hapur 433, with that of Ghaziabad 415, with that of Baraut 62, with that of Mawana 23 and with that of Pilkhuwa 56. Bicycles are the most numerous of vehicles. The municipal board of Meerut registered 12,850 bicycles for the year ending March 31, 1962, that of Hapur 1,606, that of Ghaziabad 1,277 and those of Mawana and Pilkhuwa 1,000 and 26 respectively. The number of bicycles in use in the district is actually higher because not all those in use are always registered. A few taxis, 'luxury' buses, pick-ups and jeeps are maintained by the Government Roadways and are available for hire at specified charges.

Rural Areas—The bullock cart still holds its sway in rural areas and is used for various purposes such as carrying agricultural produce and building materials and for the conveyance of people ordinarily and on the occasions of festivals, marriages, etc. Camel carts are still occasionally used for short-distance transport in the rural areas and for carriage of goods from the villages to the markets in urban areas. Horse-driven carriages also serve the needs of the rural population for short-distance travel.

Bus Service

The Government Roadways started its service in the district (as in other districts) soon after independence. Ten services run daily within the district, eight connecting Meerut city with Ghaziabad, Patla, Faridnagar, Garhmukteshwar, Satwai (*via* Bohla), Mahalka, Jwalagarh and Modinagar respectively and two running on the Modinagar-Hapur and Patla-Ghaziabad routes. Forty-two Roadways buses run daily within the district, the average number of passengers carried daily being 10,000 approximately. Twenty-seven government buses carrying about 5,000 passengers also ply on the inter-district routes from Meerut to Agra, Aligarh, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Etah, Dhampur and Bijnor. The Roadways operate thirty-three buses on the Meerut-Delhi route which

run every half hour or so and carry, on an average 5,000 passengers every day. The district is also served by twenty-one buses plying on three other inter-State routes—Delhi-Bijnor, Delhi-Kotdwar and Delhi-Nagina. Waiting-sheds for passengers have been put up at the bus stations of Meerut, Modinagar and Ghaziabad. Accommodation in buses can be reserved for sight-seeing, marriage parties, etc., and for certain types of journeys at cheap rates. Private buses also ply on several routes and their service extends to places even outside the district.

Goods Traffic

Before the Second World War the transport of goods in the district was largely by means of the railways, rivers, bullock carts and camel carts. A great shortage of wagons for transporting goods other than war material during the war led to the introduction of motor trucks for this purpose and this useful service has continued to operate since then. Motor trucks have the advantage of reducing the transport costs as goods can be sent direct from the point of loading to the point where delivery has to be made and because the rates charged by private operators are often competitive. As Meerut is an important industrial and trading centre of the State, the carriage of goods through private carriers is in great demand in the district. The number of permits issued in 1961 for plying such vehicles in the district was 305. The rate of freight per maund per mile is two pies for both the outward and inward journeys, the charge for detaining the vehicle being twenty rupees per day.

Railways

There are four broad gauge railway lines and one narrow gauge line in the district. The railway line entering the district in the south from pargana Dadri (district Bulandshahr) reaches Ghaziabad after a course of four miles. This portion of the line was opened on August 1, 1864, when the section from Ghaziabad to Shahdara and Delhi was completed. The latter was converted from a single to a double track in October, 1899. This line was under the jurisdiction of the East Indian Railway. The section of the Northern Railway (formerly known as the North-Western Railway and prior to that called the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway) runs from the Ghaziabad railway junction to the Meerut railway junction, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The portion from Ghaziabad to Meerut was opened on April 18, 1867, and the remainder on January 1, 1869. There are railway stations at Muradnagar, Modinagar, Mohiuddinpur, Meerut city, Meerut Cantonment, Daurala and Sakhrni. The length traversed in the district by this line is fifty-seven miles. The third railway, which was opened on November 25, 1900,

runs from Moradabad to Ghaziabad and has railway stations at Garhmukteshwar, Baksar, Babugarh, Hapur and Pilkhuwa. This line has a length of 45·44 miles in the district. The fourth—a broad gauge line—runs from Meerut to Hapur and from there to Bulandshahr and Khurja. The fifth is a narrow gauge light railway which cuts through the district in its journey from Shahdara to Muzaffarnagar and runs along the unmetalled road from Shahdara to Baghpat, Baraut and Shamli, its length in the district being 38·25 miles. There is also a private railway line from Daurala to Mawana (owned by the Delhi Cloth and General Mills) which has been constructed to facilitate traffic between the sugar-mills situated at these two places. The three railway stations in the district which are junctions are Meerut, Ghaziabad and Hapur.

Sheds for Goods—The Meerut city railway station has three goods sidings—Meerut city siding, Tata siding and Jaswant sugar-mill siding. On an average 54,697 quintals of outward bound and 1,55,545 quintals of inward bound goods are dealt with at these three sidings every month. About 43,000 parcels are also carried by rail from the Meerut railway station.

Ferries--There was only one ferry in the district under the control of the public works department, this being the bridge of boats at Garhmukhteshwar on the road from Meerut to Moradabad, which was replaced by a ferry-boat during the rains. A permanent bridge has, however, been constructed at this place which was opened to traffic in 1961. The Antarim Zila Parishad manages the ferries over the Hindan at Pitlokhar, Asara, Jhundpur, Baparsi Barnawa, Galetha, Mod Khurd, Kinoni, Pura, Mukari, Surana, Nekpur, Sarora and Bhanera and over the river Krishna at Gajrauli, Nagal, Bannauli and Rinchhar. The boat bridge over the Hindan on the Meerut-Baghpat road near the village of Baleni was also managed by the Antarim Zila Parishad but this ferry has been replaced by a permanent bridge.

Bridges—There exist in the district bridges and culverts on all the roads (whether national and State highways or local) but most of the bridges are minor ones with a span of forty to a hundred feet. Of the important bridges under the control of the public works department, two are over the river Hindan and one over the Ganga. Of the former, one—a reinforced cement concrete bridge constructed in 1957 at an approximate cost of Rs 5·50 lakhs, is at mile 16 of the Meerut-Baghpat road and the other, built at a cost of Rs 4·3 lakhs, is on the Ghaziabad-Delhi road. The only permanent road bridge over the Ganga, as mentioned above, is that at Garhmukteshwar on the Delhi-Lucknow national highway. Work on the bridge was commenced in July, 1958, and was completed in November, 1961. With the longest prestressed span in the

State (each of its thirteen spans being 171 feet 4 inches) and with a roadway 24 feet wide, it was built at a cost of Rs 78·97 lakhs.

Travel Facilities

Before the introduction of locomotives and mechanised transport, road journeys were beset with dangers and difficulties, people usually travelling in groups and usually on horseback. The old-time serais served a useful purpose by providing food and shelter for travellers and their animals. Till the beginning of the century there existed a number of serais chiefly under private management, on all the principal roads. There still are three serais in the city of Meerut. the Pakki (in Valley Bazar), the Smithganj and the Muftiyan (near Shah Pir Gate). There are also twenty-six dharmsalas and a number of lodging-houses in the city, some dharmsalas being the Mukandi Devi, the Nagar, the Jain, the Dharmdass, the Tota Ram, the Rastogi, the Khattri, the Lohia Bania, the Kayesthan and the Sanatan Dharam. There are also a number of hotels in the city (Meerut).

Dak Bungalows and Inspection Houses

The inspection houses, rest-houses and dak bungalows in the district are maintained by different agencies and are meant chiefly for the use of their own officers but officers of other departments and members of the public are given accommodation if it is available. The public works department maintains 5 inspection houses, one each at Bagarpur, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Hastinapur and Kithore and a rest-house at Loni. The tube-wells division, Meerut, has 8 inspection houses under its management, one each at Singhaoli Ahir (tahsil Baghpat). Harsaon (tahsil Ghaziabad), Asaura and Shahpurjat (tahsil Hapur), Bhatipura (tahsil Mawana), Daha and Mataur (tahsil Sardhana) and Meerut city. The canal department maintains as many as 42 inspection houses, one each at Baraut, Daula, Kotana, Ramala, Saidpur Kalan, Sarurpur and Tilwara Patti (in tahsil Baghpat), Arthla, Badshahpur, Sarauli, Bhatjan, Dahirpur Razakpur, Dehra, Gayaspur, Kakhhina, Karanpur Jatta, Muradnagar, Nahal, Niwari and Tila Shahbazpur (in tahsil Ghaziabad), Bhuwapur Mastannagar, Mohiuddinpur, Muradpur Janupura, Siganpur Bilahra (in tahsil Hapur), Asifabad, Kithore, Kurikamalpur, Nagla Chand, Parichhatgarh, Phalauda, Raidhana, Saifpur Firozpur, Sakhoti and Tohfapur (in tahsil Mawana), Bohla, Ghat, Daulatpur Fakherabad *urf* Kayasthgaori and Timakia (in tahsil Meerut) and Fazalpur, Kaland, Karnawal, Salawa and Sardhana (in tahsil Sardhana). The hydel division also maintains an inspection house at Meerut. The 2 dak bungalows maintained by the Antarim Zila Parishad are at Baghpat and Garh-

mukteshwar. There is a circuit house in Meerut city which offers the facilities of boarding and lodging to government officers of a specified category and visiting dignitaries on payment of the prescribed charges and is maintained by the public works department. There is also a rest-house known as Sainik Bhawan, which belongs to the Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board. The allotment of accommodation of the last two is made by the district officer. A list of inspection houses, rest-houses and dak bungalows is given in Table XIII of the Appendix.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services

There are 383 post-offices in the district including the head post-office and twenty-nine sub-offices in Meerut city, where vehicles are provided for the carriage of mails to and from the railway station. In the countryside the dak is carried by peons and runners from the railway station to the post-office and from one post-office to another. A list of the post-offices in the district is given in Table XIV of the Appendix.

Telegraph Offices—There are seven telegraph offices in the city which are at Belvedere, Kaiserganj, Meerut city, Meerut Tahsil, Kachahri, Nadir Ali and Company and Sadar Bazar and twenty-one telegraph offices in the rest of the district.

Telephone Service—The district has in all thirty-two public call offices, twelve being located in the city and the rest at other places. The post-offices which have the facility of telegraph and telephonic service are mentioned in Table XV of the Appendix.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In 1961 the population of the district was 27,12,960 and 79·4 per cent resided in rural areas. Workers of different kinds numbered 9,01,619, of which 2,43,590 were engaged in plantations, mines, quarries, rearing and tending live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, manufacturing and house hold industries, construction works, transport, communications and the work of storage; 4,07,808 persons were working as cultivators and labourers: 58,955 were engaged in trade and commerce; and 1,91,266 were employed in other services, the last category including persons employed in public and private services and in professions such as medicine, law and teaching, generally residing in Meerut city and the other principal towns of the district and in their turn being served by tailors, barbers, washermen, gardeners, domestic servants, transport workers, etc.

As for those working in rural areas, 3,99,022 were employed as cultivators and labourers; 2,00,887 were engaged in plantations, in mining, quarrying, rearing and tending live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, manufacturing, household and construction industries, trade and commerce, transport, communications and work connected with storage and 1,33,125 were in other services.

The district has the usual set-up of departments and offices of the State and Central Governments, local bodies, educational institutions, banks and the like.

The number of persons in the employ of the State and Central Governments and of the local bodies as on March 31, 1961, is given below:

Type of establishment	Number of establishment	Number of employees as on March 31, 1961
State Government	103	15,924
Central Government including two railway establishments	60	15,745
Quasi government (Central) ..	9	665
Local Bodies—		
(a) Municipal boards ..	13	3,068
(b) Others	19	4,041

The Central and State Governments and local bodies provide amenities for their employees in the form of provident fund benefits, life assurance, free medical treatment, housing and dearness allowances and loans, etc. The railways provide residential quarters on nominal rents and free or concessional passes for travel. In order to safeguard their service interests government employees can form such associations and unions as are recognised by the authorities.

Learned Professions

Education—In 1951, the number of persons employed as research workers and lecturers in degree and post graduate colleges was 113 and the intermediate colleges and schools employed 4.615 teachers (4,070 men and 545 women). The number has considerably increased since then with the opening of more schools and colleges. In 1961 there were 349 lecturers in degree and post-graduate colleges, 2,411 persons were employed in secondary schools, 5,154 persons in middle and junior Basic schools and there were 72 teachers (34 men and 38 women) who were employed in nursery and kindergarten schools.

Teachers in educational institutions receive benefit of provident fund to which the institutions make contributions. They have their own associations which aim at promoting and protecting their interests.

Medicine—In 1951 the number of persons in the medical profession was 4,035 (3,691 men and 344 women) and there were 1,139 registered medical practitioners (1,118 men and 21 women), 833 *vaids* and *hakims* (2 being women), 969 compounders, 22 vaccinators, 135 nurses (all women), 162 midwives, 7 dentists and 768 others.

In 1961 there were 320 allopathic physicians and surgeons (14 being women), 1,365 ayurvedic, homoeopathic and other physicians, 164 compounders and vaccinators, 531 nurses and midwives (all women) and 94 dentists (one being a woman).

The private medical practitioners of the district generally have their own clinics and charge no consultation fees from patients who come to them. All the registered doctors in the district are members of the Meerut branch of the Indian Medical Association, which looks after their interests.

Law—The number of persons working as legal practitioners and advisers was 826 in 1961 and there were 200 law assistants who were employed by legal practitioners and 294 government employees who were working in the different courts in the district. In addition there were 130 jurist and legal technicians (including petition writers). The abolition

of zamindari and the establishment of *nyaya* panchayats have adversely affected the legal profession. Some members of this profession are also members of local bodies, the State legislature and official and non-official committees.

Engineering—The various offices of the Central and State Governments and of the local bodies and private firms employ a number of engineers and overseers. There are also a number of private engineers and contractors who employ technical personnel like overseers and draftsmen to execute their works. The number of engineers working in the district was fifty-one in 1951.

In 1961 there were 450 civil engineers (including overseers), 105 mechanical engineers, 37 electrical engineers, 9 chemical engineers and 10 surveyors in the district. In addition 47 persons were also engaged as engineers and surveyors.

Domestic Servants—In the rural areas, domestic servants are generally employed by well-to-do cultivators for the purpose of grazing cattle or for doing house-work. In the urban areas, domestic servants are employed by people who are well off. They hail mostly from the hills or from the rural areas and are paid monthly in cash or in cash and kind and in some cases in return for food, clothing and living accommodation. The increase in the cost of living permits only a few people to employ whole-time servants and many domestic servants (such as *kahars*, cooks etc.) work on a part-time basis. Moreover, employments opportunities in the private firms and government departments has increased and a large percentage of the people now finds employment in such openings. In 1951, there were 3,725 domestic servants (283 being women), 1,186 cooks (55 being women), 2,404 watermen (100 being women), 49 gardeners, 610 drivers and cleaners and 42 tractor drivers and cleaners.

In 1961 there were 2,171 domestic servants (1,753 men and 418 women. including cooks and gardeners) and 38,137 cleaners, sweepers and watermen of whom 15,975 were women.

Barbers—In 1951, there were 7,300 barbers of whom 218 were women. Barbers have occupied a distinct place in Indian society, especially in the villages. They perform important services on certain religious and other occasions such as marriage, death, etc. The practice of having a family barber is now disappearing. Formerly the barber acted as the go-between when marriage alliances were negotiated but now the parents of the parties concerned settle the marriage and make arrangement for it themselves. In the towns the relationship between barber and customer is professional and people get quick and cheap service in hair-cutting

saloons, the number of which in 1951 was 1,955 but which increased to 9,401 by 1961. The poor are still content with the roadside barber, who charges 6 nP. for a shave and 12 nP. to 18 nP. for a hair-cut. The charges of other barbers vary from 12 to 19 nP. for a shave and 37 to 50 nP. for a hair-cut.

Washermen—In 1951 there were in the district 4,962 washermen of whom 569 were women and 180 laundries which were located mainly in the urban areas. In 1961 there were 5,815 washermen, laundrymen and dhobis. During the last decade, a number of dry-cleaning and clothes-pressing shops have come into being in the towns, there being 120 of them in the district in 1961. Washermen charge 6 to 12 naye paise and laundries 12 to 25 naye paise per garment. The dry-cleaners generally charge from a rupee to Rs.2.50 according to the size of the garment. In rural areas people do most of their own washing and in towns also many people now do their own washing, the pressing of clothes being done either at home or by dhobis or those who have made ironing their trade.

Tailors—In 1951 the number of tailors and darners in the district was 7,419, of which 722 were women. Tailors now do less of hand-sewing and embroidery and the use of the sewing-machine has become common in many homes. In 1961 there were 12,647 tailors, dressmakers and garment-makers of whom 1,207 were women. Tailoring charges vary, depending on the fashion and design demanded. In the rural areas tailoring is not a difficult or complicated art and is limited to the cutting out and sewing of simple garments, such as *kurtas*, shirts, coats, pyjamas, etc. The charges are generally less than a rupee per garment but in towns the charges are a rupee or more, except for pyjamas and under-garments for which less is charged. The State Government has been encouraging people to join the tailoring profession by offering stipends to trainees at production-cum-training centres.

Other Occupations—In 1961 the number of persons employed in certain other professions was as follows: 2,194 working proprietors engaged in wholesale trade; 37,757 employed in retail trade; 5 authors and 21 editors, journalists and related workers; 316 palmists, astrologers and related workers; 1,074 ordained religious workers including 36 women and 537 non-ordained religious workers, 31 being women. In most cases the earnings of these people depend on their skill and capacity. Astrologers, palmists and priests are generally paid in kind in the villages.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Livelihood Pattern

According to the census of 1961, the population of the district has been divided into workers and non-workers (and not into agricultural and non-agricultural categories as in the census of 1951). The population under the category of workers has been further subdivided into the following nine livelihood classes:

I—Cultivator

II—Agricultural labourer

III—Mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting, activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres

IV—Household industry

V—Manufacturing other than household industry

VI—Construction (of roads, etc.)

VII—Trade and commerce

VIII—Transport, storage and communications

IX—Other services

The distribution of the total population of the district, according to these classes, is given in Table X of the Appendix, the percentage distribution of workers and non-workers of the population and of the rural and the urban areas under different classes of workers being given in the following statement :

Tract	Workers (percentage)										Non-workers (percentage)
	Total	Class									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
District (total)	33·2	13·4	1·6	0·1	5·1	2·4	0·5	2·2	0·8	7·1	66·8
Rural ..	34·0	16·6	1·9	0·1	5·9	1·3	0·4	1·2	0·4	6·2	66·0
Urban ..	30·2	1·2	0·4	0·3	2·3	6·5	1·0	5·6	2·5	10·4	69·8

The total number of agricultural workers according to the census of 1961 is 4,07,808, of whom 3,63,994 are cultivators and 43,814 agricultural labourers.

The corresponding figures of workers (self-supporting persons classed according to their principal means of livelihood as well as earning dependants classed according to their secondary means of livelihood) for the 1951 census work out to 3,44,265 cultivators (of owned and unowned land) and 30,294 agricultural labourers. This implies that there was an increase of 8·9 per cent in the case of agricultural workers in 1961 over the 1951 figures, the percentage increase in the whole of the State being 8·7.

Of all the workers in the district, the percentage of those following agricultural pusuits in the rural areas was 44·2 and in the urban areas it was 1·0.

A significant feature of the livelihood pattern of the population of the district is the gradual fall in the proportion of workers in both the agricultural and the non-agricultural categories and a corresponding rise in dependency. In 1921 the workers formed 48·8 per cent of the total population (agricultural 27·1 per cent, non-agricultural 21·7 per cent) but this level fell in 1951 to 34·6 per cent (agricultural 16·6 per cent, non-agricultural 18·0 per cent) and in 1961 to 33·2 per cent (agricultural 15·0 per cent, non-agricultural 18·2 per cent). On the other hand the proportion of non earning dependants increased from 51·2 per cent (agricultural 30·1 per cent, non-agricultural 21·1 per cent) in 1921 to 65·4 per cent (agricultural 31·4 per cent, non-agricultural 34·0 per cent) in 1951, the proportion of non-workers in 1961 being 66·8 per cent. This change in the proportion of workers and non-workers is apparently the result of a decline in the cultivated land per capita as well as in village industries and handicrafts.

Details of the non working population of the district, under the relevant categories, are given in the following statement:

Categories of non-working population	District		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Full time students	1,97,737	49,639	1,38,188	16,379	59,549	33,260
Persons engaged only in household duties	620	6,08,944	426	4,90,046	194	1,18,898
Dependants, infants and disabled persons	4,60,718	4,80,687	3,75,045	3,94,668	85,673	86,019

[Continued.

Categories of non-working population	District		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Retired persons, rentiers and people of independent means	4,298	1,251	1,086	552	3,212	699
Beggars, vagrants, etc.	1,317	230	1,028	117	289	113
Inmates of institutions	984	32	803	19	181	3
Persons seeking employment for first time	3,202	199	1,778	174	1,424	25
Persons unemployed and seeking work	1,411	72	755	58	656	14

In 1901 the population depending on agricultural pursuits for its livelihood was 48·6 per cent, in 1911 it increased to 55·5 per cent and in 1921 to 57·2 per cent. This proportion showed a marked decline in 1951 when it stood at 48·0 per cent. But the actual number of persons which depends on agriculture has gone up from 8,57,182 in 1921 to 10,95,170 in 1951, a rise of 27·8 per cent when during the same period the cultivated area registered an increase of less than 8 per cent. This has resulted, to some extent, in the subdivision of holdings.

As the census of 1961 does not give the corresponding information, it is not possible to give the proportion of the population depending on agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits after 1951.

General Level of Prices and Wages

Prices

The prices of principal food-grains in the district are generally available from 1805 onwards, a year of scarcity when wheat was sold at 20 seers for the rupee at Meerut and the price was regarded as unusually high. In 1806 the harvests were rich and prices, therefore, drifted to lower levels, wheat being sold at 50 seers, gram at 70 seers, barley at 80 seers, *bajra* at 60 seers and maize at 100 seers to the rupee. In 1807 the prices again rose very high and a similar condition existed in 1817, 1819 and 1820, the prices of wheat, gram and barley going up to 18 seers, 22 seers and 23 seers per rupee respectively in 1819. The next years of scarcity were of 1824 and 1833. The district was more severely hit in 1837 by one of the worst famines which engulfed the district (the area from Saharanpur to Bihar being affected). Little information of the famine is extant relating to the district but a large number of persons

were said to have died of sheer starvation. No statistics for Meerut are available for the period from 1831 to 1841 but the average price of wheat at Ghaziabad was 28·5 seers to the rupee. The rise was only a temporary phase and from 1850 to 1859 the price level came down, wheat averaging 36·6 seers to the rupee. The district was hit by another famine in 1860 but by this time the transport system near Ghaziabad had improved which made possible the saving of thousands of lives. The prices touched a point higher than that recorded till then, the average price of wheat from 1860 to 1869 being as high as 21·3 seers to the rupee. In 1869 wheat was sold at 10 seers, barley at 14 seers and gram at 9·5 seers per rupee whereas in 1861 the prices were even higher. The other years of scarcity during this period were 1861, 1865, 1867 and 1868. The famine of 1868 did not hit the district very hard although prices were high, that of wheat having risen to 10 seers and that of barley to 14 seers to the rupee. The rise in prices was attributed more to the enormous exports of grain from the district than to the failure of the harvests. From 1873 to 1877 the average prices of wheat, gram and maize had risen to 20·5 seers, 25 seers and 25·5 seers respectively from 28·5 seers for wheat, 29 seers for gram and 33 seers for maize prevailing from 1850 to 1870. The prices went up further and in 1897 wheat averaged 17 seers, gram 21 seers and maize 21·5 seers to the rupee. The average prices from 1898 to 1901 went up still further owing to scarcity in many parts of India, wheat averaging 14·92 seers, barley 18·65, gram 15·09, maize 19·30 and *juar* 18·81 seers to the rupee in the district.

At the end of the period from 1850 to 1900 wheat registered a rise of 53 per cent, gram of 43 per cent and maize of 42 per cent. The rise was more or less of a permanent character and the low prices prevailing during the decade ending 1810 were not to be experienced again. The rising trend continued unabated, the prices in August, 1910, being: wheat 11·25 seers, rice 7·25 seers and barley 19·56 seers to the rupee. The prices went up still further when the First World War broke out in 1914 and in December, 1916, wheat was sold at 8·25 seers, rice at 6·75 seers and gram at 11·50 seers to the rupee. Even after the war the prices continued to soar being 5·50 seers to the rupee for wheat, 5·0 seers for rice and 5·31 seers for gram in January, 1920, a rise of about 800 per cent over the prices prevailing in 1806.

The prices fluctuated during the period from 1920 to 1928 and they became stabilized at a higher level in 1928 though the upward swing was somewhat slow and hesitant. The price index in August, 1928, stood at 172 in comparison with that of 100 in the base year 1911, the index in 1910 being 129. In July 1929, the prices recorded a modest fall and

they registered a severe depression in 1930 when the world-wide economic depression set in. Prices touched the 1901 level, in July, 1930, being : wheat 13·0 seers, rice 6 seers and gram 10·5 seers to the rupee. They went down further in 1931 and in December of that year wheat was sold at 15·0 seers, rice at 10 seers and gram at 16·5 seers to the rupee. The depression continued and the prices remained low during the ensuing years, the level of 1938 being almost that of 1930. The price index also came down and in August, 1934, it stood at 95.

In 1939, with the outbreak of the Second World War, there were heavy fluctuations during the latter part of the year owing to wide-spread speculation and profiteering, the prices in 1939 being: wheat 13 seers and rice 8 seers to the rupee. In order to arrest the rising trend in prices government introduced price control measures which brought the situation under control to some extent though the prices were stabilized at a level higher than what it was before the Second World War, the prices in January, 1940, being 10 seers and 8 seers per rupee for wheat and rice respectively. This upward trend of prices continued as a natural outcome of the prolongation of the war. Profiteering in food-stuffs was checked only to a limited extent by the enforcement of the Defence of India Rules and prices continued to go up. In 1943, in September (when the markets are usually flooded with produce), wheat sold at 3·12 seers to the rupee.

Prices having failed to come down, the government introduced partial rationing in July, 1943, which brought rice and wheat flour within the reach of the poorest section (25 per cent of the population) of the city of Meerut. In September of the same year rationing was extended to include wheat, barley, gram, *juar* and *bajra*. By not restricting the prices of food-grains in the markets the possibility of a breakdown in their supply was averted. The sale of food-grains in government shops at low (subsidized) rates induced prices in the market to assume a downward trend by the end of the year. Another measure which operated in bringing down the prices was the gradual creation of a government monopoly in all big purchases of food-grains.

The fall in prices was only a temporary phase and in August, 1944, the price index stood at 388 registering a rise of about 288 points over that of 1911, the base year.

With the end of the war, prices did not come down as expected and the district had to face a very critical period. Consequently total rationing was introduced from July, 1945, in the city, certain food-grains and commodities being sold only in government ration shops. Outside the jurisdiction of the regulated portion the prices remained high, wheat being sold at 3·5 seers, rice at 2·25 seers and barley at 4·82 seers to the

rupee. Total rationing remained in force till the end of December, 1947, but following the decontrol, the price of wheat suddenly shot up to 1·62 seers to the rupee in January, 1948. The price remained at this level till the end of March, 1948, when it fell to 2·25 seers on April 15, 1948. It kept on fluctuating during the two months that followed but by the end of June it started rising till it reached 1·5 seers for the rupee at the end of September, 1948. In that year the price level crossed all heights ever attained, the index being 718. With the clamour for the restoration of rationing and the control of food-grains, total rationing was re-introduced from September, 1949, and remained in force till June, 1952. After this the markets were decontrolled and were permitted to function freely but certain food-grains continued to be rationed and to be sold in government ration shops in order to check the rise in prices in the open market.

The prices in the open market fluctuated in the vicinity of the controlled prices which were 2·5 seers for wheat, 3 seers for gram and 1·37 seers for rice to the rupee but which went up again at the beginning of 1953. By the end of that year they recorded a downward trend owing to the regular and sufficient arrival of food-grains in the market and hoarding of stocks was not resorted to by the dealers. The prices registered a further fall in the following two years standing at 3·4 seers for wheat, 4·94 seers for gram and 2·55 seers for rice to the rupee in 1955. the fall being 52·9 per cent for wheat, 119·4 per cent for gram and 88 per cent for rice over the prices prevailing in 1953. The price index was 438 which was 280 points lower than that of 1948. In 1956 the yield of crops was reduced due to certain calamities, resulting in the rise of the price level which showed a gradual upward trend till 1959, the prices going up from 2 62 seers for wheat, 3·19 seers for gram and 2·19 seers for rice in 1956 to 1·94 seers for wheat. 2 56 seers for gram and 1·69 seers for rice in 1959. In the following two years the prices registered a gradual fall, being 2.37 seers for wheat, 2.56 seers for gram and 1.81 seers for rice to the rupee in 1961, when the index was 644.

The government opened shops for selling food-grains at a fixed rate in the whole of the district to arrest the rising trend of the prices and to give relief to consumers. In 1958 there were 105 such shops (55 in the city and 50 in other parts of the district) which sold wheat at the rate of 2.62 seers per rupee (the open market rate being 2.12 seers) to persons having a monthly income up to Rs 150 In 1959 the number of such shops was increased to 119 (of which 73 were in the city and 46 in other parts) and the income limit to Rs 250. In 1960 and 1961 the number of shops and the rates of wheat remained unchanged but in 1961 the income limit was abolished.

The following statement gives the rates of wheat, gram and rice prevailing during the years which recorded a marked rise or fall in prices:

Year	Rates (in seers per rupee)			Remarks
	Wheat	Gram	Rice	
1805	20·00	..	.	Famine year
1806	50·00	70·00	..	
1869	10·00	9·5	..	Famine year
1910	11·25	About 18	7·25	..
1916	8·25	11·5	6·75	War year
1920	5·5	5·31	5·0	..
1930	16·0	13·8	10·0	Slump year
1940	10·0	10·8	8·0	War years
1943	3·12	3·73	1·75	War years
1948	1·5	2·75	1·25	..
1955	3·25	4·04	2·55	..
1964	2·37	2·56	1·81	..

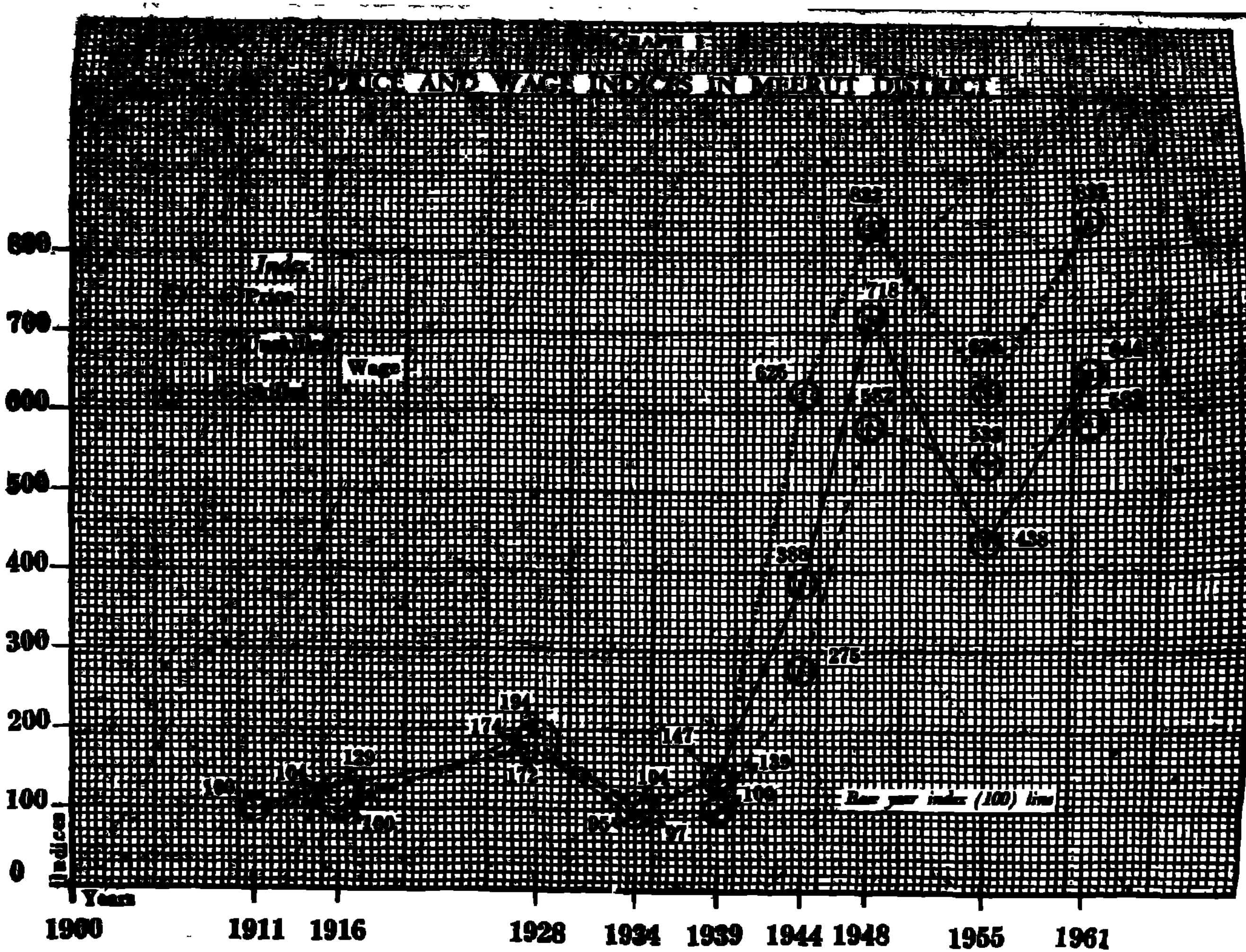
The annual average retail prices as they obtained in Meerut city from 1951 to 1962 are given in the statement that follows:

Year	Prices											
	In seers per rupee				In rupee (s) per seer						In rupees per maund	In rupees per 24 ounces
	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Barley	*Dal arhar*	Ghee	Mustard oil	Sugar	Jaggery	Tobacco (smoking)	Fire-wood	Kerosene oil (white)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1958	1·56	2·06	2·87	3·0	0·51	5·29	1·87	0·94	0·49	0·62	2·27	0·27
1959 .. .	1·69	1·94	2·56	2·81	0·64	5·59	1·88	1·07	0·56	0·62	2·48	0·27
1960	1·81	2·19	2·62	2·87	0 51	5·91	1·99	1·09	0·43	0·62	2·65	0·27
1961	1·81	2·37	2·56	3·06	0·46	6·05	2·18	1·02	0·47	0·66	3·08	0·28
	Prices in rupee (s) per kilogram									Price in rupees per quintal		
1962	0·58	0·43	0·44	0·33	0·68	7·13	2·44	1·09	0·64	0·69	8·70	0·28

Wages

In 1815 the wage of an ordinary labourer ranged from an anna to an anna and a half per day whereas the wage of a bricklayer was three annas. A carpenter or a blacksmith received two annas a day in 1811. These wages remained unchanged till 1850 when they rose to two annas a day in the case of an ordinary labourer and to four annas each for a bricklayer and a carpenter or a blacksmith. In 1870 wages rose by half an anna to an anna and a similar rise was also recorded in 1900 when the wage of a carpenter or a blacksmith became five and a half annas a day. The gradual rise in the wages of those engaged in inferior types of labour was in proportion to the general rise in prices of food-grains which showed a marked increase during this period. On the whole the wage of an unskilled labourer remained the same in 1911 and 1916 while that of a carpenter or a blacksmith went up to 8·25 annas and 7·50 annas a day respectively. Wages went up as an outcome of the First World War but the rise in proportion was much greater than that in prices, the wage of a blacksmith recording the maximum rise. The wage indices (rural) of 1928 indicate that the wage levels for unskilled labourers recorded an increase of 74 points over the level of 1911, the base year (the index for which has been taken to be 100), the price index of 1928 rising by 72 points. The actual wages paid to an unskilled labourer and to a blacksmith or a carpenter were five annas and sixteen annas per day respectively. After 1929 the wages came down as a result of the world-wide economic depression and touched the level of 1916, the wage level of unskilled labour remaining at a slightly higher level in 1934 and 1939. The period after 1939 witnessed a marked rise in the wage level owing to the Second World War which broke out in that year. The median wages (inclusive of supplements) rose to an unprecedented height in 1944, being 18 annas a day for unskilled labour, 27½ annas for carpenters and 31 annas for blacksmiths. The index for unskilled labour stood at 626, the index of 1911—the base year—being 100. After 1944 the control of the price of food-grains and rationing brought about a further rise and in 1948, when the prices touched the highest level, the wages for a skilled and an unskilled labourer stood in the vicinity of 48 annas and 24 annas respectively, the wage index being 832 for unskilled labour as against the index of 718 for price.

In 1955 the wages showed a downward trend (perhaps because of the fall in prices) but they did not record a proportionate fall. As compared with the indices of 1948 the price index fell by 280 points whereas the fall recorded in respect of unskilled labour was 206, the indices being 438 for prices and 626 for unskilled labour. In 1961 wages again reach-


PRICE AND WAGE INDICES IN MEERUT DISTRICT
Index
Price
Wage
Indices
Years
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
1900
1911
1916
1928
1934
1939
1944
1948
1955
1961
100
104
129
100
194
174
172
147
104
95
97
139
106
625
392
275
718
582
428
538

at a higher level than that of 1955 and were on a par with that of the level of 1948.

The following statement and the corresponding graph show the price and wage indices, the base year being 1911 for price and unskilled labour and 1916 for skilled labour with 100 as the index number:

Year	Indices		
	Price (base year 1911)	Wage	
		Unskilled (base year 1911)	Skilled (base year 1916)
1911	100	100	..
1916	129	104	100
1928	172	174	104
1934	95	101	97
1939	147	139	100
1944	388	626	275
1948	718	832	582
1955	438	626	533
1961	644	832	582

A survey made during the seventh quinquennial enquiry into rural wages by the economics and statistics department, U. P., in December, 1944, reveals that rural wages for agricultural operations were usually paid daily, monthly, six-monthly or annually in cash or grain. They were also paid in the form of one or two meals a day. In addition daily refreshments were usually given to most agricultural labourers. Half-yearly or yearly payments in the form of grain or small plots of land (given free of rent or on concessional rent) were usually confined to such labourers as ploughmen who were engaged more or less throughout the season. Carpenters and blacksmiths also belonged to this category and were paid at a fixed rate per plough for carrying out throughout the season periodical repairs to ploughs and other agricultural implements. Well-Sinkers, tailors, oil-men, herdsmen, carpenters and blacksmiths were usually paid according to the contract or piece-rate system and wage-earners employed at the time of ceremonial functions received

additional customary payments in cash or kind or both. The following statement indicates the form of payment in vogue for different occupations in the district:

Occupation	Form of payment	Period of payment
Blacksmithery	Grain	Annual
Carpentry	Cash and grain	Annual
Barber's work	Cash or grain	Annual
Irrigation	Cash and grain	Daily
Ploughing	Cash or grain	Monthly
Reaping	Cash or grain or both	Daily
Scavenging	Grain	Six-monthly
Weeding	Cash or grain or both	Daily

The survey report also reveals that the working hours are usually from sunrise to sunset with a rest interval of an hour or so, blacksmiths, carpenters, ploughmen, reapers and weeders usually working eight hours in a day.

Urban—The wages for some of the occupations as prevailing in December, 1961, are given in the statement that follows:

Type of worker	Units of work	Wages in rupees		
		Minimum	Usual	Maximum
Barber	Per shave	0·12	0·20	0·20
	Per hair-cut	0·25	0·40	0·40
Blacksmith	Per day	3·50	4·00	4·00
Carpenter	Per day	2·50	3·50	4·00
Casual labourer	Per day	1·75	1.75	1·75
Chowkidar	Per month	15·00	20·00	30·00
Domestic servant	Per month (with food)	15·00	20·00	25·00
	Per month (without food)	30·00	30·00	40·00
Driver (motor-car)	Per month	60·00	75·00	110·00
Driver (truck)	Per month	80·00	150·00	175·00
Gardener	Per month	30·00	45·00	60·00
Herdsman	Per month (per cow)	2·00	3·00	3·00

[Continued

Type of worker	Units of work	Wages in rupees		
		Minimum	Usual	Maximum
	Per month (per buffalo)	4·00	5·00	5·00
Midwife	Per child	5·00	5·00	..
Porter	Per maund of load carried for a mile	0·25	0·37	0·37
Scavenger	Per month for cleaning a latrine once a day	0·50	1·00	2·00
Wood-cutter	Per maund of wood	0·25	0·37	0·37

General Level of Employment

Employment in the private sector during the quarter ending in March, 1961 (as reported by 800 establishments each employing five or more persons), recorded a decrease of 0·7 per cent over the employment figures of the quarter ending December, 1958 (reported by 811 establishments). The following statement attempts to show the changes in the volume of employment according to certain divisions of industry:

Industry	Number of reporting establishments		Total number of employees		Change	
	On December 31, 1958	On March 31, 1961	On December 31, 1958	On March 31, 1961	Number of employees	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manufacturing ..	371	367	25,281	25,455	+174	+0·6
Construction (roads, etc.)	39	10	1,718	378	—1,340	—77·9
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	1	1	144	287	+143	+99·3
Trade and commerce	138	114	1,123	1,101	—22	—1·1
Transport, storage and communications	14	11	213	175	—38	—17·8
Services .	248	297	5,268	6,205	+937	+17·7
Total ..	811	800	33,847	33,601	—246	—0·7

On December 31, 1960, there were 11,797 self-employed persons and on March 31, 1961, there were 1,404 employees in establishments employing less than 5 persons.

In the public sector there has been an increase of 12·0 per cent in employment, the number of employees rising from 35,204 at the end of December, 1958, to 39,443 at the end of March, 1961. The following

statement shows the changes in employment in the different branches of the public sector:

Type of establishment	Number of establishments		Number of employees as on		Change	
	On December 31, 1959	On March 31, 1961	December, 31, 1958	March 31, 1961	Number	Percentage
Central Government ..	59	60	13,497	15,715	+2,248	+16·6
State Government ..	100	103	13,803	15,024	+1,221	+8·8
Local bodies ..	23	32	6,596	8,009	+1,413	+21·4
Quasi-government (Central) ..	9	9	1,308	665	—643	—49·1
Total ..	191	204	35,204	39,443	+4,239	+12·0

Sources of Labour

The labourers employed in the industries of the district are usually drawn from the rural areas of the district and of the neighbouring districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Saharanpur and Moradabad. The sugar-mills in the district attract a part of their labour from the districts of Gorakhpur, Ballia and Basti.

There are six vocational schools which offer diploma courses in civil and electrical engineering and certificate courses in craftsman's trades, the trained personnel usually finding employment in the industrial market of the district.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Meerut was set up on April 1, 1946, and is now a sub-regional employment exchange having its own building in the compound of the collectorate. It formerly had in its jurisdiction the districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr, but as district employment exchanges were established in these towns, it now serves the district of Meerut exclusively. For the convenience of employment seekers and the employers of Ghaziabad (an important industrial centre) a sub-office is also functioning at Ghaziabad under the direct control and guidance of the Meerut employment exchange.

During 1959, the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, Act No. 31 of 1959, was passed by which all employers in the public or private sector employing 25 or more persons are required to notify their vacancies (other than those exempted by the Act) to the

employment exchanges of their areas before filling them up. Consequently the exchange has become instrumental in getting placed a large number of candidates in different avenues of employment. The following statement gives the number of persons registered for and placed in employment, the vacancies notified by employers and the number on the 'live register' in the employment exchange at Meerut :

Year	Vacancies notified to the exchange	Number of persons registered for employment assistance	Number of candidates placed in employment	Number of candidates on 'live register' at end of year
1950	10,968	18,729	9,888	3,123
1951	8,055	17,745	7,168	3,433
1952	5,597	20,594	4,603	4,769
1953	3,241	25,502	2,493	7,119
1954	3,716	24,869	2,449	7,979
1955	3,969	24,957	2,252	8,960
1956	3,184	26,282	2,209	8,208
1957	2,948	25,072	2,017	7,766
1958	2,606	26,407	1,715	8,238
1959	3,835	27,267	2,406	9,817
1960	4,585	29,617	2,700	13,682

An analysis of the number of unemployed persons registered with the exchange during the quarter ending March 31, 1961, reveals that 7,454 persons (including 179 women) registered for employment assistance. Their numbers according to the industries and services in which they were previously employed are given in the following statement:

Sphere	Number of persons	Percentage
Labour market	3,547	47·5
Agriculture	2,193	29·4
Services	678	9·1
Construction (of roads, etc.)	553	7·4
Manufacturing	232	3·2
Transport, storage and communications ..	108	1·5
Trade and commerce	98	1·3
Electricity, gas and water	45	0·6

The cumulative total of employment seekers on the 'live register' of the exchange at the end of March 31, 1961, was 13,631 (including 387 women). Of these 74 per cent (10,083) were new entrants to the labour market, 2·5 per cent were professional, technical, administrative, executive and managerial workers, 4·6 per cent clerical and similar types of workers, 9·7 per cent craftsmen and skilled workers and 9·2 per cent experienced but unskilled workers. Of the new entrants, 4,385 applicants were looking for clerical, 69 for technical, 2 for health, 26 for teaching, 3 for welfare, 66 for executive, 42 for scientific and 5,495 for unskilled jobs. Of these employment seekers, 3,618 (including 124 women) were matriculates, 1,479 (including 64 women) had attained the intermediate standard and 797 (including 37 women) were graduates and post-graduates.

Demand for Workers

In the public sector the employers notified 988 vacancies (or 83·3 per cent of the total notified vacancies). During the quarter ending March 31, 1961, the number of vacancies in the private sector was 198 (or 16·7 per cent). In the public sector 657 vacancies were notified by the Central Government, 245 by the State Government and 86 by quasi-governmental and local bodies. According to an analysis based on occupations, 6·7 per cent vacancies were for professional, technical, administrative and managerial workers, 42·3 per cent for clerical and similar types of workers, 22·3 per cent for craftsmen and skilled workers and 28·7 per cent for unskilled workers including office workers. According to the analysis based on industries, 0·8 per cent of the vacancies was notified by concerns dealing with agriculture, 15·2 by manufacturing concerns, 3·7 per cent by concerns connected with construction, 0·4 per cent by the electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, etc., 1·2 per cent by employers engaged in trade and commerce, 3·1 per cent by those dealing with transport, storage and communications and 75·6 per cent by different services.

Placings in Employment

687 applicants (including 20 women) were placed in employment by the Meerut employment exchange during the quarter ending March 31, 1961. Of the total number of candidates placed in different spheres, 69·8 per cent was absorbed by different services, 21·3 per cent was placed in concerns connected with manufacturing, 0·6 per cent in agriculture, 3·0 per cent in concerns connected with construction, 0·3 per cent in electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, 1·3 per cent was placed with employers engaged in trade and commerce and 4·2 per cent in the fields of transport, storage and communications. According to still another

analysis, that based on occupations, 32·9 per cent was placed in jobs requiring unskilled work, 24·9 per cent as craftsmen and in work requiring semi-skilled personnel, 24·1 per cent in clerical and similar types of work and the remaining 18·1 per cent in professional, technical and similar spheres.

Workers in Short and in Surplus Supply—According to the reports of employers and the experience acquired by the Meerut employment exchange, the following types of workers are in short supply: mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, trained laboratory technicians, trained teachers, trained nurses, trained midwives, men and women compounders, veterinary compounders and dressers, X-ray technicians, Montessori teachers, trained librarians, boiler attendants, meter testers, photographers, experienced turners, blacksmiths, fitters, machinists and electricians, precision grinders, farriers, painters, precision instrument mechanics, compositors, bookbinders, tractor-drivers, tin and copper smiths, trained firemen, powerloom weavers, vulcanisers, moulders, trained telegraphists. cooks, gardeners and domestic servants.

The 'live register' of the employment exchange, Meerut, shows that the following categories of workers were in surplus supply at the end of March 31, 1961: educated persons having recently left school and college, bus conductors, civil overseers, tailors, masons, automobiles mechanics, persons seeking unskilled jobs, experienced labourers and sweepers (men and women).

Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling—A programme of vocational guidance and employment counselling was introduced in the State in 1957 under the Second Five-year Plan. A vocational guidance section was set up in the exchange building in February, 1960, for giving guidance regarding the choice of occupation to adults and young persons having recently left school. Career pamphlets regarding various occupations are sold at the exchange and prospectuses and syllabuses of educational institutions and training centres and other occupational literature are also displayed in the occupational information room. Group talks are also given in schools and colleges of the district on the choice of careers. From March, 1960, to October, 1961, about 160 youths and 100 adults came to the exchange for advice and guidance Evening programmes are also held twice a week for an hour each, for those who are unable to visit the exchange during the day, when topics connected with vocational and educational careers are discussed. From August, 1960 to October, 1961, nearly 400 persons attended these sessions.

National Planning and Community Development

Soon after provincial autonomy was introduced in 1936, the government established a department for rural development and a rural development association was also formed in the district with advisory functions. The association had a nominated non-official chairman, the secretary being one of the officers of the provincial civil service posted at the district headquarters. A team of workers under a rural development inspector was employed by the government to undertake the work of promoting health and sanitation in some selected villages.

After 1947 the association came to be known as the district development association and was empowered to co-ordinate more effectively the work of the newly set up branches of the rural development department. The staff of these branches was merged in the co-operative department.

In 1951 the district development association was re-organized and a district planning committee came into being in its place. The district officer was its president, the secretary being the district planning officer. The entire working in respect of the welfare of the rural areas was revitalized under the authority of the planning officer, the committee remaining only an advisory body. In 1958 the district board was replaced by the Antarim Zila Parishad which also took over all the functions and activities of the district board.

In order to enable village communities to participate in the development of the villages and village life through the people's own initiative and their own contribution, the government started a programme of planned community development in 1952. To enlarge the scope of the community development project, a less intensive programme—the national extension service scheme—was inaugurated on October 2, 1953, when the first national extension service block was opened with headquarters at Chirori (in tahsil Ghaziabad) which was later on shifted to Loni. The district has been divided into 26 development blocks, the number of *gaon sabhas* of a block ranging from 26 to 73 and its population from 56,116 to 1,17,080. A block remained in the national extension service stage for about three years, then entered the intensive development stage and after about two years passed into the normalized or post-intensive stage. The period before the opening of a national extension service block was known as the shadow stage. The classification of the different stages (excluding the shadow stage) of the blocks has now been changed to stage I and stage II. Each is of five years' duration and has a pre-extension phase of a year (which precedes stage I) exclusively in the field of agriculture. The district is currently implementing the Third Five-year Plan, which will end

in 1965-66. The position of the blocks in the district as it obtained in 1961 is indicated in the statement that follows:

Tahsil	Block	Stage	Date of inauguration	Number of *gaon sabhas*	Population
Baghpat					
	Baghpat	I	2-10-'56	47	80,303
	Baraut	I	1-4-'57	48	1,04,341
	Chhaprauli	I	1-4-'60	26	1,03,150
	Khekra	I	2-10-'56	30	76,675
	Pilana	II	2-10-'55	47	93,788
Ghaziabad					
	Bhojpur	I	1-4-'61	56	80,988
	Dhaulana	Pre-extension	1-6-'62	62	77,019
	Loni	II	2-10-'53	57	84,256
	Muradnagar	I	1-4-'59	51	80,130
	Rajapur	Pre-extension	1-4-'62	47	76,045
Hapur					
	Garhmukteshwar	Shadow	1-10-'62	58	85,447
	Hapur	I	1-4-'57	73	92,531
	Kharkhauda	Pre-extension	1-10-'61	54	69,353
	Simbhaoli	I	1-10-'61	57	96,670
Meerut					
	Jani Khurd	Shadow	1-10-'62	50	78,690
	Meerut	I	1-4-'57	46	57,706
	Rajpura	Shadow	1-10-'62	52	85,111
	Rasulpur Rohta	I	1-10-'59	47	68,730
Mawana					
	Hastinapur	Shadow	1-4-'63	59	50,116
	Machhara	Pre-extension	1-10-'61	40	70,353
	Mawana	I	1-4-'57	59	81,339
	Parichhatgarh	I	1-4-'58	54	84,859
Sardhana					
	Binoli	II	26-1-'55	54	1,17,080
	Daurala	Shadow	1-10-'62	50	84,650
	Sardhana	I	1-7-'57	43	66,371
	Sarurpur	I	1-4-'59	33	84,050

The district officer has been made responsible for securing co operation and co-ordination in the preparation and execution of the Plan schemes for the district. He is assisted by a district planning officer who is in direct control of the departments of co-operative, animal husbandry, Harijan Sahayak and Prantiya Rakshak Dal. The district planning officer

is also the district panchayat officer and the secretary of the district food production advisory committee and is responsible for the execution of the food production plans of the district.

At the block level the block development officer exercises administrative control and has under him assistant development officers who are specialists for the subjects of panchayat, co-operatives, social education, agriculture, animal husbandry, construction works and social education (women). The assistant development officers (who are also called the group level workers) look after the work pertaining to their departments. At the village level there is a multipurpose worker designated *gram sevak/sevika*, the other village level functionaries being the co-operative supervisor, the stockman of the animal husbandry department and the panchayat secretary.

At the block level there is a block development committee which advises and assists the block staff in the planning and execution of different schemes. It has a non-official, permanent and elected president and two elected vice-presidents, the block development officer being the *ex officio* secretary.

An account of the work done under the Plan periods has been given in the relevant chapters of this volume. The activities of the departments of information, Prantiya Rakshak Dal and panchayats are briefly described below:

Information

There are three information centres in the district, one each in Meerut city, Hapur and Ghaziabad which were opened in 1955, 1957 and 1960 respectively. They function under the guidance and supervision of the district information officer and their main activities are concerned with educating the public about the planning and development schemes of the district. For this purpose newspapers, magazines, books and literature on planning are placed in the reading-rooms of the centres which also display films, posters, statistical charts, etc., illustrating the progress and the different development schemes relating to the blocks, the district, the State and the country. Under the community listening programme 53 radio sets were distributed during the First Plan period and 408 during the Second.

Prantiya Rakshak Dal

The aim of this organisation is to promote physical culture and socio-cultural programmes in the rural areas and to organise the villagers for self-defence. The members render voluntary and honorary service, their

number in the district being 215 *halqa* sirdars (circle leaders), 1,310 group leaders, 1,660 section leaders and 3,831 *rakshaks* (guards). During the first two Plan periods 1,240 persons were trained in the use of arms and 1,075 persons participated in different development activities. In 1960 some 400 persons performed police duties when a number of the employees of the Central Government staged a strike. The other activities of the organisation have been the construction of 24 children's parks and 400 *akharas* (wrestling rings), the organisation of 485 sports' meets and the running of 38 development camps. The members also established 484 youth clubs and 700 defence societies, helped in arresting two bad characters during the two foregoing Plan periods and did field bunding of 181 acres of land in 1961-62.

Panchayats

The items of work done by the panchayats during the First and Second Plan periods are specified in the following statement:

Activity	Achievement (number/length)	
	First Plan period	Second Plan period
Construction of unmetalled roads	2,909 miles, 968 yards	620 miles, 616 yards
Construction of metalled roads	1 mile, 161 yards	15 miles, 168 yards
Repairs of unmetalled roads	2,602 miles, 145 yards	1,483 miles, 1,442 yards
Repairs of metalled roads	..	10 miles, 564 yards
Bridges constructed	..	28
Culverts constructed	100	948
Gandhi *chabutras* (platforms) constructed	273	..
Panchayat *ghars* (houses) constructed	117	41
School buildings constructed	..	74
Kerosene oil lamp-posts erected	5,144	102
Amount collected as panchayat tax	Rs24,24,227·00	Rs16,82,739·68

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Meerut is one of the five districts of the Meerut Division. A commissioner, whose headquarters is in Meerut city, holds charge of the Division. He is the link between the districts under him and the government and supervises the administration as well as the planning and development activities of these districts.

District Subdivisions

The district has been divided into seven subdivisions for purposes of revenue and general administration: Meerut city (including the cantonment area), Meerut (excluding the city subdivision), Ghaziabad, Baghpat, Hapur, Sardhana and Mawana. The first two subdivisions form part of the tahsil of Meerut, the rest being coexistence with the tahsils of the same names. The centrally situated tahsil of Meerut has only one pargana, that of Meerut. The Mawana tahsil lies in the east of the district and has two parganas—Hastinapur and Kithore. The Baghpat tahsil which comprises four parganas—Baghpat, Baraut, Chhaprauli and Kotana—is in the western part. Sardhana the northern tahsil, is made up of the three parganas of Barnawa, Daurala and Sardhana. The Ghaziabad tahsil, in south-west, is formed of the three parganas of Dasna, Jalalabad and Loni. To the south-east lies tahsil Hapur which comprises the four parganas of Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Puth and Sarawa.

District Staff

The general administration of the district (the basic unit of administration) is vested in the district officer who holds a key post and is the pivot of the district administrative machinery. He represents the State Government and acts as its chief executive officer in the district, being responsible for the proper execution of all governmental orders. As a collector his main function is to ensure the collection of land revenue and other governmental dues as well as the proper maintenance of land records. He supervises the work of consolidation of land holdings and is responsible for the execution of all planning schemes in the district and for the co-ordination of the activities of all nation-building departments. As district magistrate his main duty is to maintain law and order with the help of the magistracy and the police. Since May 20, 1960, his judicial powers have been transferred to an additional district magistrate (judicial). In his capacity as district magistrate he has under

him an additional district magistrate (executive), six subdivisional officers and a city magistrate with whose help he runs the district administration. Each tahsil has a resident tahsildar who is assisted by a number of *naib* tahsildars.

In his capacity as district officer, he is assisted by a number of officers as given in the statement below:

	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Additional District Magistrate (Executive) ..	1	..	1
Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) ..	1	..	1
City Magistrate	1	..	1
Deputy Collectors in charge of subdivisions ..	6	..	6
Deputy Collector (Probationary)	1		1
Treasury Officers	2	..	2
Tahsildars	6	..	6
Settlement Officer (Consolidation)	1	.	1
Judicial Officers	6	..	6
Other Magistrates	1	..	1
Motor Transport Magistrate	1	..	1
Railway Magistrate	1	..	1
District Supply Officer/Town Rationing Officer/Rent Control and Eviction Officer	1	..	1
District Planning Officer	1	..	1
District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer ..	..	1	1
Administrative Office Ganga Khadar ..	.	1	1

For the maintenance of law and order in the district there is a police organisation which is headed by a senior superintendent of police. He is assisted by an assistant superintendent and three deputy superintendents (including one meant exclusively for the city). For administrative convenience the district is divided into 3 circles, each under a deputy superintendent and 23 police stations (*thanas*), each under a subinspector called the station officer. Below the station officer there is a head constable and under him several constables. The strength of the staff in a police-station varies according to the area and the amount of work.

Another important pillar of the administrative machinery is the judiciary of which the district and sessions judge is the head. As sessions judge his is the highest criminal court and as district judge his is the highest civil court as well. Appeals against the decisions of the civil judge and the *munsif* are heard by him and those against his orders by the high court of judicature at Allahabad.

Other District-level Officers

The district-level officers working under the administrative control of their own heads of departments, who have their offices in the district are the following:

Assistant District Panchayat Raj Officer
Assistant General Manager, U. P. Government Roadways
Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
Civil Surgeon
District Agriculture Officer
District Cane Officer and Range Co-ordination Officer
District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer
District Industries Officer
District Information Officer
District Inspector of Schools
Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Doab Division
Executive Engineer, Hydro Electric Department
Executive Engineer, Local Self-government Engineering Department
Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganga Canal
Executive Engineer, Public Works Department
Executive Engineer, Tube-well Division
Probation Officer
Sales Tax Officer
Superintendent, After-care Home
Superintendent, District Jail

Officers of the Government at the Regional Level

There are several officers of the regional level who have their headquarters in the district. A list of these officers is given below:

Commissioner, Meerut Division
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Meerut Range
Deputy Development Commissioner, Western Zone
Deputy Director of Consolidation
Deputy Director of Agriculture
Deputy Director of Education

Joint Director of Industries
Judge, Sales Tax (Appeals), Meerut Range
Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax, Meerut Range
Assistant Excise Commissioner
Assistant Labour Commissioner
Regional Assistant Compensation Commissioner
Regional Conciliation Officer
Regional Food Controller, Meerut Region
Regional Marketing Officer
Regional Transport Officer
Sub-regional Employment Officer.

Central Government Offices

Ministry of Finance

Income-tax Department—For purposes of income-tax the district of Meerut is divided into six circles. The Meerut circle is subdivided into six wards each of which is under an income-tax officer. The income-tax officer of ward A is in charge of this circle, which has three income-tax inspectors attached to it. Each of the other five circles—the salary circle, the project circle, the special survey circle and the special investigation circles 'A' and 'B'—is under an income-tax officer whose jurisdiction extends beyond the district. The inspecting authority of these circles is the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax (western range) and the appellate authority the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, both having their headquarters at Meerut.

Central Excise—The jurisdiction of the Meerut division of the Central excise department extends to the districts of Meerut and 3 other districts, the division being under an assistant collector of excise with headquarters at Meerut. There are 2 superintendents who are in charge of the circles of Meerut and Ghaziabad respectively, their headquarters being at Meerut and Ghaziabad respectively. They are assisted by 9 deputy superintendents, one supervising circle Meerut I and another circle Meerut II, one being in charge of the preventive division and the remaining 6 of the multiple officers' ranges, 2 of which are located at Ghaziabad and Modinagar each and one at Meerut and Hapur each. There are also 50 inspectors and 30 subinspectors, the strength in each office varying according to the amount of work and the size of the area. In addition to being posted in the division office and the multiple officers' ranges, the inspectors and the subinspectors are posted to 5 sugar-mills

in the district, to the Mawana, Baghpat, Baraut, Doghat and Sardhana ranges and to the two offices at Mawana I and Mawana II. The department deals with tobacco, vacuum pan sugar, *khandsari*, strawboard, vegetable products, soap, vegetable non-essential oil, artificial silk, staple fabrics, staple yarn, cotton fabrics, motor spirit, package tea, paints and varnish, aluminium free-wheels, glycerine, patent and proprietary medicines, cosmetics and toilet preparations, china and porcelain ware, copper and copper alloys, wireless receiving sets and air-conditioning apparatuses.

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Indian Posts and Telegraph Department—The postal division of Meerut consists of the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr with headquarters at Meerut, and is in the charge of the superintendent of post-offices, who is assisted by an assistant superintendent, a complaints inspector and 4 subdivisional inspectors. Of the subdivisional inspectors, 2 are posted in the Meerut district (one each at Meerut and Ghaziabad) and 2 in the Bulandshahr District. The head post-office in Meerut city is under a postmaster (of gazetted status), the 64 sub-post-offices and 315 branch post-offices in the district being in the charge of sub-postmasters and branch postmasters respectively.

The telegraph service is looked after by a divisional engineer and the telephone system is in the charge of a divisional officer (phones).

Ministry of Railways

Railways—The Northern Railway traverses a greater part of the district and its Delhi and Moradabad divisions have jurisdiction in the district, one divisional superintendent having his headquarters at Delhi and the other at Moradabad.

The narrow gauge railways—The Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway—of Martin Burn and Company Limited, passes through tahsils Ghaziabad and Baghpat.

Ministry of Defence

Army—Meerut is the headquarters of a sub area of the same name under an officer of the rank of a brigadier. The following training centres are located in Meerut: the Punjab Regimental, the Sikh Regimental, the Dogra Regimental, the Sikh Light Infantry Regimental, the A. S. C. Centre (North) and the Remount Veterinary Corps. The other important military offices which are also located here are the selection centre (north), the 510 central electrical, mechanical and engineering workshop, the vehicle sub depot, the western command stationery depot and the offices of the controllers of defence accounts of the eastern and western command.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Land Revenue Administration

Fiscal History

Although the region covered by the present district of Meerut is known to have enjoyed established rule since the time of the sultans of Delhi, no details are available regarding its fiscal history. Sher Shah replaced the method of collecting revenue on the basis of an estimate (or division of crops) by a regular system of assessment, the main features of which were the measurement of land by rope or chain, the standard *gaz* (yard) being fixed at thirty-two *anguls* (about three-fourth of an inch), sixty *gaz* making a *jarib* and a square of sixty *jaribs* (or 3,600 square yards) making a bigha. The normal yields of staple crops were calculated for three classes of lands—good, middling and inferior and one-third of this average yield was fixed as the revenue assessment. During the reign of Akbar the present-day parganas of the district formed part of the subah of Delhi and also of the sirkar of Delhi, except the present pargana of Sardhana which formed part of the sirkar of Saharanpur and (with a considerable portion of the district of Muzaffarnagar) constituted a *dastur* (district) by itself. Meerut was the headquarters of a *dastur* containing the *mahals* of Hastinapur, Sarawa, Hapur, Garhmukteshwar, Meerut, Jalalabad and Barnawa. *Mahal* Puth formed part of the *dastur* of Baran (Bulandshahr) and the *mahals* of Loni, Dasna, Baghpat, Jalalpur Baraut, Kotana, Tanda Phugana and Chhaprauli were a part of the *dastur* of Delhi. During his reign the area of these *mahals* (roughly corresponding to the present-day parganas of the district) was approximately 23,50,289 bighas and the revenue was 3,57,11,346 dams.

The area, revenue and *suyurghal*[1] of the *mahals* were as follows:

Mahal	Area (approximate) in bighas	Revenue in dams	Suyurghal
Dasna	2,82,777	49,33,310	1,62,535
Hastinapur	1,76,340	44,66,904	36,291
Meerut	6,10,422	43,91,096	3,31,096
Baghpat	2,00,515	35,82,363	1,80,159

[Continued

[1] *Suyurghal*: An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes or a jagir or grant of land revenue without any stipulation of military service or other condition. (Wilson, H. H.: *A glossary of judicial and revenue terms and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the administration of the Government of British India*, London, 1855, p. 495).

Mahal	Area (approximate) in bighas	Revenue in dams	Suyurghal
Loni	75,303	32,78,878	1,48,445
Hapur	2,39,845	21,03,589	5,229
Garhmukteshwar	1,01,340	15,91,492	41,490
Sardhana	1,13,780	15,90,606	43,342
Sarawa	42,388	15,83,899	31,914
Kotana	91,707	14,23,779	892
Barnawa	1,45,000	13,79,125	50,759
Jalalabad	96,189	13,33,711	9,099
Tanda Phugana	51,660	12,89,306	11,366
Chhaprauli	32,702	11,38,759	5,719
Jalalpur Baraut	42,062	10,01,875	1,775
Puth	48,191	6,21,749	7,243

The district of Meerut formed a part of the Saharanpur *baoni* (this division being so called as it comprised fifty-two parganas) during the rule of the Marathas. On December 30, 1803, Sindhia ceded all his territory between the Yamuna and the Ganga to the British which was divided into three parts forming the districts of Aligarh, Etawah and Moradabad, the bulk of the present district of Meerut being included in the charge of the collector of the last-named district. In September, 1804, that part of the upper doab in which the district of Meerut lies was separated from the district of Moradabad and was constituted into a new district, that of Saharanpur. Between 1804 and 1806 the parganas of Baghpat, Loni, Dasna, Sarawa, Jalalabad, Chhaprauli and Dadri were placed in the charge of the Resident of Delhi but were subsequently attached to the southern division of Saharanpur, with a collector residing at Meerut. In 1818, these parganas together with 9 others (which formed part of the district of Aligarh and yielded a revenue of Rs 2,51,682) were constituted into a separate district, that of Meerut. In 1824, these 9 parganas and 2 others were formed into the district of Bulandshahr and a number of other parganas to the north of the present district of Meerut were constituted into still another district, that of Muzaffarnagar. In 1834, the jagir of Bala Bai of Gwalior and in 1836 the estates of Begum Samru were added to the district of Meerut, those portions lying in the district of Meerut comprising the parganas of Sardhana,

Budhana, Baraut, Kotana and Barnawa and two other villages, which yielded a revenue of Rs 30,000 per annum. The present tahsils of this district had come into existence by 1853, but the headquarters of tahsil Ghaziabad remained at Muradnagar until 1859, after which several changes continued to take place consisting mostly of the redistribution of villages among the various parganas.

The first summary Settlement in the district was made immediately after the annexation (in 1803) of the Ganga-Yamuna doab. The *amani* (contract) system, according to which it was conducted, allowed the tahsildars and the *amins* (petty collectors of revenue) a remuneration of ten per cent on the collections. The second summary Settlement was made after a year, in October, and the *amins* commenced examining the rent-rolls of each village for the two years preceding the annexation and wherever possible began to engage the actual proprietors on easy terms of revenue. The revenue was assessed on the produce of the land only and the cesses which were being realised were abolished. A tahsildar was appointed in each tahsil for the collection of the revenue and received $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the collections. Petty land revenue officials were also appointed about this time to assist the tahsildars. In practice the government found it difficult to break up the big estates which were held on fixed rates and consequently the landholders of such estates (such as those of Landhaura, Parichhatgarh and Kuchesar) were confirmed in their holdings.

First Triennial Settlement, 1805

In 1805, the first triennial Settlement of the southern division of Saharanpur (of which the district of Meerut formed a part) was made the *muqarraridars* (tenure holders paying a fixed and permanent rate of revenue or rent) being engaged on the same rates as fixed for them previously, the rest of the district being assessed by the collector after visiting each pargana and comparing the actual produce of each *mahal* with its yield in former years.

Second Triennial Settlement, 1808

In 1808, a second triennial Settlement was made which, however, continued till 1815. In 1811 the collector took up the resettlement of the lapsed farms and of these few estates the proprietors of which declined to abide by the existing assessment under the option reserved to them by Regulation X of 1807. The Settlement, however, led to many transfers of land, especially in the Ganga-Kali doab. The revenue of the whole of the southern division of Saharanpur was Rs 11,28,243.

First Quinquennial Settlement, 1815

The first quinquennial Settlement was made in 1815 when the district of Meerut comprised thirty-one parganas. In the first year the revenue was fixed at Rs 8,15,802 which showed a decrease of a Rs 68,325 on the expiring demand. The remissions made were small except in Dadri and Dasna (the former being still a part of Meerut district) where they amounted to Rs 66,735 in the first year and Rs 40,233 in the last year of the Settlement. In 1820 the revenue demand of the district increased to Rs 8,66,509, only the parganas of Dadri, Dasna, Chhaprauli and Sarawa showing a decrease in the revenue. There was also a temporary decrease in the revenue of the pargana of Baghpat.

First Regular Settlement

The first regular Settlement was made under Regulation IX of 1833, the parganas of Chhaprauli, Baghpat, Loni and those east of the Hindan (except the parganas in the estate of Sardhana) being settled between 1835 and 1837 and the remainder of the district, comprising Sardhana (the estate of Begum Samru) being assessed when this estate was added to the district after the begum's death in 1836. Prior to this Settlement the revenue was realised on the basis of the crop rates. The settlement officer now ascertained the prevailing crop rates of all the villages and with the help of these data and local inquiries he drew up an average rate per pakka bigha for irrigated and for unirrigated land. without any specification of soil (for which he relied upon the landholders' own statement). Thus a pargana rate for each pargana was fixed, keeping in mind the state of the village, the amount of culturable waste, facilities of transportation, the nature of the soil, the water-table, the density of the population, etc.

The next to be assessed were the parganas forming part of the estate of Sardhana (belonging to Begum Samru) which was added to the district in 1836. The cultivators were given advances whenever they needed them and were also compelled to give the highest revenue possible as permitted by the season. However, three years before the lapse to government of the estate, her heir abandoned this policy and fixed a revenue for three years on an average somewhat in excess of the previous demand. The average demand during the twenty years of the begum's management had been Rs 5,49,157 (the arrears being Rs 19,439) which increased to Rs 6,79,730 in the first year of the new Settlement and in the third year rose to Rs 6,91,388 exclusive of Rs 23,047, which was the revenue of 128 villages still held under the direct management of the heir. The parganas of Sardhana, Baraut, Barnawa and Kotana

were assessed at Rs 5,44,000, the basis generally being the rates already approved for the district, the rates for the first class villages in Barnawa and those of the second class in Sardhana being the same, as was the case with the areas classed in circle I in pargana Meerut (Rs 6-7-0 for wet areas which were irrigated and Rs 3-3-6 for dry land which was not irrigated) and those classed in circle II of pargana Barnawa (Rs 4 for wet and Rs 2 for dry areas). The rates in the areas in the first circle of pargana Sardhana were Rs 7-9-7 (for wet areas) and Rs 3-12-10 (for dry areas), those in parganas Kotana and Baraut being Rs 6-14-0 and Rs 3-7-0 respectively. The actual assessment seems to have been based on the conclusion that Rs 5,40,000 in a year would be a fair assessment for the whole estate. The revenue in the first circle of pargana Sardhana was reduced from Rs 82,901 to Rs 68,528, the incidence of assessment being Rs 2-13-7 per acre of cultivation, allowance being made for areas recently abandoned. The incidence of assessment per cultivated acre for the whole district was Rs 2-2-1.

During the famine of 1860, revenue to the extent of Rs 2,552 was remitted in tahsil Hapur only. Generally in the district transfers of land were few and did not affect the cultivators seriously but in pargana Puth they were 43 per cent of the land in the pargana and in pargana Hapur 20 per cent of the proprietors were forced to relinquish their land in favour of those money-lenders to whom they were heavily indebted as they could not repay their debts in cash. During the freedom struggle of 1857-58 no less than 69 estates were confiscated by the British of which 49 were sold by auction, 16 were given to others and 4 were held under direct management.

Second Regular Settlement

The second regular Settlement was effected between the years 1865 and 1870, the revenue being assessed at Rs 21,80,491, showing an increase of 19.5 per cent on the expiring demand and giving an incidence of Rs 2-1-5 per cultivated acre. The commonest rate was Rs 4 12 9, the dry rate varying from Rs 3-9-7 to Rs 2-6-4, it being Rs 1-3-2 for *bhur* (sandy soil), but the rate for dry land had probably gone up as much as the rate for wet land so that the increase altogether was about 20 per cent Nevertheless in nearly all the pargana reports Rs 6 was occasionally recorded as the rate for wet land. In a few villages in the north-west parganas where there was competition in the collection of rents, the rate was as high as Rs 7-3-2 per cultivated acre. In order to fix the rates, the produce of each kind of crop in each class of soil was estimated in respect of a number of villages in each pargana and from

this anticipated yield (where rents were paid in kind) was deducted the average of the cultivator's share, the average price of the remainder being obtained from the grain-dealers' books for ten years tested by the then current prices of the district, a rent-rate for each crop in each class of soil thus being obtained. Where rents were paid in cash a second series of rent-rates was formulated by consulting the village rent-rolls, rent-suits and by local enquiry. The average of the two series of rates was then applied to each class of soil in each village and an average revenue-rate for each tract was obtained, allowances being made for natural disabilities and advantages, such as nearness to or remoteness from markets, irrigation facilities, roads, etc. These rates, however, do not seem to have been used to any great extent, as it was found that Rs 89,725 was assessed in Chhaprauli where the rates would have given Rs 1,08,000 and Rs 41,225 assessed in Puth where the rates indicated Rs 33,607, but no difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue. In the twenty-five years preceding the Settlement of 1833 there was not a single case of the sale of immovable property. Only three *mahals*, with a revenue of Rs 869, were framed and two, both together paying Rs 684, were attached. The sale of movable property occurred only in six cases, the number of private transfers on the other hand being large.

Settlement of 1901

This Settlement was completed in the district in 1901, the new assessment taking effect in all the parganas of tahsil Baghpat (except pargana Baghpat) and in all the parganas of tahsil Hapur (except pargana Hapur) in 1898, in tahsils Sardhana, Ghaziabad and Mawana and in pargana Hapur in 1899 and in tahsil Meerut and pargana Baghpat in 1901. The Settlement was made for thirty years in each case, beginning from the first of July of the years mentioned above, the cost of completion being Rs 118 to a square mile. The incidence of rents paid by tenants-at-will had increased no less than 89 per cent and though it appeared that the rents at the Settlement of 1865-70 were not properly recorded, nevertheless the increase in the value of land went up to almost 40 per cent. The pressure of population had also increased and there were no less than 73,937 separate proprietary holdings and 1,53,668 proprietors paying on an average Rs 19 per year as revenue. In order to distinguish the different kinds of soils of the district, on the basis of the intrinsic qualities of which were formulated different rental values, a fresh nomenclature was used; for instance, an area of loam was renamed *rihala* (*reh*-infected) or *dakar* (hard soil found in depressions) if found to be subject to flooding and the term *manjha* (middling land) was given to low-lying tracts, where the land around the *bara* (fields immediately neigh-

bouring the village site) was on a higher level and was better than similar soil on the outskirts of the village. The circle classification was not based entirely on rental incidences but the conditions of irrigation, soil, etc., that might have affected the revenue-producing capacity of a village, were also kept in mind as also were certain very distinct tracts—such as the upper and lower *khadar* in pargana Loni and the low-lying areas in parganas Dasna and Jalalabad. Land consisting of superior soil with ample irrigation was classified as being in the first circle or grade, that comprising all large, dry areas with generally a considerable percentage of *bhur* (sandy soil) was placed in the second grade and soil of intermediate quality was placed in the third.

The most important part of the work was the fixing of circle or standard rates. No less than 49 per cent of the area in holdings was included in what was known as the "assumption area" (for the most part proprietary cultivation) but in scarcely a single holding during the currency of the previous Settlement had the occupancy rentals been enhanced. Therefore occupancy rental was not accepted for purposes of assessment and had it been added to the rental of the assumption area, no less than 73 per cent of the whole district would have become dependant on the valuation made by the Settlement then in operation. The rents of tenants-at-will were high competition rents which could hardly be used as a basis of valuation. The method adopted, therefore, was a minute analysis of the rentals. An enquiry was made, village by village, into the rates paid by every class of tenant; the recorded rents were classified as occupancy and non-occupancy, the occupancy being further subdivided according to the time at which the rights had been acquired, the lists then being examined holding by holding; as most of the holdings had lump rents on mixed soils, the proportionate values of the different soils were ascertained by enquiry and from the rental incidences of holdings containing only soil of one kind, and the rents were reduced to soil rates from which select standard rates were deduced. These rates were on the whole 15 per cent higher than the occupancy rental and 24 per cent below the non-occupancy rental and coincided with the rents paid by tenants who had acquired occupancy rights just before the Settlement.

The rates adopted were used as a general standard for reference and comparison between different rentals, for the enhancement of occupancy rents and for the valuation of the assumption areas. The non-occupancy rental was Rs 19,19,[illegible] or Rs 1,[illegible],000 less than the rent recorded and the occupancy rental was Rs 13,88,020 as against a recorded rental of Rs 12,09,[illegible] giving an enhancement of 14.77 per cent. The total revised

ed demand in the district was fixed at Rs 29,88,797, which was 33·34 per cent above the previous demand.

Settlement of 1940

The revision of the maps and records of tahsils Hapur and Mawana was undertaken in 1336 *Fasli* (1928-29), of tahsils Baghpat and Ghaziabad in 1337 *Fasli* (1929-30) and of tahsils Meerut and Sardhana in 1343 *Fasli* (1935-36), as a preliminary to the inspection and assessment of these tracts in succeeding years. The inspection of tahsils Hapur and Mawana was taken up in 1930-31 but the work was suspended in April, 1932. owing to the sudden fall in agricultural prices. In 1931-32, rent and revenue to the extent of Rs 14·2 lakhs and Rs 11.6 lakhs, respectively were remitted, which amounted to a reduction of about 11·6 per cent in the case of occupancy and exproprietary rentals and of 26 per cent in the case of statutory and non-occupancy rentals. In 1936 the work was resumed and the soil was classified as *kachhiana* (land regularly used for the cultivation of vegetables, tobacco, garden produce, or valuable fruits, excluding mangoes), *bara* (land immediately near the village site), *seota* (loam), *bhur* (sandy soil), *dakar* (hard, clayey soil in depressions or on the edge of ponds and *jhils*, etc.) and *khadar* (alluvial soil), each class being further subdivided, the total divisions and subdivisions numbering about twenty. The classes of soils were also divided into 'wet' and 'dry', with the exception of *kachhiana* (in all cases) and generally of *bhur*, *khadar* and second class *dakar*.

The district was divided into 55 circles and of the 1.665 villages in the district, circle rates were found to be applicable to 1,526, leaving 139 (or 8·4 per cent) in which circle rates were modified (upwards in 79 villages and downwards in 60).

The holding of tenant was generally of a small size and usually consisted of a variety of soils with a lump rent for the entire holding. In order to frame rates for different soils, these lump rents were broken up into their component parts after ascertaining from those who leased or rented the land the relative values attributed to the soils. Having adopted *seota* I (wet) as the standard (or as having a value of 16 annas) *bara* was found to be worth 20 annas and *bhur* 4 or 5 annas and so on. These figures were added together and averages for each soil in each circle were obtained which were then reduced to percentages of the incidence of the main soil After this determination of the relative values of the soils. the areas and rents of all the holdings in each village were ascertained according to the tenure that existed and unit values for each tenure were obtained. the area of each tenure being expressed

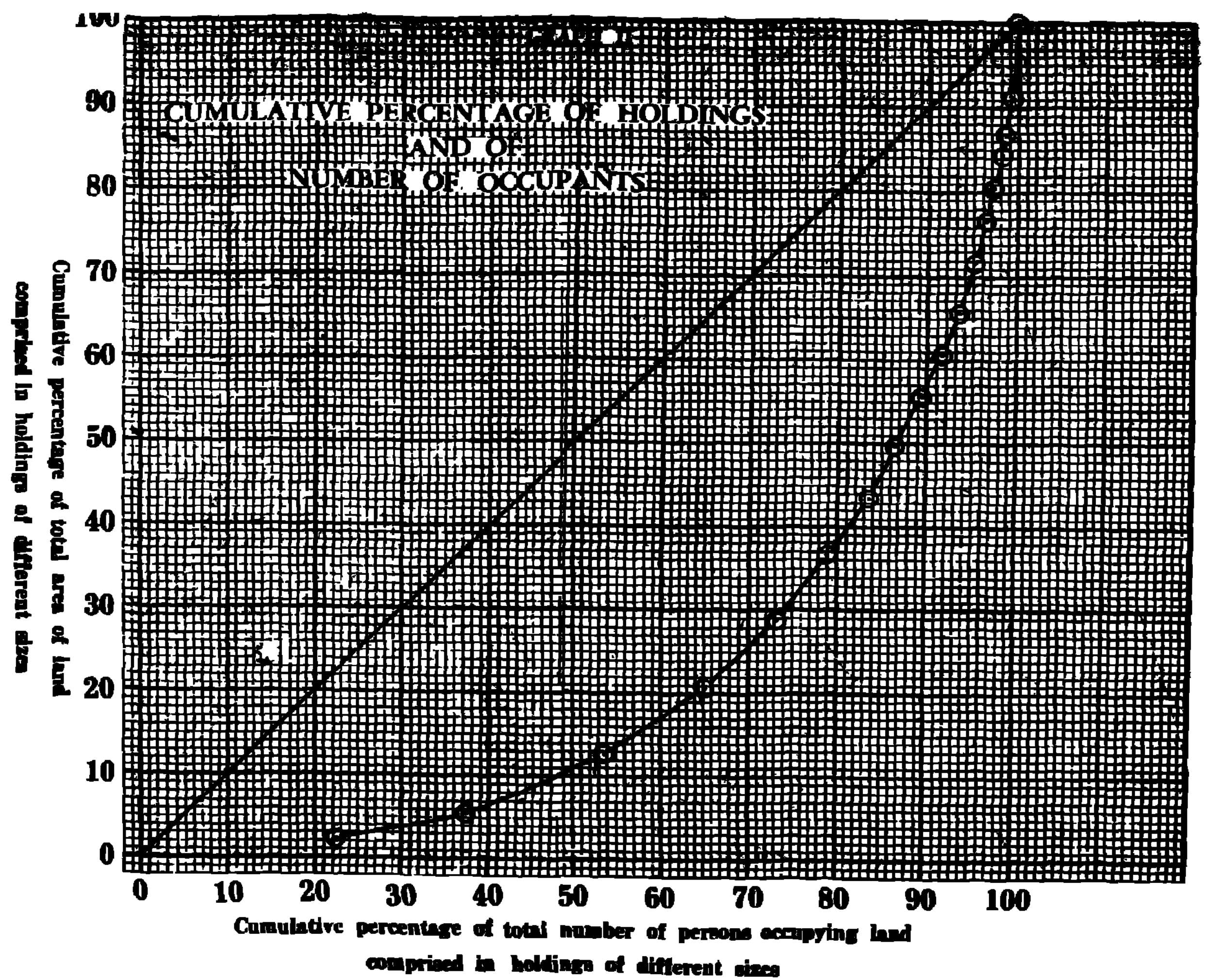
in terms of units of the main type of soil. These villagewise unit values for each tenure were then considered and unit values for standard and statutory rates for each circle were selected, the former for occupancy, exproprietary and assumption areas and the latter for statutory areas only.

The total net assets for the whole district amounted to Rs 81,14,027, of which Rs 79,41,070 related to the revenue-paying area and the remainder to revenue-free and revenue-assigned areas. The proposed revenue payable to government was Rs 30,83,189-1-0, the expiring demand being enhanced by Rs 1,69,037-3-11 or 5·8 per cent, the revenue as reduced by remissions being enhanced by Rs 5,36,042-14-8 or 21 per cent.

The total cost of the Settlement was Rs 9,76,342 (being Rs 426 per square mile) of which Rs 4,25,007 was estimated to have been spent on record work and Rs 5,51,335 on assessment operations

According to the data collected by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Committee there were in 1352 *Fasli* (ending on June 30, 1945) 3,35,833 persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land and their total holdings covered an area of 11,61,009 acres. The average size of a holding was 3·45 acres but the land was most unevenly distributed, 65 per cent of the cultivators occupying only about one-fifth of the total area and only 3·5 per cent owning holdings of 12 acres or more and occupying a little more than 23 per cent of the total area. The relevant figures showing the number of persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land whose names are recorded in Part I of the *khatauni* (record of rights) for the year ending on June 30, 1945 (1352 *Fasli*) and the total area of land comprised in holding of different sizes for the district are given on the next page:

Size of holding (in acres)		Total number of persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land	Percentage of number of persons as compared with grand total of column 2	Cumulative percentage of column 3	Total area (in acres)	Percentage of total area as compared with grand total of column 5	Cumulative percentage of column 6
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Not exceeding ·5		74,748	22·23	22·23	23,913	2·05	2·05
Exceeding	·5 but not 1	52,083	15·51	37·74	40,198	3·46	5·51
Do	1 but not 2	54,649	16·25	53·99	83,671	7·21	12·72
Do	2 but not 3	37,248	11·10	65·09	93,323	8·04	20·76
Do	3 but not 4	26,785	7·98	73·07	94,201	8·11	28·87
Do	4 but not 5	19,890	5·93	79·00	90,144	7·77	36·61
Do	5 but not 6	14,948	4·46	83·46	81,723	7·04	43·68
Do	6 but not 7	10,949	3·27	86·73	71,284	6·13	49·81
Do	7 but not 8	8,991	2·68	89·41	67,342	5·80	55·61
Do	8 but not 9	6,947	2·07	91·48	59,234	5·10	60·71
Do	9 but not 10	5,740	1·71	93·19	54,420	4·69	65·40
Do	10 but not 12	6,819	2·03	95·22	75,351	6·49	71·89
Do	12 but not 14	4,383	1·31	96·53	56,937	4·91	76·80
Do	14 but not 16	3,010	0·89	97·42	45,461	3·92	80·72
Do	16 but not 18	2,306	0·69	98·11	38,782	3·34	84·06
Do	18 but not 20	1,683	0·51	98·62	31,826	2·74	86·80
Do	20 but not 25	2,115	0·63	99·25	49,308	4·25	91·05
	Over 25	2,539	0·75	100·00	1,03,891	8·95	100·00
Grand Total		3,35,833	100	..	11,61,009	100	..


CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF HOLDINGS
AND OF
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS
Cumulative percentage of total area of land
comprised in holdings of different sizes
Cumulative percentage of total number of persons occupying land
comprised in holdings of different sizes
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

Graph II (which appears in this chapter) shows the comulative percentage of holdings and that of the number of occupants.

When the Congress party took up the reins of government in 1937, the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (U. P. Act No. XVII of 1939) was passed as a result of which all statutory tenants and certain non-occupancy tenants acquired hereditary rights, restrictions were imposed on landlords from ejecting tenants, rent-rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* (premium) were prohibited and landlords were barred from further acquisition of *sir* (as defined in the Act). By the time the U. P. Tenancy Act of 1939 had come into force, the land revenue in the district had decreased from Rs 35,20,751 in 1346 *Fasli* (1938-39) to Rs 34,25,652 in 1347 *Fasli* (1939-40), the average assessed per acre being Rs 2·53 in the former year and Rs 2·46 in the latter.

In spite of the changes made by this Act, the relations between the tenants and the zamindars continued to be strained as many of the demands of the former still remained unsatisfied and it was realised that the economic condition of the agriculturists could not be improved without a complete transformation of the existing structure of the tenure system.

No steps could be taken in this direction, however, till the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, which provided that on payment of ten times the rent of the holding, a tenant could acquire immunity from ejectment, his rent also being halved, the amount so collected being placed in what was called the zamindari abolition fund. As a result, 4,00,736 persons in the district acquired these rights in an area of 4,42,091 acres and by June 30, 1952, a sum of Rs 2,64,97,200 had been collected.

The next step in the amelioration of the condition of the peasantry was the passing of the U. P Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951), which replaced the multiplicity of tenures existing in the district by only three types, the corresponding tenure-holders being the *bhumidhar,* the *sirdar* and the *asami*. The zamindars now ceased to be the intermediaries between the tillers of the soil and the State. The total amount of compensation due to them in the district, as assessed up to October 31, 1961, was Rs 2,11,97,165, of which Rs 1,53,26,950 was paid in bonds and Rs 40,70,401 in cash.

When the compensation of such intermediaries as were holders of smaller estates is not enough to rehabilitate them in a stable manner, the Act provides for the payment of a rehabilitation grant which is a variable multiple of the net assets of the intermediary, payable on or

from the date on which the compensation due to him in respect of all his estates has been determined. In case of a *waqf*, trust or endowment (referred to in the Act) the rehabilitation grant is payable from the date of vesting. In the case of the death of an intermediary his legal representative becomes entitled to receive the grant. In 1960-61, Rs 2,22,72,210 (Rs 1,86,64,374 being paid in bonds and Rs 36,07,836 in cash) was paid to 38,329 intermediaries (to 31,012 intermediaries in bonds and to 7,317 in cash) in the district as rehabilitation grant.

The intermediaries became *bhumidhars* in respect of their *sirs* (nor sublet) *khudkast* and groves. The tenants acquired the status of *bhumidhars* in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A *bhumidhar* is a peasant proprietor having permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding. He also has the right to use the land for any purpose and is not liable to ejectment. All landholders (except those suffering from certain disabilities) who had *sir* (not sublet) in their possession, automatically became *bhumidhars* of the land in their possession and began to pay revenue direct to government. All tenants with a right of occupancy (exproprietary, occupancy and hereditary tenants, grantees at a favourable rate of rent and non-occupancy tenants of estates) acquired the status of *sirdars* in accordance with the provisions of this Act. A *sirdar* has a permanent and heritable interest in his holding but can use his land only for agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He has, however, the option of acquiring *bhumidhari* rights at any time by paying government a sum equal to ten times his rent (payable or deemed to be payable on the date immediately preceding the date of vesting for the land of which he is the *sirdar*) or twelve times his rent if paid in instalments, when his annual land revenue is also halved. An *asami* is either a lessee of a disabled *bhumidhar* or of a *sirdar* or is a tenant of the *gaon sabha* in respect of land the character of which changes. An *asami's* right is heritable but not transferable. He is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on extinction of the rights of the *bhumidhars* or *sirdars* or for contravention of the terms and conditions laid down in the Act.

The Act originally provided for a fourth and transitional form of tenure, the *adhivasi*, which would eventually cease to exist. All tenants of *sir* which belonged to bigger and disabled zamindars and smaller zamindars not disabled, most subtenants and most of the occupants of land in which superior rights existed who were recorded as occupants in 1356 *Fasli* (1948-49) generally became *adhivasis* under the Act and had the right to hold the land for five years. The number of *adhivasis* who became *sirdars* [when the provisions of the U. P. Land Reforms (Amend-

ment) Act, 1954] came into operation, was 1,236 in an area of 289 acres in 1960.

In 1961 the number of *bhumidhars* in the district was 5,30,133 (the number of holdings being 2,83,667) in an area of 8,58,074 acres, the number of *sirdars* 3,26,477 (the number of holdings being 1,48,090) in an area of 3,36,513 acres, the number of *asamis* 3,284 (the number of holdings being 1,784) in an area of 1,653 acres and the number of *adhivasis* 3,830 (the number of holdings being 704) in an area of 690 acres.

The new tenure-holders (*bhumidars* and *sirdars*) have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. On June 30, 1952, the number of zamindars in the district was 3,47,323 and on July 1,1952, the zamindari abolition area and the non-zamindari abolition area were 12,06,918 acres and 12,48,143 acres respectively. At the end of 1359 *Fasli* (ending June 30, 1952) the revenue demand of the district stood at Rs 36,45,577 which increased to Rs 62,33,581 at the end of 1368 *Fasli* (1960-61). The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act has also been extended to the urban areas of the district since July 1, 1961.

Another change introduced by this Act which also affected this district relates to the establishment of *gaon samajs*. A *gaon samaj* is a corporate body consisting of all the adults of the village. All the culturable or other land in the village (except land for the time being comprising any holding or grove) and the forests within the village boundary vest in the *gaon samaj* as do also tanks, ponds, fisheries and water channels. It has the right to all miscellaneous sources of income like *sayar*.[1] It functions through a land management committee which has powers to sell certain trees or the produce thereof, to bring the land under planned utilization, to manage habitation sites, *hats* or bazars, fairs, etc. It can also admit new tenants to the land vested in it or to land falling vacant. In 1961 there were 1,310 *gaon samajs* in the district. In that year there were 22 co-operative farming societies in the district (6 being in tahsil Meerut, 4 in tahsil Mawana, one in tahsil Baghpat, 2 in tahsil Hapur and 9 in tahsil Ghaziabad) of which 14 were joint farming societies, 6 better farming societies and 2 collective farming societies, the membership and share capital of all the societies being 350 and Rs 39,035 respectively on June 30, 1961.

[1] *Sayar*—The average receipts derived from natural products such as fruit or fish (but not stone and *kankar* quarries and the fruit of groves of timber trees) were added to the rental of the cultivated area at the time of the Settlement and are taken into consideration in assessing the land revenue demands

Collection of Land Revenue—Since the abolition of the system of intermediaries, the collection of revenue is being made by government and under the integral collection scheme in the district the actual collection work is being done by 221 *amins* whose work is supervised by 17 collection *naib* tahsildars, the regular *naib* tahsildars also being responsible for the collection of land revenue, the ultimate responsibility being that of the collector of the district. This Act marks the culmination of the process of evolution of tenancy legislation in the district.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The first Settlement after the abolition of zamindari is to take place in the district at any time not earlier than forty years from the date of vesting and the intervals between the succeeding Settlements will again be forty years, except in the case of precarious and alluvial areas. If there is a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce which may continue for some time, an interim revision may be taken up.

Land Reforms

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

There is no reason to presume that the condition prevailing in ancient days in this region was different from that which obtained elsewhere in northern India when generally there was no intermediary between the king and the cultivator, the revenue (usually one-sixth of the produce) being collected by the officials of the ruler. Under the sultans of Delhi those who were given assignments of land seem to have acquired the status of intermediaries but no details are available in respect of this district regarding the relationship that existed between the peasants and the feudal lords except that there was no permanency of tenure. Though Sher Shah wished to introduce a system in which the State would come into direct contact with the cultivators, he continued the old practice of assigning lands to individuals, the assignees acting as the intermediaries between the ruler and the cultivator. The most notable feature of Todar Mal's Settlement during the reign of Akbar was that under it the individual raiyat undertook to pay to the State the amount due from him for the land under his plough, the system being known as raiyatwari. Those entrusted with the collection of revenue received for their services remuneration in the shape of percentages on the collection from the raiyats. During the eighteenth century there was a tendency towards the growth of feudal interests leading to the emergence of powerful middlemen who later came to be known as zamindars.

The British occupied this territory in 1803 and their principal concern was the realisation of as large a revenue as possible to enable them to carry on their war of conquest. The Rent Act of 1859 (Act X of 1859) classified the tenants as fixed-rate tenants, tenants with simple rights of occupancy and tenants-at-will. The North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873 (Act XIX of 1873) recognised exproprietary tenancies. The North-Western Provinces Rent Act of 1881 (as amended by Act XIV of 1886) created occupancy, fixed-rate, exproprietary and non-occupancy tenancies (also termed tenancies-at-will), the rights of the first two categories being heritable and transferable, those of the next two being transferable only to co-sharers subject to certain conditions. The rate of rent was determined in accordance with custom or practice so as to enable any class of persons to hold land at a rate favourable to the landlord. The tenants-at-will had no right and had to cultivate the land till the termination of their agreement with the landholders. The most powerful weapon in the hands of the person entitled to receive rent direct from the cultivator was that he could recover his rent by distress and sale of standing produce. The North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act of 1901 afforded the following facilities to tenants in respect of certain classes of land: a tenant who had held the same land continuously for a period of twelve years was given the right of occupancy; the interests of exproprietary, occupancy and non occupancy tenants were made heritable but succession was restricted; exproprietary and occupancy tenants were authorised to sublet their holdings for a period of five years and non-occupancy tenants for a period of a year. The Agra Tenancy Act of 1926, which applied to the district of Meerut also, did away with the registration of leases in the case of non-occupancy tenants, most of whom were given statutory rights. A person who had held land for over three years could become a statutory tenant. The U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939 (U. P. Act No. XVII of 1939), was more favourable to the tenants, the law in respect of devolution being made more clear and restrictions being imposed on ejectment. The provision of distraint was abolished, statutory tenants were made hereditary tenants and the rights of the zamindars in cultivated land were further curtailed. The number of ejectments in the district in 1955 was 506, in 1956 it was 756, in 1957 it was 627, in 1958 it was 674 and in 1960 it was 295.

Nevertheless it was only with the passing of the U. P. Agriculural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, which was followed by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. I of 1951) that the whole structure of the tenure system was changed and the body of persons that was interposed between the State and the cultivators was eliminated. The last named Act and its successive amend-

ments have abolished the cumbersome yoke of landlordism and have simplified the complexity and multiplicity of land tenures (both proprietary and cultivatory) and, especially, have given security of tenure to the farmers of the district.

Consolidation of Holdings

The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, was passed in order to put an end to scattered, small and uneconomic holdings. The consolidation scheme was enforced in the district in April, 1955, the operations commencing in all the villages (numbering 196) of tahsil Sardhana, in an area of 2,13,647 acres, of which the cultivated area was 1,78,158 acres. As a result of a field-to-field enquiry, 2,11,152 mistakes were detected which were corrected. In place of 3,30,346 plots in 195 villages (having an area of 1,77,902 acres), 70,494 *chaks* (blocks) were formed. The final cost of consolidation involved a sum of about Rs 9,46,258-08 of which about Rs 8,95,750-85 has been realised. Up to September, 1961, 99·85 per cent of the area had been consolidated in tahsil Sardhana, the cost of consolidation per acre being 11·56 naye paise.

The scheme was extended to 131 villages of tahsil Baghpat in December, 1958, to 55 villages in September, 1959, and to the remaining 33 villages in April, 1960. In 209 of these 219 villages a field-to-field enquiry revealed 1,48,649 mistakes, of which 1,45,875 were corrected. Up till now 34,536 plots in 44 villages (having a cultivated area of 17,925 acres) have been reduced to 5,410 *chaks* (blocks). The cost of consolidation of only 31 villages was calculated up to September 30, 1961, and was found to be Rs 57,546·54 (being 14·47 naye paise per acre) of which Rs 14,428-86 has been realised, the area consolidated being 9 per cent.

A settlement officer (consolidation), 5 consolidation officers, 25 assistant consolidation officers, 49 consolidators and 198 consolidation *lekhpals* have been appointed in the district for this work.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 (U. P. Act No. X of 1953)

With the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among landless persons, Vinoba Bhave initiated, in 1951, a movement in Uttar Pradesh, the extent of land donated for this purpose in the district being 991·95 acres in 1960. The State Government passed the U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952, under which about 340·91 acres of land donated for this purpose were redistributed to landless persons.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holding

The United Provinces Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1948 (U. P. Act No. III of 1949), was passed to impose a tax on the agricultural in-

come (determined under the provisions of the Act) of the previous year of a person if it exceeded Rs 4,200 per annum but the tax was not payable by a person who cultivated not more than 30 acres of land. This Act was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957 (U. P. Act XXXI of 1957), which imposed a tax on all land holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600. A cultivator who did not cultivate more than thirty acres of land was exempted from the payment of the tax which was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of tax.

To provide land for landless agricultural labourers and to distribute the land more equitably, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (U. P. Act No. I of 1961) (which replaced the Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957) was enforced in the district on January 3, 1961, according to which the maximum area of a tenure is forty acres of 'fair quality land' (the hereditary rate of which is six rupees per acre), but where the number of members in a family is more than five, for each additional member eight acres of such land, subject to a maximum of twenty-four acres, is added. The ceiling area, however, does not include land for certain purposes specified in the Act. All the surplus land (land held by a tenure-holder in excess of the ceiling area applicable to him) vests in the State Government, the tenure-holder being entitled to receive compensation in lieu thereof.

Administration of Taxes other than Land Revenue

The other main sources from which the income of the State is derived are excise, sales tax, stamp duties, registration and taxes on motor vehicles.

Excise

Brief History—Excise has been one of the most important sources of governmental revenue since the beginning of British rule in India and is chiefly derived from the sale of country spirit, *tari*, opium and hemp drugs. The average of government receipts from liquor (foreign and country) sold in the district from 1890-91 to 1902-03 was Rs 1,74,000·7. In 1904 the district was under the distillery system for purposes of excise administration but since 1910 the Excise Act of that year governs the excise administration in the district and regulates the transport, import, export, manufacture, sale and excise revenue derived from various sources. The administration of the excise department in Meerut is under the charge of the collector of the district, the actual work being delegated to the district excise officer. The district is divided into 5 circles of which 4 are preventive circles and one comprises the bonded

warehouse at Meerut, each being under the charge of an excise inspector. The senior excise inspector, circle I, is assisted by 2 junior excise inspectors, one being responsible for the work relating to denatured spirit, rectified spirit, non-bonded pharmacies, foreign liquor, etc., the other for the work relating to power alcohol mixing depots, etc. In addition there are 4 inspectors in charge of the four distilleries, and 3 inspectors each in charge of one of the 3 pharmacies in the district. The administrative control over the excise inspectors in the district vests in the assistant excise commissioner, Meerut range.

Liquor—There are 4 distilleries: the Modi Distillery, Modinagar, in tahsil Ghaziabad, the Simbhaoli Distillery, Simbhaoli, in tahsil Hapur, the Daurala Distillery, Daurala and the Central Distillery and Chemical Works Ltd, Meerut. The last-named supplies liquor to the bonded warehouse at Meerut under the contract supply system according to which the right to make retail sales is auctioned annually and the licensees receive their quota from the bonded warehouse on payment of duty. The distillers are paid Rs 1·12 for each imperial gallon of spiced spirit of 25 under proof and 65 naye paise for each imperial gallon of plain spirit of 35 under proof. There are three bonded pharmacies in the district (one in tahsil Meerut and two in tahsil Ghaziabad) which have licences for stocking rectified spirit and manufacturing spirituous allopathic medicines. There are also two power alcohol mixing depots in the district, that of Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co., and that of Standard Vacuum Oil Co. The number of liquor shops in the district in 1961 was 40 (as compared with 177 in 1902), 10 being in tahsil Meerut, 8 in tahsil Mawana, 6 in each of the tahsils of Baghpat and Ghaziabad and 5 in each of the tahsils of Hapur and Sardhana.

Foreign liquor, which is imported, is sold by licensed dealers who also often stock Indian liquor, the number of such dealers being 34 in the district, 32 being in tahsil Meerut and one in each of the tahsils of Hapur and Ghaziabad.

The total quantity of country spirit issued to the licensed vendors in the district in 1949-50 was 59,047 L. P. gallons and in 1950-51 it was 642·2 L. P. gallons. The figure came down to 61,194·1 in 1951-52, to 46,233·8 in 1952-53 and to 44,030·5 in 1953-54. It increased to 47,354·0 in 1954-55 but again decreased to 46,729 in 1955-56 and to 45,354·9 in 1956-57. In 1957-58 and 1958-59 it was 48,938·1 and 46,823·1 respectively and in 1959-60 and 1960-61 it was 53,078·1 and 58,572·6 respectively.

Opium—In 1878 was promulgated the Indian Opium Act (Act I of 1878) which imposed restrictions on the possession, transport and sale

of opium in the district and its export from and import into the district. In 1905, opium in the district was sold under the graduated surcharge system which was replaced by the auction system a few years later. In 1910 this Act was superseded by the Excise Act of 1910 but the auction system continued to operate till 1957-58 when it was again replaced by the surcharge system. Since 1959-60 the sale of opium at licensed shops has been abolished and it is issued from the treasury and subtreasuries of the district only to permit holders. In 1949-50 the consumption of opium was 1.026 seers, which increased to 1,048 seers in the next year but came down to 870·5 seers in 1951-52 and to 609·5 seers in 1952-53. The sales went up to 767 seers in 1953-54 and to 845 seers in 1954-55 but thereafter the sales dropped to 536·5 seers in 1955-56, to 247 seers in 1956-57, to 149·5 seers in 1957-58, to 140 seers in 1958-59, to 50·02 seers in 1959-60 and to 13·42 seers in 1960-61.

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as ganja, charas and bhang constituted important items of excise revenue in the past. The total receipts from hemp drugs was Rs 8,305 in 1862, Rs 17,200 in 1892 and Rs 28,452 in 1902. The use of charas was abandoned from the year 1943-44 and the sale of ganja was stopped from April 1, 1956. There are 20 shops for the sale of bhang in the district, 6 being in tahsil Meerut, 4 in each of the tahsils of Hapur, Ghaziabad and Baghpat and one in each of the tahsils of Mawana and Sardhana. The right to sell bhang is settled under the auction system, the wholesale contract supply system being in force.

The comparative figures of the consumption of ganja and bhang from 1949-50 to 1955-56 are as follows:

Year	Ganja (in seers)	Bhang (in seers)
1949-50	131¼	1,318
1950-51	411¼	1,314
1951-52	261½	1,100
1952-53	28	922
1953-54	23¼	1,040
1954-55	20½	947
1955-56	16¼	1,097

The sale of bhang was 1,150 seers in 1956-57 and it increased to 1,257 seers in 1957-58, to 1,257 seers in 1958-59, to 1,308 seers in 1959-60 and to 1,344 seers in 1960-61.

Tari—The fresh juice (*nira*) of the toddy and date-palms is not intoxicating but if allowed to stand for a length of time it ferments and becomes an intoxicating drink. There are about 10,000 date-palm trees in the district of which about 3,000 are tapped annually. There are 4 *tari* shops in the district (all being in tahsil Meerut), the right to sell *tari* being settled annually, under the auction system. The retail selling-price of *tari* in the district is Rs 0·31 per bottle.

Excise Revenue—The total excise revenue for the last seven years in the district is given below:

Year					Total Excise Revenue (in rupees)
1954-55	..	..	..	..	30,58,356·27
1955-56	..	..	..	..	29,44,169·86
1956-57	..	..	..	..	27,05,136·78
1957 58	..	..	..	..	25,86,358·06
1958-59	..	..	..	..	27,04,123·17
1959-60	..	..	..	..	33,40,958·63
1960-61	..	..	..	..	40,46,678·40

Sales Tax

In this district as elsewhere sales tax is levied under the Sales Tax Act, 1948, the original Act having undergone many changes, the amendment of 1954 laying down that every dealer shall be taxable at single and multiple points according to the commodities concerned at the rates of two, five and six naye paise, if the annual turnover is Rs 12,000 or above.

The district of Meerut is under the jurisdiction of the assistant commissioner, sales tax, Meerut range, and is divided into 3 circles, Meerut, Hapur and Ghaziabad. The Meerut circle is subdivided into 2 sectors, each under a sales tax officer. The jurisdiction of sector I extends to Meerut city (excluding the local markets at Chhipi Tank, Western Kutchery road, Maliana, Kishanpura, Abdullahpur and Cantonment) and tahsil Sardhana. The jurisdiction of sector II extends to tahsils Mawana,

Baghpat and Meerut (excluding that portion of Meerut city which is included in sector I). The net collections for the five years ending 1960-61 were as follows:

Year	Collections Sector I (in rupees)	Collection Sector II (in rupees)
1956-57	14,79,298·29	9,92,342·11
1957-58	22,88,407·84	12,19,178·64
1958-59	14,88,805·22	12,78,237·50
1959-60	17,62,968·78	17,84,356·44
1960-61	23,57,201·50	19,34,053·92

The Ghaziabad circle (which is under a sales tax officer) has only one sector, the jurisdiction of which extends to tahsil Ghaziabad. The net collections for the eight years ending 1960-61 were as under:

Year	Collections (in rupees)
1953-54	18,64,512·43
1954-55	22,43,507·36
1955-56	25,14,267·39
1956-57	28,96,844·23
1957-58	34,36,818·11
1958-59	47,54,252·17
1959-60	57,64,955·00
1960-61	67,51,836·98

The Hapur circle is under a sales tax officer and has only one sector, the jurisdiction of which extends to tahsil Hapur. The net collections for the four years ending 1960-61 were as under:

Year	Collections (in rupees)
1957-58	6,28,858·55
1958-59	4,10,264·24
1959-60	4,70,264·27
1960-61	5,22,091·49

Entertainment Tax

The entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinemas, touring talkies, horse races, circuses, etc. There is an entertainment tax officer in the district who is assisted by 5 entertainment tax inspectors, 2 being stationed in Meerut and one each in Ghaziabad, Hapur and Baraut. The collection from this source of revenue was Rs 7,84,527·40 in 1956-57.

Rs 10,04,665·65 in 1957-58, Rs 11,14,326 in 1958-59, Rs 11,57,305·66 in 1959-60 and Rs12,76,081·20 in 1960-61.

Stamps

The present system of using stamps as evidence of payment of fees, etc., arose with Regulation XXXVIII of 1795 under which fees came to be levied on the institution of civil suits. Regular stamp duties came into existence with Regulation VI of 1797, which was followed by several enactments. Regulation X of 1829, the parent of the present stamp laws, consolidated all the previous laws on the subject.

There are two categories of stamps, judicial and non-judicial. The former are used to pay court-fees and the latter have to be affixed on bills of exchange and have to be purchased in token of defraying duty on documents and receipts, etc. The income from stamps includes fines and penalties imposed under the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 (Act II of 1899). The average of the receipts for the five years ending 1960-61 was Rs 24,88,354·84 per year, of which Rs 16,76,694·74 was derived from non-judicial stamps (including general stamps and stamps used for obtaining copies of legal documents, etc.) and Rs 8,11,659·10 from judicial stamps. Stamps are sold through licensed stamp vendors who are controlled by the district magistrate and in 1960-61 there were 54 such vendors in the district. Supplies are obtainable from the government treasury at Meerut.

Registration

Before August 1, 1960, the revenue districts of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar were under the district judge of Meerut (who was *ex officio* district registrar of Meerut). Muzaffarnagar was then separated and placed under the district judge of Muzaffarnagar who was also *ex officio* district registrar, Muzaffarnagar. There are seven sub-registrars in the district, one each at Ghaziabad, Baghpat, Hapur, Sardhana and Mawana and two at Meerut.

The income from and the expenditure on registration from 1956-57 to 1960-61 in the revenue district of Meerut were as follows:

Year	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1956-57	2,98,054	60,709
1957-58	3,12,542	58,765
1958-59	6,25,879	66,004
1959-60	5,92,703	51,739
1960-61	5,81,257	62,657

Tax on Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles are liable to taxation under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, as amended by U. P. Act No. XL of 1958. The district of Meerut is in the charge of the regional transport officer, Meerut, whose office is in Meerut. The net collections in the region in 1960-61 amounted to Rs 44,98,780·85.

Income-tax

This is one of the most important of the Central Government taxes. The headquarters of the income-tax department, Meerut circle, is situated in Meerut city and the district is divided into six wards each administratively under an income-tax officer.

The figures of collection for the years from 1949-50 to 1960-61 are given below:

Year	Income under Rs 5,000		Income over Rs 5,000		Total	
	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1949-50	899	6,30,000	791	6,22,000	1,690	12,52,000
1950-51	885	6,10,000	860	8,76,000	1,745	14,86,000
1951-52	1,252	6,48,000	544	8,76,000	1,796	15,24,000
1952-53	1,140	6,34,000	576	8,80,000	1,716	15,14,000
1953-54	1,454	6,55,000	430	10,20,000	1,884	16,75,000
1954-55	1,288	5,60,000	356	7,66,000	1,644	13,26,00
1955-56	1,003	5,71,000	415	8,55,000	1,418	14,26,000
1956-57	1,712	5,57,000	1,083	11,54,000	2,795	17,11,000
1957-58	2,172	7,44,000	1,440	15,76,000	3,612	23,20,000
1958-59	1,985	7,49,000	1,927	14,06,000	3,912	21,55,000
1959-60	1,852	7,85,000	2,369	18,33,000	4,221	26,18,000
1960-61	1,936	9,95,000	2,296	21,44,000	4,232	31,39,000

In addition to the Meerut circle, there are six other independent circles with their headquarters at Meerut, the relevant particulars pertaining to each being given below:

Salary Circle, Meerut—Only salary cases are assessed by this circle The figures of collection for the twelve years ending 1960-61 are as follows:

Year	Income under Rs 5,000		Income over Rs 5,000		Total	
	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1949-50	1,280	35,000	900	1,48,000	2,180	1,83,000
1950-51	1,290	35,000	900	1,50,000	2,190	1,85,000
1951-52	1,300	38,000	925	1,65,000	2,225	2,03,000
1952-53	1,310	38,000	920	1,65,000	2,230	2,03,000
1953-54	1,350	40,000	940	1,70,000	2,290	2,10,000
1954-55	1,400	45,000	950	1,74,000	2,350	2,19,000
1955-56	1,400	45,000	960	1,75,000	2,360	2,20,000
1956-57	1,490	50,000	1,000	1,90,000	2,490	2,40,000
1957-58	1,550	52,000	1,075	2,10,000	2,625	2,62,000
1958-59	1,790	65,000	1,225	2,50,000	3,015	3,15,000
1959-60	1,800	68,000	1,235	2,60,000	3,035	3,28,000
1960-61	1,927	70,000	1,283	3,00,000	3,210	3,70,000

Project Circle, Meerut—This circle was created in June, 1960, and the cases of those contractors who receive payments from the government or from other semi-governmental bodies in the district (as well as in six other neighbouring districts) are assessed by it. In 1960-61 the number of assesses in the district, having an income under Rs 5,000, was 225, the tax assessed being Rs63,991. There was only one contractor in the district whose annual income from such payments was over Rs 5,000 and whose income-tax was assessed at Rs 6,717.

Special Investigation Circle 'A'—This circle investigates and assesses the cases referred to it by the income-tax officers of district Meerut (and six neighbouring districts) under section 5(7-A) of the Income-tax Act. The figures of collection for the eight years ending 1960-61 are given below:

Year	Income under Rs 5,000		Income over Rs 5,000		Total	
	Number of assessees	Amount of tax assessed (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax assessed (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax assessed (in rupees)
1953-54	..	..	1	10,21,000	1	10,21,000
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	1	..	..	..	1	..
1956-57	4	..	4	3,51,000	8	3,51,000
1957-58	3	..	6	54,000	9	54,000
1958-59	..	..	3	79,000	3	79,000
1959-60	..	..	5	9,91,000	5	9,91,000
1960-61	..	..	4	14,84,000	4	14,84,000

Special Investigation Circle 'B'—This circle investigates and assesses the cases referred to it by the income-tax officers of Meerut, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor and Delhi under section 5(7 A) of the Income-tax Act. The figures of collection from 1958-59 to 1960-61 pertaining to district Meerut are as under:

Year	Income under Rs 5,000		Income over Rs 5,000		Total	
	Number of assessees	Amount of tax assessed (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax assessed (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax assessed (in rupees
1958-59	1	2,595	3	2,41,260	4	2,43,855
1959-60	..	..	4	9,13,344	4	9,13,344
1960-61	1	8	4	20,20,541	5	20,20,54

Special Survey Circle—This circle was created in 1960-61 to assess the cases of persons not assessed by the income-tax officers of the income-tax circle, Meerut and the other circles. In 1960-61 the total number of assessees in the district was 675 each having an income below Rs 5,000 and the amount of tax assessed was Rs 60,368.

Estate Duty Circle—An assistant controller of estate duty is in charge of this circle which was created in 1956-57. He has jurisdiction over estate duty cases of the district of Meerut (and of seven other districts). The figures of assessment of estate duty (under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act of 1953, which was enforced in the district on October 15, 1953 from 1956-57 to 1960-61 are given below:

Year	Income over Rupees one lakh		Income below Rupees one lakh		Total	
	Number of assessees (deceased)	Estate duty (in rupees)	Number of assessees (deceased)	Estate duty (in rupees)	Number of assessees (deceased)	Estate duty (in rupees)
1956-57	19	46,659	6	2,790	25	49,449
1957-58	24	88,234	8	1,698	32	89,932
1958-59	31	3,11,486	3	2,350	34	3,13,836
1959-60	22	2,00,042	5	3,142	27	2,03,184
1960-61	40	3,40,974	30	8,211	70	3,49,185

The amounts realised through different taxes in the district in the year 1960-61 and the incidence per person are shown below:

Tax	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Percentage of tax as compared with total of column 2	Incidence per person
1	2	3	4
Revenue demand ..	62,33,581·00	18·5	2·29
Excise revenue ..	40,46,678·40	11·9	1·49
Sales tax ..	1,15,65,183·89	34·3	4·26
Entertainment tax ..	12,76,081·20	3·8	0·46
Stamp duty ..	28,89,654·24	8·6	1·06
Income-tax ..	74,13,649·00	21·9	2·73
Estate duty ..	3,49,185·00	1·0	0·13
Total ..	3,37,73,912·73	100·0	12·42

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Law and Order

The population of the district has increased from 18,96,582 in 1941 to 27,12,960 in 1961 but the strength of the district police force has remained almost the same. With the attainment of independence new and varied problems of law and order came into being in the district and the already heavy strain on the resources of the local magistracy and police increased considerably. Following the partition of India in 1947 the atmosphere in the district became surcharged with communal feelings and the influx of refugees from Pakistan, bringing accounts of the miseries they had suffered, made the situation worse. The book *Religious Leaders* (by Thomas and Thomas) gave rise (in 1956) to an agitation by the Muslims and a counter-agitation by the Bhartiya Jan Sangh. In October, 1961, following the incidents in the Muslim University, Aligarh, riots between the Hindus and the Muslims broke out in several parts of the district necessitating the summoning of the army to help the civil authorities in restoring normal conditions in the city.

Public meetings, processions in the streets, demonstrations before the district courts, hunger strikes, strikes by employees of banks, mills, etc., and by students have attracted the attention of the authorities time and again. The general elections in the district as well as the panchayat elections imposed a great strain on the resources of the district administration.

Crime

There are two statements at the end of this chapter, Statement I showing the number of cognizable crimes reported to the police and the number of non-cognizable cases which were instituted in the courts and their results and Statement II giving the figures of only the important crimes. The figures of cognizable offences show a decreasing trend, the number falling from 1,508 in 1947 to 1,096 in 1960 but it appears that a number of crimes went unregistered at the police-stations. A brief account of the important crimes is given below.

Murders—The average number of murders committed in the district during the fourteen years ending 1960 is about sixty-eight per year, disputes relating to women and property accounting for most of them.

Dacoities—The number of dacoities committed during the fourteen years ending 1960 averages about forty-one per annum. About ten years ago well-organised gangs of such notorious dacoits as Atray, Pappur, Gang and Munshi operated in the district but these have been liquidated and there is now only one known organised gang in this district.

Robberies—The average number of robberies committed in the district during the fourteen years ending 1960 is about nineteen per year.

Riots—The average number of riots committed in the district during the last fourteen years is about 131 per year. Riots are more common in the rural than in the urban areas, personal animosities and disputes over possession of land being primarily responsible for them.

Thefts—The average number of thefts committed is about 1,125 per year, the highest number being 1,487 in 1949. In the city thefts are more common than burglaries.

Burglaries—The average number of burglaries committed is about 873 per year.

Kidnapping—The highest number of kidnapping cases from 1947 to 1960 was 52 in the rural areas (in 1950) and 9 in the city of Meerut (in 1959). The average number of such cases in the district during the fourteen years ending 1960 is about 33 per year. These figures do not indicate that any organised gang is engaged in the abduction of women from the district. Most of these cases appear to be the result of love affairs.

Sex Crimes—The average number of sex crimes in the district was about 35 per year during the 14 years ending 1960.

Organisation of Police

In ancient and mediaeval times, the maintenance of peace and order was the joint responsibility of the ruler and the ruled. During Mughal times it was the duty of the *faujdar* of the district (sirkar) "to maintain peace and tranquillity in his jurisdiction to keep the roads free from robbers and thieves and to enforce imperial regulations."[1] In policing his area he was assisted by many *thanadars* in charge of police posts, called *thanas*, into which a pargana was divided.

In 1803, with the cession of the Sindhia's territory of the doab to the British, the system of appointing *daroghas* (obtaining in the Bengal Presidency) was extended to this district, the *daroghas* being placed in charge of the police jurisdictions into which the district was divided. They

[1] Srivastava, A. L.: *The Mughal Empire*, p. 180

received reports of offences from the chowkidars who worked under their supervision and arrested suspected persons and sent them for trial to the magistrate in charge of the district. However, in 1813 this system was replaced by the village police system under which the landlord or zamindar and the village headman with the assistance of the village watchman (chowkidar) were entrusted with the duty of maintaining peace in the rural areas and helping the government in rounding up recalcitrant elements and bad characters. This system remained in force till 1835, when with the formation of the North-Western Provinces, the district of Meerut was put under the charge of a magistrate-collector who, as commissioner of police, was placed in charge of all police establishments and was responsible for preserving peace in the district. This officer had under him tahsildars who attended to the revenue and the police matters of their tahsils. Under the tahsildar was the police *thanadar* or the officer in charge of the police-station, who was assisted by a jemadar, a *moharrir* (or clerk-constable) and several constables. This system continued till 1857-58.

A re-organisation of the police took place in 1861 when the Police Act of 1861 (Act V of 1861) was passed, the general control over the police, so far as law and order and crimes were concerned, being exercised by the district magistrate, and the responsibility of the recruitment, discipline and maintenance of the police force resting with the superintendent of police. The police administration of the district is still governed by this Act but certain modifications have been made such as the introduction of the posts of senior superintendents and additional superintendents of police.

District Executive Police

For purposes of police administration, the district of Meerut is in the Meerut range which is under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police with headquarters at Meerut.

The police of the district is under the control of the senior superintendent of police, who is assisted by an additional superintendent, an assistant superintendent and four deputy superintendents.

Civil Police—There were 4 permanent inspectors, 101 subinspectors (63 permanent and 38 temporary), 121 head constables (two being temporary), 1,059 constables (25 being temporary) in the civil police at the end of 1961.

The duty of the civil police is to maintain law and order and to investigate crime in the district. There are 4 police-stations (*thanas*) in the city of Meerut and 19 police-stations and 3 reporting outposts in the rural

parts of the district. The following statement shows the number and names of police-station in each tahsil and the outposts attached to some of them:

Tahsil	Police-station	Outpost
Baghpat	Baghpat	Baghpat Tatiri
	Baleni	Datnagar
	Baraut	Baraut
	Chhaprauli	Asara
	Khekra	Khekra Loni
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Civil Lines Dasna Gate Muradnagar Sahibabad Sehani Gate Rail
	Modinagar	Govindpuri Modinagar Patla
	Pilkhuwa	Dhaulana Faridnagar Pilkhuwa
Hapur	Garhmukteshwar	Bridge Ghat Garhmukteshwar
	Hapur	Garh Gate Jadid Kothi Gate Meerut Gate Sikandar Gate
	Kharkhauda	
Mawana	Hastinapur	Bahsuma
	Kithore	
	Mawana	Mawana Bazar Phalauda Near Motor Stand
	Parichhatgarh	Parichhatgarh
Meerut	Civil Lines	Kachehri
	Jani	Rohta
	Kotwali	Begum Bagh Budhana Gate Delhi Gate Jatav Gate Kamboh Gate Khairnagar Lisari Gate Purwa Rail

[Continued

Tahsil	Police-station	Outpost
		Shah Pir Gate
		Shorab Gate
	Lalkurti ..	.. Lalkurti
		R. A. Bazar
	Sadar Bazar	.. Kankar Khera
		Regiment Bazar
		Sadar Bazar
Sardhana	Binoli ..	.. Daha
	Daurala ..	..
	Sardhana ..	. Harra
		Sardhana

Armed Police—The armed police is the reserve police force of the district and is quartered in the reserve police lines. It had at the end of 1961 a permanent inspector, 4 permanent subinspectors, 2 permanent reserve subinspectors, 59 head constables (one being temporary) and 289 constables (of whom 16 were temporary). The services of the armed police are utilized for escorting prisoners, government property and treasure, for guarding the government treasuries (both at headquarters and in tahsils), for patrolling and in combating dacoits.

Mounted Police—This branch of the police force is intended for patrolling roads, escorting prisoners and treasure, conveying messages of special urgency, pursuing and arresting criminals, suppressing dacoity and disturbances of the peace and maintaining traffic control. At the end of 1961 this wing was manned by a sub-inspector, 4 head constables and 20 constables, who had for their use 25 trained horses.

Prosecution Staff—After the re-organisation of this branch only those who have at least a bachelor's degree in Law are recruited for the posts of public prosecutors, one of their main duties being the prosecution of cases in the criminal courts of the district. The prosecution staff in the district comprises a senior public prosecutor (holding the rank of deputy superintendent of police), a public prosecutor and 15 assistant public prosecutors of whom 3 are temporary. Except for 3 assistant public prosecutors whose headquarters is at Ghaziabad, all the members of the prosecution staff are stationed at Meerut.

There works, under the charge of the senior public prosecutor, a special investigating squad consisting of 4 subinspectors and 6 constables in the district, whose work involves the giving of aid to the police in the investigation of serious crimes and cases of cheating and embezzlement.

Flying-squad—As in other important cities, the police of Meerut is assisted by a flying-squad (consisting of a subinspector, a head constable and 8 constables), which is posted at the outpost of Kamboh Gate and which has been provided with a motor vehicle. It operates under the supervision of the deputy superintendent of police for the city circle and attends to urgent calls relating to the detection and prevention of crimes.

Pradeshik Armed Constabulary—This is another force which is run on the lines of the army. It was raised in 1947 (soon after independence) to meet the needs of law and order that obtained in the State at that time. Since then it has been utilized in emergencies to lend assistance to the local police. The VI Battalion of this force has been allotted to the Meerut range, its headquarters being on the Meerut-Roorkee road near the village of Roshanpur Dorli which is at a distance of two miles from the city of Meerut. The commandant of the battalion is an officer of the rank of a superintendent of police and is assisted by 3 gazetted officers, 2 assistant commandants and an adjutant; in addition the commandant has under him a senior reserve inspector to function as the quarter-master of the unit. The administrative and disciplinary control of this force is exercised by a separate deputy inspector general of police whose headquarters is at Lucknow but the operational control of the force rests with the deputy inspector general of the police range of Meerut.

Government Railway Police—The government railway police is a part of a separate State police organisation, working under an assistant inspector general of police. Its main duty is to maintain order at railway stations and in trains, control railway passenger traffic, assist the special railway magistrates in the prevention of ticketless travel, deal with cases of accidents and attend to security arrangements when important personages travel. There are three government railway police-stations at the railway stations of Meerut city, Ghaziabad and Baraut, each under the charge of a station officer who is under the direct control of the section officer of Moradabad. An assistant public prosecutor is attached to the railway police which dealt with a case of robbery and fifty cases of theft in 1960. In the district the jurisdiction of the railway police extends from the outer signal, Ghaziabad, to the outer signals, Ruhanakalan and Hapur.

Anti-corruption

According to the scheme enforced in February, 1956, an officer known as the deputy superintendent of police (complaints) was appointed in the district to whom the public could make complaints of corruption, harassment, bribery and extortion by the non-gazetted employees of the police

or of any other department of the government. Complaints against the members of the police force were enquired into by him direct but those against the employees of other departments could be investigated only when referred to him by the departments concerned. 224 complaints against the police department were entrusted to this officer in 1960, of which 142 related to corruption, 11 to extortion, 69 to harassment and 2 to acts of wilful vindictiveness. Enquiries were completed in 216 cases and 50 complaints were substantiated. In 1960, the number of complaints enquired into against other departments was 48 of which 29 were substantiated. By a government order issued in April, 1962, a deputy superintendent of police (anti-corruption) has been posted at the range headquarters to deal only with important enquiries (relating to corruption and extortion) against inspectors, subinspectors, public prosecutors and assistant public prosecutors of the police department and against the non-gazetted officials of equivalent standing of other departments but no complaints can be entertained direct by this officer. Such enquiries are entrusted to him by the deputy inspector general of police of the range who receives the complaints from the superintendent of police, the district magistrate, the heads of other departments or from local departmental heads.

Offences under Motor Vehicles Act

The following statement gives the number of persons killed or injured in accidents caused by motor vehicles during the ten years ending 1960:

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number killed	25	34	27	22	40	28	26	47	50	58
Number injured	67	68	75	68	89	76	81	69	81	70

The growing population and the increasing number of motor vehicles and rickshaws have caused problems of traffic control and have imposed a considerable strain on the traffic police in Meerut. The average number of persons killed in accidents caused by motor vehicles was about thirty-six per year during the ten years ending 1960.

Village Police

The institution of chowkidars forms the lowest rung of the police organisation. In ancient days every village had its own chowkidar who assisted the village *mukhia* or muqaddam in maintaining law and order and in guarding the cultivator's produce. He was then the servant of the whole village community and got a share of the cultivator's produce as his remuneration. Afterwards the zamindars became responsible for the efficient discharge of the functions of the chowkidars and for their livelihood. Under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police

Act (Act No. XVI of 1873) the district magistrate was given the power of appointing and dismissing village chowkidars but the actual control over them rested with the superintendent of police, an arrangement that has continued since then. They are attached to the police-stations and are paid by the government. Their main duty is to inform the local police of the occurance of any crime within their jurisdiction. They also act as process-servers in the *nyaya* panchayats for which they get some remuneration.

Of late the number of village chowkidars has been reduced; in 1904 it was 2,117 whereas in 1961 the sanctioned permanent strength was 1,398.

Village Defence Societies

These are purely non-official organisations consisting of able-bodied persons in the villages and have been set up in the district to protect the villages, particularly from the inroads of dacoits. The local police teach the villagers the practical value of self-help, so that they may be able to stand up to the undesirable elements in society in defence of life and property. The number of such societies in the district was 1,055 in 1960.

Jails And Lock-ups

The institution of the jail, as it exists today, was a part of the judicial system introduced by the British. The first jail in the district was the district prison, some remains of which still exist in the area of the Qaisarganj *mandi*. As the jail building did not admit of further extension for accommodating long-term prisoners, another, called the central prison, was built in 1854 near Suraj Kund in Meerut city. A reformatory was attached to it in which juvenile offenders were taught reading, writing, tailoring, spinning, weaving, durrie making, carpentry and masonry. The inmates of the central prison were employed in the making of bricks, woollen carpets, rugs, blankets, tents, durries, baskets, chicks, shoes, saddlery, pottery and weaving and in lithography and typography in the jail's printing press. Prisoner-warders were in charge of the factory sheds, each department having a man to look after the prisoners at work, to teach new prisoners the method of work and to bring idlers on the list for punishment. Those prisoners who were made responsible for the cleanliness of the barracks placed in their charge were called *lambardars* and were assigned the duty of distributing food and clothing to the prisoners living in them. Gangs of short-term convicts were sent out to work under the supervision of a paid warder and had a certain amount of work allotted to them for the day. The present district jail was constructed by prison labour in 1867 and the two jails continued to function till May,

1886, when on account of the unhealthy conditions created by the inadequate drainage system and the low level of the area, which were responsible for a high rate of sickness and mortality among the prisoners, the central jail was closed. Since then the present district jail has continued to serve as one of the first-class district jails of this State. It has accommodation for 790 prisoners and has fourteen barracks (including the hospital barrack) in addition to the factory work sheds in separate enclosures. There is another enclosure (in the charge of a woman warder) for women prisoners who are under trial or undergoing short-term imprisonment. The jail has a farm of ninety acres for agriculture which is outside the jail premises. The prisoners of this jail are of the following classes: those convicted by a court of law or under trial for criminal offences; those detained under the law in the interest of the security of society: and civil prisoners who are judgment debtors, revenue defaulters, etc. This jail also serves as a concentration jail for condemned prisoners and has room for twelve such prisoners. Near the condemned cells there is an enclosure (with a gallows) where executions are carried out. The average daily population of this jail was 942 in 1957, in 1958 it was 807 and in 1959 and 1960 it was 981 and 953 respectively.

The jail is under the charge of a whole-time superintendent who is assisted by a jailor and two deputy and four assistant jailors. It has a hospital which is looked after by a whole-time assistant medical officer, the civil surgeon, Meerut, being its medical officer. The control over the administration of the jail is exercised by the inspector general of prisons, U. P.

The main industries in which the prisoners of this jail are employed are the making of durries, carpets, *niwar* (thick, broad tape used as webbing for beds, etc.) and jaggery. Spinning *khadi*, weaving, tailoring of prisoners' clothing, twisting of hemp and *ban*, weaving of *moonj* mats and farming are the other activities in which the prisoners are employed. The jail is not only self-sufficient in supplying its requirement of clothing but also partially meets the needs of the jails of the neighbouring districts. It also runs (in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission) an Ambar training centre where training in spinning with Ambar charkas is given to long-term prisoners of the State who on finishing their training are drafted to other jails as convict spinning instructors.

Treatment of Prisoners

Formerly prisoners were classified under three categories. 'A' 'B', and 'C', but since 1948 they have been placed in two categories, superior and ordinary, superior treatment being allowed only in special cases by government on the basis of the prisoner's education, standard of living, etc.

This classification applies to convicted prisoners, political prisoners and to those under trial as well.

The jail has a twenty-four bed hospital under the charge of an assistant medical officer, serious cases sometimes being transferred to the district hospital for treatment. When necessary, prisoners are provided with spectacles and artificial teeth at State expense.

All superior-class prisoners and, on medical grounds, ordinary-class prisoners are allowed to use mosquito-nets and footwear. Smoking or chewing tobacco is also permitted. The punishments of wearing cross-bar fetters and of being engaged in degrading forms of manual labour have been abolished. The rules regarding interviews and correspondence have been liberalised, the prisoners now being permitted to meet on the jail premises their friends and relations and being allowed to subscribe to papers, journals, etc., (from an approved list maintained in the jail). Friends and relations can also supply them with newspapers periodicals, books and toilet articles, such as soap, dentifrice, oil, etc.

There is a library in the jail which can be made use of by the prisoners. Adolescent and juvenile offenders and prisoners under trial are taught reading, writing, etc., in the jail school which has a paid teacher. Lectures on moral and religious subjects are sometimes given to the prisoners. They themselves occasionally organise an evening's entertainment and recreation by presenting plays, etc. They also take part in organised games such as volley-ball and *kabaddi* and such sports activities as wrestling, tug-of-war, etc. At times films are also exhibited to them by the information department. The panchayat system has been introduced in the jail and the prisoners themselves organise, inside the jail, their welfare and recreational activities, sanitation drives, games, etc. The panchayat is also empowered to hear complaints from the inmates and to decide petty disputes as well as impose petty punishments for minor prison offences.

Revising Board

There is a revising board for the district jail which considers for revision the sentences of all casual and habitual convicts with sentences of three years and above after they have served a specified period of the sentence.

The revising board is composed of the district magistrate who is its chairman, the sessions judge, a non-official member nominated by the district magistrate and the superintendent of the jail who acts as the secretary.

Non-official Visitors

The non-official visitors to the jail are appointed by the State Government on the recommendation of the district crime prevention society. All members of the State legislature from the district, all members of the standing committee for jails of the State legislature, the chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradesh Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, the secretary of its district committee and the presidents of the municipal boards and the Zila Parishad of the district are the *ex-officio* non-official visitors to this jail. The non-official visitors to the jail (who numbered six in 1961) visit it according to a roster prepared by the district magistrate and record their observations in a book kept for the purpose.

Probation

The probation service has been in vogue in this district since 1938 when it was run by the U. P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society through its probation officers. After independence was attained, the work of probation was taken up by the government which opened a separate department for this purpose and Meerut was one of the first seven districts of the State where probation officers were appointed to implement this scheme. Its success led the government to introduce in this district the intensive probation scheme which has been in operation since October 2, 1956, under which three probation officers work in the district, their duties under the U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938, being to visit or receive visits from the offenders at such reasonable intervals as may be specified by the convicting court, to see that they observe the conditions of the bond executed by them, to send reports to the court about the behaviour of the probationer during the period of probation and to advise, assist and befriend them and when necessary to endeavour to find suitable employment for them. 1,973 offenders below twenty-four years of age were dealt with under this Act during the period from October 1, 1959, to August 31, 1961, the number of probationers released since the introduction of the intensive probation scheme being 1.097.

The U. P. Prisoners' Release on Probation Act, 1938, provides in certain cases for the premature release of convicts to enable them to reform themselves while remaining in their own social environment and for the grant of the remission of sentences either in part or in their entirety. Under this Act 34 prisoners were released in 1960 and 71 in 1961.

Under the U. P. Prisoners' Release on Ticket of Leave Rules, 1950, a prisoner may be granted ticket of leave for a period of a month, after

he has completed at least three years of his sentence. In 1960 only one prisoner was granted such leave.

Justice

In the early times of British rule the pargana *kazi* (petty judge) dispensed civil justice in his jurisdiction (which was conterminus with that of the *thanadar*) and was known as the "native commissioner" and subsequently as the *munsif*. The jurisdiction of the *salar diwani adalat* and the *sadar nizamat adalat* (both at Calcutta) was also extended to that portion of the doab that was annexed by the British in 1803. A judge-magistrate was appointed in the district, appeals from whose orders lay to the court of appeals and circuit—the highest appellate court being the *sadar diwani adalat*. Subordinate to him there were, besides the *munsifs*, Indian judicial officers of two categories—*sadar amins* and *amins*. In 1822-23 courts of the judge-magistrate, the registrar and of the *kazis* were functioning in the district. Criminal cases were decided usually on the report of the kotwal.

In 1829 the court of appeals and circuit was abolished and the revenue commisssioners were made judges of circuit and had to work under the supervision of the *sadar nizamat adalat*, being guided in revenue matters by the board of revenue. In 1831 separate *sadar diwani* and *sadar nizamat adalats* were established at Allahabad for the Upper Provinces, to which appeals lay from the judge-magistrate of Meerut. In the same year the zillah judge was invested with full powers to conduct sessions cases whenever the pressure of work made this essential. The system of having *munsifs*, as it exists now, was established in 1832. The civil judges (known as *sadar amins* and *sadar-us-sadars*) were appointed at the same time as the *munsifs*. In 1835 all the criminal powers of the commissioner were transferred to the judge, a change which made him both civil and sessions judge. The magisterial powers of the judge were transferred to the collector who then became collector-magistrate. In 1843 the *sadar diwani* and *sadar nizamat adalats*, which were the highest civil and criminal courts respectively in the North-Western Provinces, were transferred to Agra and in 1859 (under Act VIII of 1859) a general code of justice was adopted.

In 1866, the *sadar diwani* and *sadar nizamat adalats* were abolished and a high court of judicature was set up at Allahabad (under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861) under the jurisdiction of which were brought the courts of Meerut where they have continued ever since.

In 1876 there were functioning in the district the court of the commissioner of the Division (which had been established in 1835) and the

courts of the civil and sessions judge, the magistrate and collector, a subordinate judge, two *munsifs,* four honorary magistrates and a cantonment magistrate. The courts of the honorary magistrates and of the canal officers were invested with powers to try criminal cases. In 1875-76 there was also a temporary court of the settlement officer in Meerut. The civil judge of Meerut had appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction and formed the court of sessions for this district as well as for that of Bulandshahr.

In 1904 the magistrate and collector of Meerut was being assisted by a joint magistrate, a covenanted assistant magistrate and five deputy magistrates, each of whom was generally in charge of a tahsil or sub-division. In addition there was a cantonment magistrate who also exercised the powers of a small cause judge for civil suits occurring within the cantonment limits. An assistant cantonment magistrate was also appointed in that year. At the headquarters of each tahsil there was stationed a tahsildar who was invested with third-class magisterial and second-class rent and revenue powers. There was also a bench of honorary magistrates in Meerut city consisting of six members, four of whom exercised second-class and the rest third-class magisterial powers. The bench was ordinarily invested with the powers of a magistrate of the second-class, but under certain circumstances it could dispose of first-class cases made over to it by the district magistrate.

The head of the civil and criminal judiciary in the district in 1904 was the district and sessions judge, Meerut. He was assisted by the subordinate judge of Meerut and two *munsifs* and two additional *munsifs* He exercised civil jurisdiction over the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr up to 1894 but in that year a reallocation of work was carried out and three tahsils of Bulandshahr were transferred to the Aligarh judgeship. In 1904 his jurisdiction extended over the whole of Meerut district and also over the Sikandarabad tahsil of Bulandshahr but in April, 1924, the latter was transferred to the Bulandshahr judgeship. He exercised civil jurisdiction over the districts of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar till 1955 since when, with the creation of a separate judgeship at Muzaffarnagar, his jurisdiction extends only over the district of Meerut. He is assisted by an additional district and sessions judge, 3 civil and sessions judges, 2 civil judges, 2 additional civil judges, a judge of the court of small causes, 5 *munsifs* and 5 additional *munsifs.*

The district judge has overall administrative control over the civil judiciary and has appellate jurisdiction in civil cases decided by *munsifs* and in cases up to the valuation of Rs 10,000 decided by the civil judges. He exercises jurisdiction in matrimonial suits under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (Act IV of 1869), the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (Act XLIII of

1954) and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Act XXV of 1955) as well as in cases under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (Act VIII of 1890), the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (Act IV of 1912) and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (Act V of 1920), his being the principal district court of original jurisdiction. He also exercises jurisdiction under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 (Act XXXII of 1956) and under the Indian Succession Act for grant of probate and letters of administration as well as the grant of succession certificates. He has also appellate jurisdiction in revenue suits in which a question of proprietary title is involved and also hears appeals under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Act IV of 1936). He is also the *ex-officio* district registrar under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Act XVI of 1908). As sessions judge he deals with the criminal cases triable by the court of session and hears appeals against the judgements and certain orders of all magistrates working in the district and also against the decision of the assistant sessions judges in which the sentence does not exceed four years' imprisonment. The civil judges are also invested under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), with the powers of assistant sessions judges which are conferred on them by the State Government. The monetary jurisdiction of district judges and civil judges is unlimited but their territorial jurisdiction is confined to the district of Meerut.

The jurisdiction of the judge of the court of small causes extends up to Rs 1,000 in money suits for the whole of the district of Meerut excluding the tahsils of Ghaziabad and Baghpat.

The jurisdiction of the *munsif* of Meerut city comprises the tahsil of Meerut, the cantonment and the city itself; the jurisdiction of the *munsif* of Haveli, Meerut covers the tahsils of Hapur, Sardhana and Mawana: the remainder of the district (comprising the tahsils of Ghaziabad and Baghpat) falls under the jurisdiction of the *munsif* of Ghaziabad. To cope with the work of the *munsifs* of Meerut and Ghaziabad. three additional *munsifs* are working at Meerut and two at Ghaziabad. The monetary jurisdiction of the *munsifs* is ordinarily limited to Rs 2,000 but can be raised to Rs5,000. They can be invested with powers to try cases of the courts of small causes, up to the valuation of Rs 250. There was a *munsif's* court at Hapur till 1858 when it was abolished and amalgamated with that at Meerut and the one at Sardhana was transferred to Ghaziabad in 1861. Village *munsifs* were first appointed in 1895 in certain villages or groups of villages. In 1904, such village courts were stationed at Asara, Bhagaut, Kirthal, Johri, Rataul and Sujra but due to the enforcement of the U. P. Village Panchayat Act, 1920 (U. P. Act No. VI of 1920), the institution of the village *munsifs*' courts was abolished.

Nature of Cases, Their Number and Special Features

The civil courts try all suits of a civil nature and their normal case work consists of suits involving property, contracts, inheritance, mortgage and specific relief, in addition to ordinary money suits and suits for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

The number of cases pending in the different civil courts of the district at the beginning of 1960 was 5,003. During that year the number of suits instituted, received by transfer, remanded, revived and restored totalled 6,631. Of the suits directly instituted 1,749 pertained to immovable property, 2,275 to money or movable property, 20 to mortgage, 84 were matrimonial and 148 pertained to other categories, their total value amounting to about Rs 44,23,965. The number of suits disposed of during the year was 5,083 of which 1,784 were decided after trial. 227 were decided on admission of claims, 732 by compromise, 40 on reference to arbitration, 831 were dismissed for default, 445 were otherwise decided without trial and 1,024 were decreed *ex parte*. During the same year 1,014 regular civil, 329 miscellaneous civil and 75 regular rent appeals were instituted and 1,256 regular civil, 204 miscellaneous civil and 6 regular rent appeals were disposed of. The average duration of regular and of miscellaneous civil appeals was 40 and 133 days respectively.

Statistics of Sessions Courts—The number of cases committed to session courts in 1960 was 244 of which 99 affected life, 14 were of kidnapping, 12 of hurt, 18 of rape, 2 of unnatural offence and 99 pertained to other offences. The number of persons tried in the sessions courts in 1960 was 660 of whom 328 were acquitted, 331 were convicted and one person died during the course of trial Of those convicted, 10 persons were sentenced to death, 71 to transportation for life, 179 to rigorous imprisonment and 71 were let off with a fine.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions

The scheme of the separation of judicial and executive functions was introduced in this district on May 20, 1960, when cases under the Indian Penal Code, suits and proceedings under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act and other miscellaneous Acts were entrusted to six judicial magistrates (called judicial officers), whereas cases under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and local and special Acts and proceedings under the Land Revenue Act (which relate to the maintenance of land records, appointment of *lekhpals*, etc.) continued to be tried by executive magistrates and assistant collectors in charge of subdivisions. An additional district magistrate (judicial) has been appointed in this district to do purely judicial work independently of the district magistrate and all judicial officers have been placed under him.

Nyaya Panchayats

Under the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the number of panchayati *adalats* (now called *nayaya* panchayats) established in 1949 in the district was 215 of which 36 were in tahsil Baghpat, 39 in tahsil Ghaziabad, 44 in tahsil Hapur, 37 in tahsil Mawana, 29 in tahsil Meerut and 30 in tahsil Sardhana. The number of *nyaya* panchayats in each tahsil has remained unchanged, the jurisdiction of each extending over 3 to 10 *gaon sabhas*. *Panchas* working in the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated from among the *panchas* elected to the *gaon* panchayats by the district magistrate with the help of an advisory committee on the basis of the qualifications of age and education. Every *nyaya* panchayat elects a *sarpanch* (presiding officer) and a *sahayak* (assistant) *sarpanch* who officiates in the absence of the *sarpanch*. The cases are heard by benches consisting of five *panchas* constituted by the *sarpanch* for a year. The tenure of office of *panchas* and *sarpanchas* is five years. In 1961 the number of *panchas* in the district was 2,955 which included 215 *sarpanchas* and 215 *sahayak sarpanchas*.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to hear criminal cases under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code: 140, 160, 172, 174, 179, 269, 277, 283, 285, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 341, 352, 357, 358, 374, 379, 403, 411, 426, 428, 430, 431, 447, 448, 504, 506, 509 and 510. They are also empowered to hear cases under sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, section 10 of U. P. District Board Primary Education Act of 1926, sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, and under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947. The maximum sentence that these courts can award is a fine up to a hundred rupees but they are not empowered to award a sentence of imprisonment. They can also try civil suits up to a valuation of five hundred rupees. Revision applications against their decisions lie, in the case of civil suits, to the court of the *munsif* and in criminal cases to the subdivisional magistrate. At the beginning of 1960, the civil and criminal cases pending numbered 673 and 336 respectively and in the same year 3,274 civil and 1,122 criminal cases were instituted in the different *nyaya* panchayats of the district. Of these 1,564 civil and 693 criminal cases ended in compromise, 126 civil and 43 criminal cases were dismissed, 763 civil and 283 criminal cases were decided after trial and 613 civil and 243 criminal cases were decided otherwise.

Bar Association

There are three bar associations in the district, the Meerut Bar Association and the Collectorate Bar Association at Meerut and the Civil Court

Bar Association at Ghaziabad. The first was constituted in 1907 and has 257 members on its roll, its membership being open to those practising law in the district as well as to retired legal practitioners and ex-members. The association spends about Rs 3,000 per annum on its library which has about 5,000 law books besides a number of law journals.

The Meerut Collectorate Bar Association, which has a membership of fifty, was founded in 1921 and was known as the Meerut Mukhtars' Association, the name being changed to the present one in 1961. The membership of the Civil Courts Bar Association at Ghaziabad is restricted to those legal practitioners who have a seat in the civil court compound there, its present strength being twenty-two. The Meerut Collectorate Bar Association and the Bar Association, Meerut, maintain libraries of law books and law journals for their members.

STATEMENT 1

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cognizable Crimes														
1. Cases reported to police	1,508	1,635	1,828	1,554	1,451	1,283	1,180	1,214	1,289	1,598	1,231	1,306	1,258	1,096
2. Cases—														
(a) Instituted ..	1,164	1,060	998	1,089	1,043	1,016	1,038	925	882	1,212	936	965	1,029	966
(b) Convicted ..	877	788	721	820	715	758	712	671	617	901	690	750	779	657
(c) Acquitted .	287	272	277	269	328	258	326	254	265	311	246	215	250	272
3. Percentage of convictions to cases tried	75	74	72	75	68	74	68	72	70	74	74	77	75	68
Non-cognizable Crimes														
4. Cases instituted ..	10,852	13,497	16,303	10,888	12,886	15,997	13,752	16,970	15,879	16,233	15,028	17,483	19,157	19,302
5. Cases convicted ..	6,259	8,212	9,193	6,170	6,589	10,681	8,175	8,958	9,043	8,522	9,209	10,414	10,992	10,227

STATEMENT II

N. B.—The numerator represents figures relating to the city circle and the denominator those relating to the rural circles.

Crime	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
***Murder*—**														
Reported ..	16/160	12/65	16/61	4/76	3/49	8/62	8/52	15/33	6/50	9/68	7/38	0/47	7/37	8/41
Convicted ..	3/31	2/18	2/17	4/20	1/13	2/11	2/16	6/7	4/12	2/26	2/11	2/11	5/12	2/10
Acquitted ..	4/20	2/14	2/11	3/12	1/10	2/22	3/13	1/12	1/14	6/23	3/12	-/18	1/14	1/10
***Dacoity*—**														
Reported ..	3/49	9/76	3/79	3/41	3/29	3/35	5/32	2/29	3/26	6/40	3/27	2/24	2/25	2/15
Convicted ..	2/18	6/16	2/26	2/22	3/17	2/17	3/15	3/10	2/12	4/19	1/14	1/18	1/16	1/5
Acquitted ..	-/19	1/10	-/15	-/11	-/7	1/5	3/8	2/5	3/7	3/8	1/8	1/2	1/4	1/4
***Robbery*—**														
Reported ..	8/16	7/25	6/28	6/16	3/11	5/5	2/11	2/9	3/8	3/21	7/22	1/11	3/11	2/12
Convicted ..	2/4	3/8	2/10	2/5	-/5	2/3	-/1	1/-	3/3	1/7	4/12	1/6	-/6	-/2
Acquitted ..	1/5	-/1	3/6	1/3	1/3	1/-	-/2	1/2	..	1/6	2/3	-/1	1/3	-/6
***Riot*—**														
Reported ..	14/92	15/128	17/129	12/122	14/143	10/115	4/160	13/134	14/128	4/150	21/94	28/117	20/102	11/91
Convicted ..	3/23	5/39	6/29	2/33	4/41	3/22	1/25	9/24	9/30	1/30	10/28	8/33	7/27	6/23
Acquitted ..	4/14	2/12	3/16	2/33	3/28	1/13	1/14	2/16	4/21	2/17	2/12	5/22	3/15	1/10

[Continued

Crime	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Theft—														
Reported ..	548/602	567/741	537,950	727/547	633,563	473/517	491/475	478/499	489/562	486/811	361/651	364/703	372/679	310/604
Convicted ..	101/92	109/124	126/126	125/153	122/140	116/143	34/123	88/155	188,123	92/159	121/124	81/150	91/123	81/114
Acquitted ..	16/36	31/33	16/39	26/41	16/43	15/81	29/43	66/36	16/37	21/50	15/48	10/38	15/47	18/36
Burglary—														
Reported	412/927	348/1,045	236/1,091	319 689	238,581	343'545	197/527	176/537	180/584	189/594	178/499	203/560	151/403	125/360
Convicted ..	71/89	69/128	40/141	41,95	36,95	48/88	53/83	38,74	34/81	37/93	59/85	39/107	44/70	32/64
Acquitted ..	21/26	6/33	8/50	8,29	10/27	13/23	7,31	12,29	4/33	13/37	5/35	10/19	7/18	7/20

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational patterns described in this chapter are those of the departments of public works, agriculture, animal husbandry, industries, forests and co-operatives which are concerned chiefly with the planned development pertaining to their spheres of the district. The district level officers in charge of those departments assist and advise the Zila Parishad which is responsible for preparing the development plans of the district.

Public Works Department

The district is within the first circle of the public works department of Uttar Pradesh, there being thirteen circles in the State. This circle has jurisdiction over the adjoining districts as well and is under a superintending engineer who has his headquarters at Meerut. The district is the headquarters of a provincial division which is within this circle, the executive engineer, who is assisted by four assistant engineers, being in charge of the division. There is also a temporary division of this department in the district, under an executive engineer.

Among the important constructions undertaken by the public works department are the bridge on the Ganga near Garhmukteshwar (on the Delhi-Lucknow national highway), two bridges on the river Hindan (one on the Ghaziabad-Delhi road and the other on the Meerut-Baghpat road), the Uttar Pradesh Nivas (the State guest house at Delhi), buildings for the VI Battalion of the Pradeshik Armed Constabulary and for the Industrial Training Institute at Meerut, the industrial estate at Loni, a dispensary for women at Sardhana and two normal school buildings, one at Sardhana and the other at Mawana Khurd.

Agriculture Department

The district agriculture officer, who works directly under the deputy director of agriculture (who is a regional officer with headquarters at Meerut), looks after the working of the department and the execution of all agricultural plans in the district. He is assisted by three additional district agriculture officers who, besides performing general supervisory duties, are in charge of horticulture, farms and seeds respectively. The subordinate staff of the department includes four agriculture inspectors, who look after the work of agricultural demonstrations, distribution of

seeds, etc., and eight compost inspectors for the expansion of compost schemes. To assist the agriculture inspectors there are thirty-two assistant inspectors some of whom hold charge of seed stores maintained by the department.

For the extension of several schemes connected with agriculture the district agriculture officer has under him a separate staff comprising a senior horticulture inspector, a district horticulture inspector, a cotton development inspector, an assistant jute development inspector and two oil-seed supervisors, all responsible for the work in their own spheres.

Animal Husbandry Department

The district live-stock officer is in charge of the department and is responsible for improving the breed of cattle and poultry, the treatment of animal diseases and the control of epidemics. This officer works under the control of the deputy director of animal husbandry (who has his headquarters at Meerut) and is assisted by eight veterinary officers, fifteen veterinary assistant surgeons and three assistant development officers (animal husbandry), of these a veterinary officer is in charge of each of the six artificial insemination centres in the district and the remaining officers of the veterinary hospitals.

Industries Department

The department is under a district industries officer who supervises the work of providing suitable help for industrial units, industrial estates and industrial co-operatives in the form of technical guidance, procuring of raw materials, marketing of finished products and making available loans and grants. He is under the administrative control of the joint director of industries who has his headquarters at Meerut.

The district industries officer is assisted in his work by two superintendents of production, four inspectors, and a senior technical assistant. One of the superintendents is in charge of the quality marking schemes pertaining to leather goods and the other of those relating to goods made of wood, chiefly sports goods. Of the inspectors, two work under the quality marking schemes, the third—called the industries inspector—inspects various industries in the district and the fourth is responsible for the detection of cases in regard to infringement of trade-marks. The senior technical assistant is in charge of the leather tanning centre at Shobhapur, his main work being to impart training to the students.

There are in the district two training centres which are run under the extension scheme. The one at Loni imparts training in blacksmithery, woodcraft, leather tanning and sewing and the other, at Meerut, runs

classes in making garments for women, in embroidery and in manufacturing purses, *chappals* and other articles of leather.

Forest Department

The Meerut division of the department (known as the northern doab forest division) is under a divisional forest officer stationed at Meerut. He is assisted by an assistant conservator of forests, two range officers (with headquarters at Meerut and Hastinapur respectively), six foresters and twenty-four forest guards.

Co-operative Department

The assistant registrar of co-operative societies, who is stationed at Meerut, is in charge of the co-operative movement in the district and is assisted by an additional assistant registrar, three additional district co-operative officers and a district statistician. These officers are specially responsible for the proper implementation of the integrated scheme of marketing and credit. The co-operative work in the active development blocks is supervised by fifteen assistant development officers (co operatives) and in the shadow blocks by the circle officers of the co-operative societies. There are seven co-operative marketing societies in the district, each under a co-operative inspector who acts as its secretary-cum manager. There are 168 supervisors of whom 47 hold charge of co-operative seed stores, 38 are in charge of (each acting as secretary cum-manager) the large-sized societies, 22 hold charge of credit co-operatives, 38 work as field supervisors and 16 are attached to the service co-operatives and 7 to the marketing societies.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Prior to 1904 there were in the district nine municipalities—those of Meerut, Hapur, Sardhana, Ghaziabad, Mawana, Baghpat, Baraut, Pilkhuwa and Shahdara, a cantonment board, a district board and seventeen towns administered under Act XX of 1856, a number larger than in any district of the State. On April 1, 1904, the last four municipalities named above were reduced to the position of notified areas under Act I of 1900 as were those of Mawana and Sardhana a few years later. Owing to the opening of the Shahdara-Saharanpur railway in 1907, Baraut expanded rapidly and the town was again constituted a fourth class municipality in 1921. The introduction of the Town Areas Act, 1914, and the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), brought about many changes in the administration of the local bodies and there were in 1924 in existence four municipalities,—those of Meerut, Hapur, Ghaziabad and Baraut, three notified areas (Mawana, Sardhana and Pilkhuwa) and sixteen town areas. Since then further changes have taken place (particularly after 1947) and at present the district has, besides the Zila Parishad, six municipalities, one improvement trust, one cantonment board, three notified areas and fifteen town areas, the last including the twelve former Act XX towns now being governed under the Town Areas Act, 1914. In the rural areas there are 1,310 *gaon* panchayats.

Municipal Board

Meerut

It appears that the municipal board was constituted under Act XXVI of 1850 when it had sixteen elected and two nominated members but the definite date when the board came into existence is not known. The collector of the district was the *ex officio* chairman of the board in the year 1881-82. The *nazul* lands were transferred to it in 1873. The present form of the board came into existence in 1916 under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), the first elected chairman being returned to office on June 2, 1917. There were then sixteen members (elected by the payers of house-tax of the five wards) and one nominated member. In 1933 the membership was increased to eighteen, one member being a woman. Before 1953 there were also three members nominated by government to represent special interests. In 1953 adult franchise was introduced, the number of wards was increased to fifteen (each electing

three members), the number of elected members was raised from eighteen to forty-five and the president was elected directly by the voters. In 1957 the system of the indirect election of the president was reintroduced.

The area of the municipality is about 5·03 square miles with a population of 2,00,470. There are fifteen wards, each electing three members.

Finances—The main sources of the income of the board are municipal rates and taxes, realisation under special Acts, revenue derived from municipal property, government grants and contributions and miscellaneous sources, the total income from which during the year 1960-61 was Rs51,93,869. The total expenditure during the same year was Rs52,68,485 which was incurred mainly on general administration and collection charges, public safety, public health and convenience, public instruction, contributions to certain institutions and miscellaneous items.

Waterworks—The Meerut waterworks was installed in the year 1896 at the Bohla falls (on the Ganga canal), situated at a distance of seven and a half miles from Meerut city. The two old hydraulic pumping plants, each of ninety horse power, are still in use and in addition two electrically driven pumping sets (of fifty-five horse power each) were installed in 1952. Water from the canal is pumped into the settling tanks, is passed through slow sand filters and is then pumped for consumption in the city. In order to supplement the water supply, the municipal board constructed two tube-wells in the city in 1951.

The daily supply of filtered water, which is continuous, is approximately 21,00,258 gallons or an average of 10·49 gallons per head per day. In 1961 the number of connections was 4,440, of which 2,021 were metered.

The waterworks staff consists of an engineer and twenty other employees. The staff in charge of the tube-wells and the distribution of water in the city consists of a waterworks engineer and twenty-one others.

For the purpose of reorganising the water supply system of the town a comprehensive plan is being prepared by the local self-government engineering department, U. P., the estimated cost of the implementation of the project being forty lakhs of rupees.

During the year 1960-61 the expenditure incurred amounted approximately to Rs1,70,018, of which Rs25,020 was incurred on capital outlay and Rs1,44,999 on maintenance.

Drainage—The Meerut drainage scheme was prepared in 1911. The drains are flushed daily and the total length of pakka drains as on March 31, 1961, was 198 kilometers. A scheme for the provision of underground drainage in the town is under preparation by the local self-government engineering department of the State.

The refuse and night-soil of the town are utilised in the preparation of compost, 24,509 tons of which was prepared during 1960-61, the sale proceeds during that period being Rs3,01,796. The compost is sold by public auction. The local self-government engineering department, U. P., has drawn up the sewerage scheme of the first phase which is likely to cost about fifty lakhs of rupees. Besides other projects, the scheme envisages the establishment of a 1,600 acre farm to the east of Meerut along the Kali Nandi (East).

Street Lighting—The streets of the city are lit electrically, the maintenance and extension being in the charge of the Municipal Electric Supply Undertaking, Meerut, an electric engineer being in charge of the supervision of the work. The work connected with the light points in the city is distributed among three switchmen (each of whom is assisted by a coolie) who replace the fused lamps and carry out minor repairs, a street lighting inspector supervising all this work. The number of electric lamps was 2,723 in 1961.

There are, however, some streets that are lit by kerosene oil lamps, the work being looked after by fifteen persons, each in charge of about forty-five lamps. The number of kerosene oil lamps was 687 in 1961. The total expenditure incurred on both kinds of lighting during 1960-61 amounted to Rs70,000.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department of the board deals with sanitation, watering of roads, medical aid and slaughter houses. It is under the supervision and control of the medical officer of health who is a government servant and is assisted by 2 chief sanitary inspectors, 8 sanitary inspectors and some others. The slaughter houses are under the supervision of a veterinary assistant. The municipal board maintains an allopathic dispensary (which is in the charge of a medical officer who is assisted by 6 compounders and 2 others), an Ayurvedic dispensary under a *vaid* (assisted by a compounder and 2 others), a maternity and child welfare centre with a health visitor, 6 midwives and 6 *dais*, an infectious diseases hospital (under the supervision of the medical officer assisted by 2 compounders, 2 attendants and some others), a Unani dispensary with a hakim, a compounder and one other and a homoeopathic dispensary (under the supervision of the medical officer who is helped by a compounder). The number of patients attended to in these institutions in 1960-61 was 1,09,884 in the allopathic dispensary, 25,319 in the Unani. 32,880 in the homoeopathic and 38,859 in the Ayurvedic. The total expenditure incurred on this department during 1960-61 amounted to Rs 8,83,052.

Education—The education department of the municipal board started functioning in 1921 and a superintendent of education was appointed to look after the education of the children in the municipal area. In 1925 compulsory education for boys in the age group 6—11 years was introduced within the city of Meerut and an assistant attendance officer was appointed to help the education superintendent (who was also attendance officer). Compulsory education for boys was extended throughout the municipal area on September 9, 1948 when a separate section for girls' education was also opened, a woman superintendent of education being appointed to look after the primary education of girls.

The board maintains 57 junior Basic schools for boys which had an enrolment of 9,447 in 1960-61 and twenty-five junior Basic schools for girls which had an enrolment of 3,470 in that year.

The total expenditure incurred during 1960-61 on education was Rs 5,36,754. of which Rs 3,26,811 was spent on compulsory primary education for boys, Rs 1,65,158 on girls' education and Rs 44,785 on higher secondary education.

Other Activities—The board manages nine parks and gardens. The Town Hall Gardens at Kamboh Gate and the Ladies Park are two of the biggest parks maintained by the board. The latter is situated at Chhipi Tank on the road leading from Budhana Gate to Begum Bridge. It has no library of its own but gives grants to ten privately managed libraries.

The Central Government provided a sum of Rs 300 lakhs in the Third Five-year Plan for slum clearance, making roads and drains, providing a water supply and street lighting in twenty-two localities in accordance with the government order of May 24, 1961.

Baraut

The municipality of Baraut came into being in 1870. In March, 1904, however, it was reduced to the position of a notified area under the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (Act I of 1900) and was administered by a committee composed of the tahsildar of Baghpat and three other members. The octroi was abolished and its place taken by assessed taxes. The drainage was bad and the death-rate high. The town was constituted into a fourth class municipal board in 1921, under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) but was upgraded to a third class board on October 1, 1956. In 1932 a women member was nominated to the board for the first time and in 1951 the designation of chairman was changed to that of president. Adult franchise was introduced in 1953, the board being constituted of an elected president and

sixteen elected members, one seat being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes.

The area of this municipality is about one square mile. It had a population of 22,818 in 1961, of which 12,965 are males and 9,853 females. The municipal area is divided into five wards which elect three members each, except ward four which elects four members. One seat, in ward two, is reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes.

Finances—The income of the municipality during 1960-61 was Rs 6,20,528 which was derived from toll tax, tax on circumstance and property, pounds, licences, rents and other sources. The expenditure during the same period was Rs 6,32,895, of which Rs 90,684 was spent on administration and collection charges, Rs 1,73,106 on public health and convenience, Rs 73,361 on public instruction and Rs 14,311 on public safety.

Waterworks—The waterworks of the board has a storage tank of the capacity of 50,000 gallons. The board has a waterworks engineer and a tube-well operator and also has two tube-wells for the supply of water. The total expenditure on the waterworks scheme amounted to Rs 4,46,000 till 1962.

Street Lighting—Prior to 1946, when electricity was introduced in the town, the streets were lit by kerosene oil lamps. The number of kerosene oil lamps and electric lamps is 150 and 158 respectively. The board has a sanitary inspector and three lamp lighters to supervise the work of street lighting. The expenditure on this account during 1960-61 amounted to Rs 14,310.

Drainage—Surface drains carry away the sullage of the town. The drainage scheme of the board was completed in 1960 and underground sewers have been laid from the post-office to the electric substation and storm water drains have been constructed from various parts of the town to the drainage pumping station situated on the Gurana and Baoli roads. The total length of the pakka open drains is ten miles. There is only one main sewer line in the town, which runs from the post-office to the electric substation and is approximately three furlongs in length. The surface drains of the town join it near the post-office and the electric substation. The water from the sewer is pumped out into the fields, those utilising it having to pay 31 nP. per thousand gallons to the board. The refuse that is taken out of the sump wells is conveyed by municipal conservancy carts and tractors to the trenching ground.

Education—Only one primary school was maintained by the board before 1947. Compulsory primary education for boys has been introduced since 1948. The board has an education superintendent to supervise

the work of education and maintained during 1960-61, seven junior Basic schools for boys and one for girls and aided 2 schools for boys, the total number of students on roll being 1,724.

Public Works—The expenditure incurred by the board on its public works department was Rs 74,536 in 1961-62. The board maintains 10·95 miles of pakka and 1·83 mile of kutcha roads, of which 0·50 miles and 0·60 miles respectively were constructed during 1961-62.

Other Activities—The board maintains a park, a library, two play centres and a market for vegetables, meat and fruit.

Mawana

Mawana was formerly administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1886 it was upgraded to a municipality but was reduced to the status of a notified area on April 1, 1908. It was again upgraded to a municipality from August 1, 1949, under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916).

The municipality has an area of nearly one square mile and has a population of 20,677. It has six wards, Kabui Darwaza, Munna Lal, Kalyan Singh, Tehai, Hira Lal and Khairat Ali. The municipal board consists of an elected president and sixteen elected members, wards 1, 2, 5 and 6 electing three members each and the other two wards two members each.

Finances--The total income of the board during 1960-61 was Rs 3,03,100 which was derived from house and land taxes, rents, other taxes and other sources. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs 2,81,742 which was incurred on administration, public safety, conservancy, public health, public works, public instruction, capital expenditure and other heads.

Street Lighting—Prior to 1930 the town was lit by kerosene oil lamps but since then electric lights have been installed in some areas, the electricity being provided by the Upper Jumna Valley Electric Supply Company, Ltd, Meerut. In 1960-61 there were 179 electric and 106 kerosene oil lamps in the town and the expenditure on lighting was Rs 17,175.

Drainage—There is no underground drainage in the town but there have been in existence for a long time a pakka and a kutcha nullah, the total length of the former being fifteen miles. There is no sewer and the sullage water is sold to farmers by public auction. A drainage scheme is being carried out by the local self-government engineering department, U. P. for which a loan of Rs 1,70,000 has been sanctioned by government.

Public Health and Medical Services—The total expenditure incurred under this head during 1960-61 amounted to Rs 9,843. The staff of this department consists of a sanitary inspector and a public health clerk-cum-vaccinator. The board pays a grant of Rs 2,507 annually to the Zila Parishad, Meerut, towards the civil dispensary, Mawana, and contributes Rs 2,105 to the veterinary hospital in the town.

Education—The board maintains three junior Basic schools for boys with 13 teachers and 378 boys and a girls' junior Basic school with 4 teachers and 200 students. It also gives financial aid to three boys' schools and a girls' school. The total expenditure on education was Rs 14,610 during 1960-61.

The board maintains a park—the Chandra Bhan Batika.

Pilkhuwa

Prior to 1904 Pilkhuwa was a municipality having been created in 1884 but on April 1, 1904, it was reduced to the position of a notified area managed by a committee of 4 elected and 3 nominated members. In 1947-48 the number of members was raised from 7 to 14. On August 1, 1949, the town was again upgraded as a municipality. The area of the municipality is about three square miles and it has a population of 16,025 of which 8,721 are males and 7,304 females. There are six wards, four of which elect three members each and the rest two members each, there thus being sixteen elected members in all (two belonging to the Scheduled Castes and one each being from wards 2 and 4) directly elected by the inhabitants. The president is elected indirectly, that is, by the members of the board. The board has 6 committees, each consisting of 5 members.

Finances—In 1960-61 the total income of the board was Rs 4,65,553 which was derived from toll tax, house tax, vehicle tax, tax on circumstance and property, pounds and licences. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs 4,78,722, which was incurred on administration, public health, education, public works, water supply, public safety, markets and pounds.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board contributes financial aid towards the maintenance of the government hospital for women and donated 2·5 acres of land in 1959-60 for the construction of buildings for this purpose. There are a sanitary inspector and a vaccinator in the service of the board. The former does the work of giving inoculations against cholera and plague and distributes medicines as a precautionary measure against the outbreak of epidemics. The vaccinator registers births and deaths and also administers vaccinations against smallpox.

Public Works—The expenditure incurred on the public works department was Rs 35,560 in 1961-62. The board maintains 7·18 miles of pakka and 2·27 miles of kutcha roads and constructed a building for the junior Basic school for which Rs 3,828 was contributed by the board in 1961-62.

Waterworks—The board constructed a tube-well at a cost of Rs 12,000 for supplying water to the town, the cost being borne by the health board of the State. A pumping plant has been installed by the board through the local self-government engineering department, U. P. The tube-well is looked after by an operator. During 1960-61 an expenditure of Rs 8,558 was incurred on the water supply. A scheme for supplying water to the whole town is being prepared (by the local self-government engineering department) which will be implemented during the Third Five-year Plan.

Street Lighting—Prior to 1935 (the year in which electricity was brought to the town), kerosene oil lamps were used for street lighting. There were 180 kerosene oil lamps and 150 electric lamps for lighting the streets in 1960-61. The former are looked after by the employees of the board and the latter by the staff of the Upper Jumna Valley Electric Supply Company Ltd, which suppies electric power as well. The expenditure on street lighting during 1960-61 was Rs 10,407.

Drainage—Before 1949, when Pilkhuwa was only a notified area, there were only kutcha drains in the town. In 1953 the government advanced Rs 55,000 to the board for the implementation of a drainage scheme and grants amounting to Rs 3,29,000 were given by government as well as a loan of Rs 20,000 which enabled the board to implement its schemes. The pumping station is located at the outfall of the main nullahs where there is a plot of land about fifty acres in extent. The sullage and silt of the town are pumped to the farm for irrigation purposes. The farm was let out in 1960-61 for five years at Rs 20,000 per annum. The refuse and sweepings of the town are transported to trenching grounds for preparing compost which is sold to the public at prices fixed by the board from time to time.

Education—There was no education department in this municipality earlier than 1955 when the board was running two junior Basic schools for boys and one for girls. Compulsory education for boys was introduced in the town under a government order dated August 31, 1955. The board maintains five junior Basic schools for boys (with 722 on roll) and one for girls (with 193 on roll), 21 teachers being employed in these institutions of which 16 serve in the boys' schools. It also maintains a junior high school for boys with 6 teachers on the staff and 128 boys on

roll. The board also aids two Islamia *maktabs* with 115 boys and girls on roll. The total expenditure incurred by the board on education in 1960-61 was Rs 36,237 when the receipts amounted to Rs 13,806 from government in the form of grants and Rs 2,459 in the form of fees from the junior high school.

Hapur

The Hapur municipal board came into existence in March, 1872, before which the town was administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856). In the year 1904, the board consisted of 12 members, 3 being elected from each of the 3 wards and the remaining 3 being nominated by the government, the district magistrate being the *ex officio* chairman. The present form of the board came into existence in October, 1953, when elections were held under the U. P. Municipalities (Supplementary and Validation) Act, 1951 (No. XV of 1951).

The municipality covers an area of 2·25 square miles and had a population of 55,248 in 1961. The city is divided into nine wards, each comprising several localities and having a population of about 6,000. The board has a president and 25 members elected by adult franchise from the 9 wards. Prior to 1953 the presiding officer was called the chairman but in 1953 his designation was changed to that of president and the method of electing the president was also changed in 1957 with the members of the board electing this officer by a single transferable vote.

Finances—During the year 1960-61 the income of the board was Rs 10,62,734 which was derived mainly from municipal rates and taxes, by realisation under special Acts, from revenue drawn from municipal property, from grants and contributions and from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure during that year amounted to Rs 10,38,715 and was incurred on general administration and collection charges, public safety, public health and convenience, education, contributions and miscellaneous items.

Waterworks—The Hapur waterworks started functioning in April, 1957, at a cost of Rs 9,62,500. The source of the supply is three tube-wells with a capacity of 350 gallons, 400 gallons and 450 gallons per minute respectively. The water is stored in an overhead tank with a capacity of 1,50,000 gallons. The number of connections is 968, private connections being metered and the supply continuous. The amount of water supplied is thirty gallons per head per day. The number of public stand posts is fifty-two. The length of the pipelines laid up to July 31, 1961, was 18·50 miles. A scheme for the extension of pipelines at a cost of two lakhs has been taken in hand by the executive engineer, local

self-government engineering department. A sum of Rs 2,46,028 was spent on the waterworks during 1960-61. The waterworks department consists of a waterworks engineer assisted by 2 pump attendants, a meter reader, a store keeper, a fitter and a clerk. There are 6 other employees such as chowkidars, a peon, etc.

Drainage—The drains are all of the open type and are connected with half-pakka and half-kutcha nullahs which carry the sullage to the outskirts of the town. The length of the former is approximately 26 miles. There are two main sewer lines in the town and four pakka and a kutcha nullah to carry out the sullage water.

The refuse and night-soil are collected and dumped in manure pits and the manure prepared is sold to cultivators. The board derives an income of about Rs 1,20,000 by the sale of such manure.

To improve the drainage system of the town a project for the conversion of kutcha into pakka drains has been sanctioned by the board and the work has been undertaken by the executive engineer, local self-government engineering department.

Street Lighting—Prior to 1932, the board provided kerosene oil lamps for street lighting but since December, 1932, electric lamps have been installed by the Upper Jumna Valley Electric Supply Company, Ltd, which supplies electricity to the town. Kerosene oil lamps are still used in some streets and by-lanes. There are in all 625 electric lamps and 219 kerosene oil lamps which light the town. The work of street lighting is supervised by the executive officer who is assisted by a light inspector and five lamp lighters (who attend to the kerosene oil lamps).

A sum of Rs 31,154 was spent on street lighting during 1960 61.

Public Health and Medical Services—The department in charge of public health and medical services is managed by a medical officer of health (who belongs to the State health service) assisted by 2 sanitary inspectors and 8 conservancy jamadars for different wards. There are 191 sweepers and 41 bhistis to do the sanitation work and a vaccinator for the work of vaccination.

The board maintains a women's hospital which has an indoor ward with six beds. The staff consists of a doctor (woman), a compounder, a nurse, a ward coolie and some other servants. During 1960-61, the number of patients treated in the hospital was 93,776, that of delivery cases conducted was 115 and that of minor operations performed was 446.

The board also maintains an infectious diseases hospital in the town. The expenditure of the board on medical and public health services during 1960-61 amounted to Rs 1,98,033.

A veterinary hospital in the town, which is run by the Zila Parishad is given an annual monetary grant by the board.

Education—Before the institution of compulsory primary education, the board maintained a few primary schools which were managed by the secretary of the board. The scheme for compulsory primary education was sanctioned by the government for Hapur town in September, 1928 (under the Compulsory Primary Education Act VII of 1919) and actual enforcement started a month or so later. On March 31, 1961, there were in existence 16 junior Basic schools for boys with 61 teachers and 2,924 boys on roll and 4 junior Basic schools for girls with 14 teachers and 588 pupils on roll. During 1960-61, a sum of Rs 98,968 was spent on education.

The board gives a monthly contribution of Rs 80 to two public libraries. It gave, during 1959-60, a sum of Rs 4,000 to the national sports stadium, Meerut, and in the following year made a contribution of Rs 200 to the district crime prevention committee, Meerut, and Rs 500 to the Red Cross Society, Meerut.

Ghaziabad

The date of the establishment of the municipal board of Ghaziabad is not known but it may be presumed that this was prior to 1888 as the municipal town hall was constructed in the year 1888 (as stated on the foundation stone). About 1905 the population of the municipality was 11,275. The office of chairman was then held by the district magistrate. The income during 1905-06 was Rs 15,384 and the expenditure Rs 17,773. The board then consisted of 12 members of whom 10 were elected and 2 nominated. Since 1909 the board has been under a non-official chairman. It appears that Ghaziabad was a second class municipality in 1949 but in 1957 it was upgraded to a first class municipality.

The municipal area covers 17·64 square miles and in 1961 had a population of 63,190. It is divided into 9 wards from which 25 members are elected, 4 seats being reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes. The president is elected by the members of the board by the method of a single transferable vote.

The board was superseded on November 22, 1959, and an administrator was appointed who is still in charge of the administration of the board.

Finances—The income of the board during the year 1960-61 was Rs 56,52,403 and it was derived mainly from rates and taxes, by realisation under special Acts, municipal property and other sources apart from taxes, grants and contributions and miscellaneous items. The expenditure during 1960-61 amounted to Rs 56,34,384 and was incurred on general administration and collection charges, public safety, public health and convenience, education and other items.

Waterworks—The Ghaziabad waterworks was put to use on April 5, 1955, and cost Rs 11,37,748. The source of the water supply for the whole town is a tube-well which has four bore-hole turbine pumps and an overhead tank of the capacity of 1,00,000 gallons. On August 31, 1961, there were 83 stand posts, 2,331 domestic connections and 120 non-domestic connections, the length of the pipelines being 10·8 miles. The daily average of water supplied during 1960-61 was 7,68,072 gallons or approximately 14·16 gallons per head per day. The raw water supplied was 28,03,46,300 gallons. The expenditure on the maintenance of the waterworks during that year was about Rs 63,999.

The waterworks is run and maintained by the municipal board, the staff consisting of a waterworks engineer and fourteen others.

Street Lighting—The main roads and streets of Ghaziabad are electrically lit and four mercury lamps have been fixed at important crossings, the electric power being provided by the Upper Jumna Valley Electric Supply Company, Ltd. Kerosene oil lamps are provided in areas where there is no electricity. The number of electric lamps is about 200, the kerosene oil lamps numbering 223. The staff of the lighting department consists of a light inspector and four lamplighters. The expenditure on street lighting during 1960-61 was Rs 46,153.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department of the board has a staff consisting of a medical officer of health, 3 sanitary inspectors, 2 public health clerks, a midwife and a *dai*, 9 peons, 191 sweepers and 54 watermen. The expenditure, amounting to Rs 2,39,637, was incurred on public health and medical services during 1960-61.

Education—Primary education was not compulsory in the town till March 31, 1927, when it was made compulsory for boys only. The board maintains 17 boys' junior Basic schools with 65 teachers and 3,746 boys and 5 girls' junior Basic schools with 34 teachers and 1,943 girls. It also runs a junior high school for boys with 5 teachers and a girls' higher secondary school with 693 students on roll. It gives grants to 7 educational institutions, 3 being intermediate colleges and 4 junior Basic

schools. The income from education during the year 1960-61 was Rs 56,710, and the expenditure for the same period was Rs 1,42,513.

Drainage—There are two main nullahs which carry rain-water away from the town. The length of the pakka drains is 13 miles, 7 furlongs and 209 yards and that of the kutcha drains is 4 miles, 7 furlongs and 58 yards. There is a main sewer line which carries the sullage water to the sullage farm near the parade ground from where it is taken for use as manure by cultivators. The refuse of the town is carried to a trenching ground where it is converted into compost and is sold periodically to cultivators.

Other Activities—The board has constructed thirty-four sweepers' quarters. It maintains three parks and a library.

Improvement Trust, Ghaziabad

The rapid increase in the population of Delhi after the partition of the country in 1947 and the restrictions imposed on the development of that city led to a large number of persons migrating to Ghaziabad, which is only twelve miles east of Delhi. As this influx led to the haphazard construction of houses and factories along the roads in disregard of public health and welfare requirements, the Uttar Pradesh Government extended, in December, 1958, the Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Building Operations Act, 1958, to the town and a considerable area adjacent to it (which was termed the regulated area) and appointed a controlling authority (with the commissioner, Meerut Division, as chairman) and a prescribed authority for the implementation of the Act in this area and, in collaboration with the development authorities in Delhi, also prepared a master plan indicating the important lines of communication and the pattern according to which land in the different areas could be used. This regulated area comprises the area falling within the limits of the municipality of Ghaziabad and that extending up to a distance of five miles on all sides of these limits, thus embracing an area falling in the State of U. P. within a distance of three miles on both sides of the Grand Trunk road between the Hindan river and the Delhi border and that (also in U. P.) within 2.5 miles on either side of the Delhi-Saharanpur road from the border of Delhi as far as mile eleven on the Delhi-Saharanpur road.

The State Government also created an improvement trust for Ghaziabad in July, 1960, under the U. P. Improvement Trust Act, 1919, with the commissioner of the Division as chairman and the district magistrate of Meerut and a non-official as members. Later the town and village planner, Uttar Pradesh, was co-opted as a member.

The master plan envisages the development of several areas by 1981 for residential needs (9,816 acres), industrial purposes (3,734 acres), shopping and commercial centres (268·5 acres), government offices (60 acres), parks and open spaces (1,035 acres) and public and semi-public uses (2,417 acres).

Nine schemes have already been prepared towards this end, covering an area of 3,778 acres approximately, the estimated cost being 962·55 lakhs of rupees and two of these schemes, covering 425 acres for residential and commercial purposes at an estimated cost of Rs 108 lakhs, have been undertaken, for which the State Government sanctioned loans of Rs 7 lakhs and Rs 11 lakhs for the acquisition and development of land. Outside Sehani Gate, thirty-seven acres of land adjoining the existing town have also been acquired for the creation of a commercial centre with vegetable and fruit markets and bus and truck terminals, and a loan of Rs 5 lakhs received from the government for the construction of shops, offices and residential flats. The building of temporary hutments for the employees of the improvement trust at an estimated cost of Rs 1·40 lakhs is also envisaged in the plan.

The Cantonment Board

The Meerut cantonment, which adjoins the city, was established in 1805 and it was here that the first shot against the British was fired on May 10, 1857, in the struggle for freedom. It has been a cantonment of the first class since 1924.

The cantonment board, the constitution of which is determined by Section 13(3) of the Cantonments Act of 1924, normally consists of 15 members, 8 being nominated (*ex officio*) and 7 being elected, the seat of one of the nominated members having been kept vacant since September, 1957, to maintain parity between the number of official and non-official members. The commanding officer is the *ex officio* president of the board. The board has an area of 8,816·86 acres, with a population of 75,143 and has seven wards. It maintains 4 junior Basic schools and an intermediate college and gives financial aid to 22 schools. The Cantonment General Hospital, with seventy-seven beds, is also maintained by it. The streets are lit by electric and kerosene oil lamps, the number of which, during 1961, was 738 and 370 respectively. The board also spent Rs 1,845, during 1960-61 on the maintenance and repairs of the drains within the area of its jurisdiction. In addition to the civil area committee, constituted under the Cantonments Act, 1924, it has also appointed a finance committee and a general committee. Subject to the direction and control of the board, the finance committee deals with all matters and proposals relating to revenue and expenditure and the gene-

ral committee with all matters relating to sanitation and public health. Some of the other important duties and functions of the board are providing a pure water supply; watering and clearing of streets and other public places; regulating within its jurisdiction offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trades, callings and practices; constructing and maintaining streets, markets, slaughter houses, latrines, drains, sewerage, etc., and planting and maintaining trees on the roadsides and in other public places. The board is financially self-supporting, its income during 1961-62 being Rs 18,66,160, the expenditure in that year being Rs 18,14,965.

Notified Areas

The introduction of the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), brought about many changes in the municipal administration of the district. There were in 1924, the three notified areas of Mawana. Sardhana and Pilkhuwa in the district. On September 1, 1929, Baghpat was also declared a notified area but on August 1, 1949, Mawana and Pilkhuwa were upgraded as municipalities. There are three notified areas in the district, those of Baghpat, Modinagar and Sardhana.

Baghpat—This place was declared a sixth class notified area from September 1, 1929, before which it was a town area. It has a population of 8,437, of which 4,580 are males and 3,857 females. The notified area, which has four wards, is administered by a committee consisting of a president and ten members, all elected by adult suffrage which was introduced in 1953. The place has a free library and a reading room. It has *kankar* as well as kutcha roads and pavements. A statue of Gandhiji has been erected in the town at a cost of Rs 3,000. The committee maintains a children's park and a slaughter house. The total income during 1960-61 was Rs 94,018 and the expenditure Rs 58,335.

Modinagar—The place was made a town area by government in 1945. On August 7, 1963, it was declared a notified area. It has a population of 24,266. The town is lit electrically but some roads have kerosene oil lamps (of which there are 18). The income of the committee during 1960-61 was Rs 66,490 and the expenditure Rs 62,204.

Sardhana—A municipal board was established in Sardhana in 1883. It was abolished in 1914 when the town was declared a notified area. The notified area committee consists of a president and fourteen elected members. Sardhana has a women's hospital which has been built by the government on a plot of land donated by the notified area committee. The notified area, which has a population of 16,563, runs a nursery school which was founded in 1961. The income during 1960-61 was Rs 58,129 and the expenditure Rs 55,608.

Town Areas

There are in the district a large number of small towns some being no more than large village and a few having a population of over 6.000. Some of these towns were formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) but now they are governed under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). About 1904 there were seventeen towns which were administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) but some have undergone a change of status since then. There are in existence 15 town areas which are administered by committees each of which consists of a chairman and a number of members (all directly elected) ranging from 9 to 15, according to the population of the town, seats being reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. The town area committees are empowered to levy taxes such as house tax, a tax on circumstance and property, a tax on agricultural land situated within the limits of the town area, etc. The other sources of income are the sale proceeds of manure and the rents of *nazul* lands where these exist. The functions of each committee include the providing of sanitation, street lighting, drainage, roads, etc., in the town.

Abdullahpur—Situated in Meerut tahsil, this town was formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and is now governed under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). It has a committee consisting of a chairman and nine members. Its income during 1960-61 was Rs 12,611 and its expenditure Rs 9,980. There are thirty kerosene oil lamps in the town for lighting the streets. There are two junior Basic schools, one for boys and the other for girls. Since 1954 drains for conveying water away from the town have been constructed and also pakka wells for the supplying of drinking water.

Aminnagar Sarai—This town was formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and the town area was classed sixth among the town areas of the district from March 23, 1949, but it was upgraded in 1960 and became fifth in rank. The streets are lit with kerosene oil lamps. Brick pavement were constructed and a park laid out in 1960. The income during 1960-61 was Rs30,582 and the expenditure Rs 29.439. Four new wells were sunk in the town in 1961.

Babugarh—Though established in 1938, this town area started functioning in 1939-40, the town area committee being elected for the first time in 1940. The committee consists of a chairman and 9 members, all elected from the 4 wards, 2 each from 2 wards and 3 each from 2 wards; one seat being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes. The street lighting is done by means of twelve kerosene oil lamps. There are pakka

kankar roads, pavements and drains in the town. During 1960-61 the income was Rs 10,034 and the expenditure Rs 8,908.

Baksar Khera—Formerly this place and Kankar Khera formed a single town under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856). On November 26, 1931, the town of Baksar Khera was separated and was established as a town area, the town area committee starting to function from April 1, 1932, its membership comprising a chairman and nine members. The street lighting is done by means of kerosene oil lamps. Some drains and pavements have also been constructed. During 1960-61 the income was Rs 4,911 and the expenditure Rs 5,602.

Chhaprauli—This place was created a town in 1883 under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and is now administered as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). The committee consists of a chairman and eleven members. The town is electrically lighted. The income during 1960-61 was Rs 28,395 and the expenditure Rs 34,048.

Faridnagar—This place was formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and then became a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). There are 54 kerosene oil lamps and 45 electric lamps for lighting the streets. Drains and pavements have also been constructed. During 1960-61 the income of the town area was Rs 13,427 and the expenditure was Rs 15,011.

Garhmukteshwar—This place became a town in February, 1885, under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) but was constituted a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). The town area committee consists of a chairman and ten members. The income during 1960-61 was Rs 51,795 and the expenditure Rs 44,160.

Kankar Khera—Formerly this place and the village of Baksar Khera formed a town under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) but Kanker Khera was separated and was created a town area on February 8, 1928. It has an area of two square miles and had a population of 10,856 in 1961 of which 5,875 were males and 4,981 females. The town area committee has a chairman and ten members elected from the four wards. Its income during 1960-61 was Rs 29,381 and its expenditure Rs 30,869. The town has been provided with eleven electric light points for street lighting.

Kharkhauda—This place was declared a town area in November, 1958. The town area committee has a chairman and nine members. During 1960-61 the income was Rs 17,249 and the expenditure Rs 3,763.

Khekra—This place was formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) but was later on constituted a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). The town has been provided with electricity. Its income during 1960-61 was Rs 26,396 and its expenditure was Rs 20,771.

Lawar—This town was created in 1893 and was administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856). It is now administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). The committee has a chairman and ten members. The town has a population of 4,997. The income during 1960-61 was Rs 26,689 and the expenditure amounted to Rs 26,132.

Muradnagar—This place was formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856). Later on it was constituted a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). It has a population of 8,258. The town area committee has a chairman and ten members. During 1960-61 the income was Rs 11,024 and the expenditure Rs 32,246.

Newari—This place (which was formerly administered by a *gaon panchayat*) was created a town area in 1959 and is administered by a committee consisting of a chairman and ten members. The income of the town area committee during 1960 61 was Rs 16,591 and the expenditure Rs 5,820.

Parichhatgarh—This place was formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) but now the provisions of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914) apply to it. The town area committee has a chairman and ten members. Its income during 1960-61 was Rs 25,241 and its expenditure Rs 17,709.

Phalauda—The town of Phalauda was formerly administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856). Later on it was constituted a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). It has a population of 6,302. The town area committee consists of a chairman and ten members. The income during 1960 61 was Rs 17,547 and the expenditure Rs 15,245.

Nazul

Nazul land in the district is government property but does not belong to any particular department. Under a government notification (dated June 26, 1864) the government decided to transfer the management of such land to the local bodies within whose jurisdiction it lay, in consequence of which the municipal board of Meerut, took over the

management of *nazul* land in 1873 and now such land under the municipal board comprise 68 plots with an area of 118·75 acres. During 1960-61 the income from this property was Rs 3,455 and the expenditure Rs 864.

The municipal board, Ghaziabad, had been managing the *nazul* land lying within the municipal area for a long time. In July, 1961, all this land, comprising 27 plots, was transferred to the improvement trust of Ghaziabad which has been managing it since then. During 1960-61 the income from this property was Rs 1,462 and the expenditure on it Rs 295.

The Hapur municipal board has managed the *nazul* lands lying within its jurisdiction since their transfer to the board. The property constitutes 20 plots and covers an area of 16·471 acres. During 1960-61 the income was Rs 287 and the expenditure Rs 70.

The municipal board, Baraut, maintains 36 *nazul* plots which are scattered over the town and cover an area of 4·66 acres. The income from these plots during 1961-62 was Rs 432 and the expenditure on them was Rs 120.

Nazul land, comprising 9 plots and covering 5 acres is being managed by the notified area committee, Sardhana, since 1883. The plots are given on a ninety-nine years lease for agricultural and building purposes. The income during 1960-61 was Rs 176, no expenditure being incurred in that year.

In Baghpat the *nazul* land was transferred by government to the municipal board in 1873. It consists of 62 plots covering in all an area just over three acres, which, since 1929, is being managed by the notified area committee. The income from it during 1960-61 was Rs 40.

Panchayati Raj

Some form of rudimentary 'democratic decentralisation' of civic responsibilities has existed in the villages of the district for centuries. With the coming of political independence the idea that the people of the rural areas should play a significant role in self-governing activities and that opportunities for the creation of initiative in the village folk to the end that they might shoulder the responsibilities of leadership and community development themselves, was given concrete shape and the structure of the newly constituted self-governing bodies for the rural areas was envisaged to comprise a three-tier system with the Gaon Panchayats at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex, the three institutions being organically linked with each other to ensure continuous co-ordination and co-operation and a give and take of ideas but in its own sphere each is responsible for formulating its

policies and programmes, implementing them and achieving its objective in co-operation with the officials of the other two institutions and those of the government concerned with developmental activities.

Gaon Panchayats

The resuscitation of the village panchayats has been a far-reaching and comprehensive step towards decentralisation. The *gaon* panchayats of the district control and manage all village activities concerned with community interests, their chief functions being the implementation of the targets of village plans in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, forests, animal husbandry, wells, education and social education, health and sanitation, communications, welfare activities relating to children, youth and women, etc. The main sources of the finances of the panchayats for these activities are government grants, voluntary contributions and the taxes raised by them themselves. One of their important activities is the prevention of the illegal occupation of land by individuals. The rural areas of the district are divided into circles, each being under a panchayat inspector within whose jurisdiction there are several *nyaya* panchayats (judicial bodies), each set up for 4 or 5 *gaon sabhas*. The *gaon sabha*, which is made up of the adult members of the village or villages concerned, is intended to constitute the fundamental basis of an active and conscious peasant democracy, integrating all rural development policies and programmes into an integrated whole.

The United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was enforced in this district on August 15, 1949, when there were in the district 845 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats. There were in 1961, in the district, 1,467 villages organised (under the amendment enforced from October 1, 1956) into 1,310 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats on the basis of a *gaon sabha* for a village or a group of villages with a minimum population of 250 persons. The *gaon sabha* consists of all the adults of the village. The *gaon* panchayat has a *pradhan* (president) and an *up-pradhan* (vice-president), the former and the members of the *gaon* panchayat being elected by the elders of the *gaon sabha* which controls finances, fixes the levy of taxes and co-operates with the government in the implementation of developmental activities. The number of the members of a *gaon* panchayat is fixed between 15 and 30 depending on the size of the *gaon sabha*. These members elect the *up-pradhan* from amongst themselves. The *gaon* panchayat is the executive organ of the *gaon sabha*.

During the First Five-year Plan period the *gaon* panchayats constructed 78 pakka and 45 kutcha panchayat *ghars;* received the gift of 70 pakka and 49 kutcha panchayat *ghars;* built 79 pakka and 194 kutcha Gandhi

chabutaras (platforms); constructed 1,921 yards of pakka and 2,909 miles, 4 furlongs and 88 yards of kutcha roads and repaired 2,862 miles and 1[illegible] yards of kutcha roads; constructed 136 miles, 2 furlongs and 125 yards of drains and 158 miles and 108 yards of brick pavements; provided 5,1[illegible] lamps; constructed 149 pakka wells and repaired 691; constructed a hundred culverts; opened 395 libraries and reading rooms; and set up 368 radio sets.

During the Second Five-year Plan period, the *gaon* panchayats built 69 junior Basic and 5 junior high school buildings and 41 pakka panchayat *ghars*, constructed 15 miles and 169 yards of pakka and 620 miles 2 furlongs and 176 yards of kutcha roads, repaired 10 miles, 3 furlongs and 204 yards of pakka and 1,569 miles and 49 yards of kutcha roads and built 26 bridges and 948 culverts.

During 1960-61 the *gaon* panchayats built 9 junior Basic school and 3 junior high school buildings and 5 pakka panchayat *ghars* constructed 9 miles of pakka 21 miles, 6 furlongs and 176 yards of kutcha roads, repaired 2 miles of pakka and 85 miles, 5 furlongs and 147 yards of kutcha roads, constructed 6 bridges and 31 culverts and provided 4 lamps.

During the First Five-year Plan period, earthworks totalling 30,44,52,427 cubic feet (the estimated value being Rs 38,85,381) were executed through *shramdan* (voluntary labour) and those completed during the Second Plan period totalled 23,68,05,321 cubic feet, the value of the work done being Rs 33,84,682.

In 1960-61 the arrears of taxes in all the *gaon* panchayats in the district amounted to Rs 9,50,019 of which Rs 2,57,576 was realised. Rs 49,744 was remitted and the rest remained in arrears.

For the 1,310 *gaon* panchayats in the district there are 215 *nyaya* panchayats, the jurisdiction of each extending over the area occupied by not less than three and not more than ten *gaon* panchayats. The *nyaya* panchayats form the village judiciary and each has a *sarpanch* (presiding officer), *sahayak sarpanch* (assistant presiding officer) and from ten to twenty-five *panchas*. The *sarpanch* and *sahayak sarpanch* are elected by the *panchas*, the *panchas* being nominated under the Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, by the district magistrate from among the members of the *gaon* panchayats. A *nyaya* panchayat decides civil cases up to the value of Rs 500 and tries criminal cases involving affrays and fights and theft cases involving an amount up to Rs 50. It also decides revenue cases provided the contending parties agree to such a course in writing. It takes steps to maintain peace within its area of jurisdiction, hears cases transferred to it by higher courts and carries out the instructions issued by such courts. Of the 3,680 civil and 1,198 criminal cases with the *nyaya*

panchayats during [illegible], the numbers decided by them [illegible] the revisions filed were 114 (civil) and 61 [illegible] 1,038 respectively, [illegible] of which 55 and 15 respectively were decided and 10 and 15 respectively were set aside.

Kshettra Samitis

There are 26 development blocks in the district and there is a Kshettra Samiti for each active-block. With the enforcement in the district of the Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, in 1962, the functions that had previously been the concern of the block development committee devolved upon the Kshettra Samiti. The membership of one such *samiti* consists of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* in the development block, the chairman of the town area committees, the members of the Zila Parishad who belong to the block, members of Parliament and the State legislature elected from the block area and representatives of the co-operative institutions in the block. Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The *pramukh* (chairman) of the *samiti* is elected by its members, the block development officer being its chief executive officer.

The main functions of each *samiti* are the achievement of the targets fixed in the Plan schemes of the development block in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, fisheries, education, social education, public health, welfare programmes for children, youth and women, etc., and the utilisation of the funds available in the block budget for these purposes.

Zila Parishad

Originally the body administering the rural areas was the district board which was constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883 (Act XIV of 1883), when it took the place of what was called the district committee. In 1904 the board consisted of 25 members, of whom the chairman and the 6 subdivisional officers held their seats by virtue of their office and 18 were elected (3 being returned from each of the 6 tahsils). The board managed the educational affairs of the rural areas, maintained its own dispensaries and medical institutions, looked after arboriculture, the upkeep of roads in the rural areas and maintained ferries, etc. In 1908 a whole-time paid secretary was appointed by the board. In 1921-22 the board had an income of Rs 5,96,211 and an expenditure of Rs 6,26,106. After the introduction of the U. P. District Boards Act, 1922, the elections of the members of the board were held in April, 1923, and a non-official chairman was appointed for the first time. The board then consisted of 43 members, 40 being

elected on the basis of adult franchise and 3 being nominated. In 1932-33 it had an income of Rs7,32,567 and an expenditure of Rs6,56,774. In 1948 the number of members was raised to 61 of which 56 were elected and 5 nominated, the chairman being elected direct.

In May, 1958, an important change was made in the constitution of the board when the U. P. Antarim Zila Parishads Ordinance, 1958, which was later replaced by the U. P. Antarim Zila Parishads Act, 1958, was brought into effect under which the district officer was appointed *adhyaksh* (president) and the president of the erstwhile district board was given the status of *up-adhyaksh* (vice-president) of the Antarim Zila Parishad. The membership of the Parishad comprised the members of the district planning committee (which had been set up by government for the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes in the rural areas) and five members elected by an electoral college consisting of the president and the members of the district board. All the powers, functions and duties of the defunct district board (or any of its committees) and of the district planning committee in respect of funds and property were now vested in the Parishad. From August 2, 1961, the system of appointing a non official *adhyaksh*, elected by the members of the Parishad from among themselves, came into being. In accordance with the Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961 the Zila Parishad was formally established in the district in 1962. During 1961-62 the Parishad consisted of 142 members, of which 15 were members of the Legislative Assembly, 8 of the Legislative Council, 3 of the Lok Sabha, 5 were nominated by the State Government, 2 by the district magistrate, one was a representative of the higher secondary institutions of the district, one of the soldiers' board, 2 of the erstwhile district board, one of the district co-operative bank, one of the district co-operative federation, 26 of the *gaon sabhas*, 10 of the cane co-operative societies, one of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, one of State planning board, 5 were elected by the erstwhile district board, 6 were presidents of the municipal boards, 2 were chairman of the notified area committees and 16 of the town area committees, 5 were Krishi Pundits (farmers of outstanding merit) and 31 were officials. The functions of the Zila Parishad are comprehensive, embracing as they do those which were the concern of the old district board and the district planning committee, and include the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes of the district and the ensuring of the utilisation of the funds allotted by government for this purpose in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, education and the welfare of children, young people and women, etc., as well as the raising and expending of taxes levied by it for certain specific activities with which it is directly concerned. A brief account of the state of its finances and of three of its main activities follows.

Finance—The Parishad had an income of Rs. 34,95,275 in 1960-61 of which Rs 24,96,284 was in the form of government grants, Rs 5,42,579 was received from educational institutions. Rs 1,01,800 from fairs and exhibitions and Rs 14,702 from cattle pounds. The expenditure during that period amounted to Rs 35,03,810 of which Rs 1,77,481 was incurred on general administration and collection charges, Rs 23,63,740 on education, Rs 2,00,952 on medical and public health, Rs 3,86,236 on public works and Rs 93,574 on fairs and exhibitions.

Education—The total expenditure incurred by the Parishad on education was Rs 23,63,740 during 1960-61. Compulsory education for boys was introduced in 1928 in Kishanpur, Baral, Sardhana, Incholi, Kithore, Kharkhauda and Begumabad. The Parishad maintains 790 junior Basic schools and 38 senior Basic schools for boys with 77,758 and 5,752 boys on roll respectively and 189 junior Basic schools and 14 senior Basic schools for girls with 17,330 and 465 girls on roll respectively. The number of aided junior Basic schools for boys and girls is 43 and 14 respectively. To look after educational matters there are, in the district, a deputy inspector of schools, 18 sub-deputy inspectors, 3 assistant inspectresses of girls' schools and 3 supervisors of whom 2 are women and one a supervisor of Islamia schools.

Public Health and Medical Services—The Parishad maintains 7 allopathic and 19 Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district and 4,03,819 patients were treated in the allopathic dispensaries and 2,84,083 in the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries during the year 1961-62. For the sanitation of the rural areas the Parishad has employed 6 sanitary inspectors who work under the supervision of the district medical officer of health. There are 32 vaccinators, including 2 paid apprentices, who work under the guidance of the assistant superintendent of vaccination The district medical officer of health is in over-all charge of the activities of this department. The number of vaccinations administered during 1961-62 was 49,196. The Parishad also owns five maternity and child welfare centres in which 869 delivery cases were conducted and 3,898 pre-natal and post-natal cases were attended to during 1961-62.

Public Works—The Parishad has three overseers and a draftsman (who work under the Parishad's engineer) for the maintenance of the metalled and unmetalled roads in the rural areas and the construction, repairs, etc., of school buildings under the jurisdiction of the Parishad. During 1961-62 the Parishad maintained 292 miles, 3 furlongs and 184 feet of metalled and 30 miles and 614 feet of kutcha roads and constructed 2 miles, 1 furlong and 26 feet of metalled roads.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The region covered by the present district of Meerut lay in the heart of the Kuru kingdom which had its capital at Hastinapur (in tahsil Mawana). This was one of the most important, prosperous and enlightened kingdoms of ancient India and it was in the age of the Mahabharata war that it was at the height of its glory. King Shantanu's eldest son, the celebrated Bhishma, was the guardian and mentor of his step brother Vichitravirya and his sons Dhritarashtra, Pandu and Vidura and of the sons of the first two (known as the Kauravas and the Pandavas respectively). In the *Mahabharata*, Dhritarashtra and Pandu are described as "being purified by the ceremonies of their order, disciplined by study and the vows and practices of studentship". They emerged into manhood accustomed to manual labour and the practice of physical exercises, skilled in archery, horse-riding, elephant-driving, chariot-driving and swordplay and equipped with the knowledge of the *Vedas*, *Vedangas*, *Puranas*, *itihasa* (history), *nitishastra* (practical morality and polity)[1], *gandharvashastra* (dealing with music and dancing), word-science and dialectics.

Bhishma entrusted the reputed teachers, Dronacharya and Kripacharya, with the responsibility of training the Kaurava and Pandava princes. For this purpose he offered them, particularly to Dronacharya, every comfort and security so that they could devote themselves to their work whole heartedly. The epic further reveals that Dronacharya began to teach his pupils the use of various weapons and in course of time he also imparted military education and taught strategy to Arjuna who became a highly skilled archer (equalling his own teacher) and a warrior of unsurpassed merit.

The fame of this teacher attracted many princes who flocked to him to learn the art of warfare. His son, Ashvatthama, specialized in archery, Duryodhana and Bhima in the use of clubs, Nakul and Sahdeva in swordsmanship and Yudhishthira in chariot-fighting. After the sons of the Pandava brothers had been educated in the *Vedas*, Arjuna himself taught them the use of weapons and the science of arms with its four branches and ten divisions.[2]

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[1] Mookerjee, R. K.: *Ancient Indian Education*, pp. 337, 330

[2] Mookerjee, R. K.: *Ancient Indian Education*, p. 338

The epic also brings out the fact that the study of Vedic literature was essential for the twice-born: an old hermit, who addressed[1] the people assembled at the gate of Hastinapur on the occasion of the arrival of the sons of Pandu, mentions their having studied all the *Vedas* and the various *Shastras*.[2] However, education, whether intellectual or military, was denied to those who were not Brahamana, Kshatriya or Vaish as is evident from the episode of Eklavya, who was not accepted as a pupil by Dronacharya, not being a member of any of these castes.

Education as it obtained in the district in the times depicted by the *Mahabharata* was not sought after solely for earning a livelihood. It was imparted by gurus with the best of care, was free of cost and was not controlled by the state. The development of character (and not mere intellectualism), learning with piety and proficiency in the sacred lore with its application in practice were the essential objects of education. Education began in the home, almost every father acting as teacher but there were regular teachers also to whose abodes students came for education or who imparted education in *ashramas*. Regular studentship began at an age from eight to twelve with the *upanayan* or initiation ceremony in which a student had to perform many religious rites after which the teacher allowed him to pursue the studies of his own choice. The period of tutelage was twelve years but it varied according to the need and liking of the pupil. A teacher was expected to possess the highest moral and spiritual qualifications. Usually students lived with their gurus and led a life of austerity and celibacy.

In later centuries, particularly in the Gupta and the post-Gupta periods the system of education prevailing in the district was generally similar to that found in other parts of northern India. The chief subjects taught included philosophy, literature, mathematics, logic, prosody, grammar and medicine. It seems that the local dialect or the Prakrit spoken in the region was also cultivated by the people. Towards the close of this period the system of imparting education in the school had come into vogue, such an institution usually being attached either to the home of the teacher or to the temple.

With the beginning of the mediaeval period the Muslims brought with them into the district their own system of education but it was confined to their own community. The education of the child started with the *Quran* and he usually attended a school called the *maktab* or went to the residence of the teacher for his studies. It is, therefore, not

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[1] *Mahabharata*, Adiparva, 126, V. 26

[2] *Ibid*., Adiparva, 1, V. 124.

surprising that most of the *maktabs* were attached to mosques, the teacher being supported by voluntary subscriptions from the public or grants from the government. The education imparted was more or less religious though arithmetic and some other subjects were also taught. There was no state educational system as such. For the Hindus, the old indigenous *pathshalas* continued to serve the purpose. In the pre-British period these institutions were generally of two types—one imparting education in religious books, Sanskrit literature and later in Hindi as well and the other in Mundia (also known as Mahajani or Sarrafi), arithmetic, book-keeping and accounts. Well-to-do people considered it an act of piety to build and endow, according to their religious susceptibility *pathshalas*, mosques or *maktabs*.

After the occupation of the district by the British, the missionaries of Meerut started a vernacular school in 1811 with 30 boys on roll. An English school was also established in Meerut in 1835 (which ceased to function in 1843) and by 1840 the number of schools in Meerut had risen to five. That there was some arrangement for imparting education in the district before the advent of the British is evident from the fact that a number of institutions existed in the district at that time. The first step towards setting up a regular system of village schools was taken by the government in 1845 when the collection of data regarding the actual state of education in the district was commenced which disclosed that the district had 410 schools, of which 205 were Hindi schools, 164 Persian. 28 Sanskrit and 13 Arabic, the number of teachers was 411 and the number of pupils 3,798. Thirty years later the number of pupils in schools set up by government exceeded this figure. As a result of these findings, from 1848 onwards the government began to establish schools of different categories in the district. Tahsili schools were opened in 1856, the new village schools in 1858-59 and a normal school at Meerut in 1859 for training teachers for the vernacular schools (the course being of a year's duration and no fees being charged). In 1860-61 there were 7 tahsili schools and 128 *halkabandi* schools and 277 unaided, indigenous schools.[1] In 1867 government established a zillah school in Meerut, the government having sanctioned Rs 20,000 for the school building, which was a fine one. Though by 1871-72 the total number of schools in the district had decreased to 360 (as the number of indigenous schools was rapidly declining), the number of government schools—zillah 1, tahsili 6, *halkabandi* 164, and for girls 17—and those aided by it—anglo-vernacular 4, vernacular 2 and female 2—were on the increase, the number having gone up to 416 within two or three years. English was taught in the zillah schools,

[1] Atkinson: *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India, Meerut Division*, Pt. II, (1876) pp. 274-75

commencing in the lowest class. In 1874-75 there were in addition 11 municipal schools. In 1876 among the schools aided by the government was one at Ghaziabad which belonged to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (meant chiefly for the children of railway employees), one at Baraut, another at Hapur, the citizens' school at Meerut (which was partly supported by the municipal board) and a school (also at Meerut) belonging to the Church Missionary Society.

In 1892 a college (with intermediate classes) was started in Meerut, the nucleus being the upper section of the zillah schools. The well-to-do people of the district having subscribed about two lakhs of rupees for the advancement of education, B.A. classes were started in the college in 1894. The Dayanand Anglo Vedic School, Meerut, was founded in 1897 and about the same time was founded the Cantonment Anglo-vernacular School. Some of the anglo-vernacular municipal schools were abolished as it was found that it was cheaper to maintain an English class in a tahsili school.

For the supervision of the arrangement in the entire North-Western Provinces, a post of director of public instruction (with headquarters at Meerut) was created for the first time in 1855. Under the director were placed two inspectors, one of whom had his headquarters at Meerut (or Delhi). The inspector of schools of the Meerut circle, who acted in concert with the local educational committee which was presided over by the district judge, supervised all the educational arrangements in the district. About the beginning of the twentieth century the educational arrangements in the rural areas of the district were under the control of the district board which had a sub-committee for this purpose. The supervision work was entrusted to a deputy inspector of schools (whose headquarters was at Meerut) assisted by two sub deputy inspectors, all three being officials of the education department of the government who were deputed to work in the municipal schools.

In 1901-02 the number of primary schools was 248 and that of secondary schools 18, there being 9,250 boys and 653 girls on roll in the former and 899 boys and 12 girls in the latter. In 1910-11 the number rose to 259 for the primary and fell to 10 for the secondary schools, the number of students on roll being 12,199 and 1,272 respectively. In the year 1920-21 the number of primary and secondary institutions had increased to 606 and 37 respectively with 27,216 and 5,108 pupils on roll. By 1960-61 there were 1,772 institutions in the district, the enrolment figures, as on March 31, 1961, being given in the statement under the heading 'General Education'.

Growth of Literacy

The first attempt to register the literate population of the district was made in 1872 when it was found that only 1·9 per cent of the population was literate. The percentage according to the census of 1901 was 3·1. The number of male literates in that year was 5·6 per cent (as against 5·5 in 1881) whereas the number of female literates was 0·25 as against 0·16 per cent.

In 1911 the figures for literacy were 6·3 per cent for males and 0·6 per cent for females. In 1921 they were 7·3 and 0·6 per cent and in 1931 they rose to 9·4 and 1·6 per cent respectively.

According to the census of 1931, those able to read and write any language but not at the moment under instruction were considered to be literate. In the next two decades the spread of education afforded a higher percentage for literacy. The percentage of male literacy was 19·4 in 1951 while that of female literacy was 4·7. The percentage of literacy was 22·4 in 1961 of which the percentage of male literacy was 39·9 and that of female literacy 10·0.

The following statement gives the number of persons of different educational levels, etc., according to the census of 1961, the figures for literacy including those of persons who can read and write without having obtained any educational standard:

Educational Standard	Persons	Males	Females
Urban			
Illiterate	3,20,867	1,48,799	1,72,068
Literate	1,28,497	80,411	48,086
(Without educational standard)			
Primary or junior Basic	60,329	40,946	19,383
Matriculation or higher Secondary ..	37,749	30,170	7,579
Technical diploma not equal to degree	315	173	142
Non technical diploma, not equal to degree	459	187	272
University degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	9,364	7,978	1,386
Engineering	121	106	15
Medicine	259	232	27
Agriculture	63	63	..
Veterinary and dairy farming ..	7	7	..

[Continued

Educational Standard	Persons	Males	Females
Technology	8	8	..
Teaching	719	416	303
Others	7	7	..
Total	5,58,794	3,09,533	2.49,261
Rural			
Illiterate	17,83,375	8,38,578	9,44,797
Literate	2,55,377	2,16,713	38.664
(Without educational standard)			
Primary or junior Basic	87,737	80,524	7,213
Matriculation and above	27,677	26,658	1,019
Total	21,54,166	11,62.473	9,91,693

General Education

Education today starts with the pre-junior Basic stage or the nursery stage and goes up to the university stage. The statement below gives the enrolment for each type of institution in the district for 1960-61:

Kind of Institution	Number of institution	Number of students
For boys—		
Degree colleges	13	9,283 (including 579 girls)
Higher Secondary up to class XII ..	52	31,190
Higher Secondary up to class X ..	48	14,000
Senior Basic	124	16,185
Junior Basic	1,212	1,15,859
For girls:—		
Degree colleges	2	370
Higher Secondary up to class XII .	7	3,250
Higher Secondary up to class X	12	5,310
Senior Basic	43	7,464
Junior Basic	258	21,085
(Including pre-junior Basic)		

Pre-junior Basic Stage

There are twelve institutions of this type in the district in which education is imparted to children up to 6 years of age, 10 being located in Meerut, one in Hapur and one in Ghaziabad. The Nehru Academy

Nursery Kindergarten School was founded in 1953 in Meerut. It runs nursery and kindergarten classes and 180 children were on the roll in 1962. The Sarswati Shishu Mandir, Meerut, was started in 1955 by a local committee of eleven members under the guidance of the Shishu Shiksha Prabandha Samiti, U. P., Lucknow. It teaches up to Class V, and had 230 children on roll in 1962. Another institution, the Saraswati Academy was started in Meerut in 1956. It runs classes up to class V and in its nursery and primary sections had 193 and 170 children on roll in 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively. The Saraswati Shishu Mandir, Ghaziabad, was started on July 1, 1956, by the Shishu Kalyan Samiti. It runs nursery and junior Basic classes and had 250 pupils on roll in 1962. The Shishu Kalyan Samiti also founded another Saraswati Shishu Mandir at Hapur which is a pre-junior Basic school and had 161 pupils on roll in 1962.

Junior and Senior Basic Education

Basic education owes its origin to Gandhiji according to whom education meant "an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit". The four fundamentals of this form of education as enunciated by him are that free and compulsory education for seven years be provided by the State, the mother tongue be the medium of instruction, the process of education centre round some useful handicraft enabling the child to produce from the moment it begins its training and that every school be self-supporting. In 1938 this system came to be known as the Wardha Scheme of education but certain modifications were adopted by this State, the chief of which was an eight-year course of studies comprising the junior Basic stage (from class I to class V) and the senior Basic stage (from class VI to class VIII). It was extended to the district of Meerut in 1939-40.

Education is imparted to children of the 11 to 14 age group at the senior Basic or junior high school stage. Formerly this stage of education was known as the vernacular middle stage which ended with class VII, when a uniform examination, known as the Vernacular Middle Examination, was held for the whole State but passing it did not entitle a student to gain admission to class VIII of a higher secondary school unless an extra year for pursuing English studies had been put in. It was in 1948, as a result of the reorganization of the primary and the vernacular middle classes, that the disparity between the vernacular and anglo-vernacular systems was abolished. The highest class at the end of the venacular middle stage became class VIII, the examination at the end of this stage being equated with that held at the end of class VIII of the higher secondary schools.

Education during both these stages is the responsibility of the local bodies in their own jurisdictions, the municipal board in the city or towns and the Antarim Zila Parishad in the rural areas.

Under Municipal Board, Meerut—There is a superintendent of education and 4 assistant attendance officers in the boys' education department and a woman superintendent for the girls' education department, the municipal area being divided into 15 sectors for boys' education but being considered as one unit for girls' education. It maintains 57 junior Basic schools for boys with 9,447 students on roll and 34 junior Basic schools for girls with an enrolment of 4,507. It also maintains 2 junior high schools for boys (with 941 on roll) and 4 for girls (with 551 students on roll). Basic education was started by this board in the year 1948 and 70 schools were taken up for conversion into Basic schools, a grant of Rs3,571 being given to the board for meeting the expenses of the changeover. Compulsion in education, which is in force for boys only, was started in 1925 in the central region of the city and the change was imposed in 10 schools. It was extended to the whole of the municipal area in 1948 when 45 primary institutions were affected. These schools had 5,000 students on roll on March 31, 1949.

Under Municipal Board, Ghaziabad—A superintendent is in charge of education in this board also. The board maintains 17 boys' and 5 girls' junior Basic schools (with 3,746 and 1,908 students respectively) and a senior Basic school for boys with 96 students on roll. In addition there are 3 junior Basic schools for boys and one for girls which receive grants-in-aid from the board. These institutions had 517 and 302 students respectively on their rolls in 1961. The board has also extended recognition to 5 junior Basic institutions which had 536 students in all in 1961. Basic education was started in 1941-42 in 10 primary schools of the board. Compulsory education has been in force since 1927 under the jurisdiction of the board. In 1961 the total number of Scheduled Castes students in school was 917 (of which 858 were boys and 59 girls) and that of the Other Backward Classes was 691 (545 boys and 146 girls). The board spent Rs2,05,455 on education in 1960-61.

It also maintains a higher secondary school for girls which started as a lower middle school in 1930-31 and was raised to the status of a high school in 1961.

Under Municipal Board, Hapur—The board does not maintain any pre-junior Basic school. There are 3 unrecognized institutions (which are run by private agencies) for this purpose in the town of Hapur—the Nav Bharti with 162 pupils, the Acharya Narendra Deva with 144 and the Montessori school with 69 pupils on roll in the year 1960-61. The scheme

of compulsory primary education (for boys) was enforced in the whole of the municipal area of Hapur from October 14, 1928. Compulsory education has not yet been introduced for girls in this municipality. The board maintains 20 junior Basic schools, 16 for boys and 4 for girls, the number of boys and girls being 2,924 and 588 respectively in 1960-61. There were in the 14 unaided junior Basic institutions 1,185 boys and 278 girls on roll in that year. In the year 1960-61 the total number of Scheduled Castes students in these schools was 770 (of which 751 were boys and 19 girls) the number of students of the Other Backward Classes being 750 (40 being girls and the rest boys). The board spent a sum of Rs98,868 on education in 1960-61.

Under Municipal Board, Mawana—The change-over to Basic education started in 1951 when two boys' primary schools of the board were converted into junior Basic schools. The area of the municipality is divided into 6 wards for the purpose of the supervision of the board's educational institutions. The board also maintains a junior Basic school for girls, the enrolment of the first 2 being 436 and that of the III being 198 in the year 1960-61. Compulsion has not been enforced in the schools under this board for either boys or girls. A sum of Rs14,610 was spent on education by the board in the year 1960-61.

Under Municipal Board, Baraut—This board maintains 7 junior Basic institutions for boys and 2 for girls and gives grants-in-aid to 2 junior Basic schools for boys. The number on roll in 1961 for the institutions maintained by the board was 1,369 (of which 1,167 were boys and 202 girls). There were 165 children on the rolls of the aided schools in that year. The board spent a sum of Rs49,200 on education in that year.

Under Municipal Board, Pilkhuwa—At the junior Basic stage the board maintains 5 schools for boys and one for girls which had 722 and 193 students on roll respectively in the year 1960-61 when there were 115 students in the two aided junior Basic schools in the town. At the senior Basic stage the board maintains only one institution for boys which had 128 students on roll in 1960-61.

The board has an education committee to assist and advise it in its work of education. In the year 1960-61 it spent Rs36,237 on education.

Under Antarim Zila Parishad—The Parishad maintains 790 junior Basic schools for boys and 189 for girls with 77,758 boys and 17,330 girls on roll respectively. It also maintains 38 senior Basic schools for boys and 14 for girls which had 5,752 boys and 465 girls on roll respectively in 1960-61. Six areas, one in each of the six tahsils of the district, were selected for the introduction of compulsory education, which was enforced for boys only in 1928.

There were thirty junior Basic schools under the Parishad which were originally meant only for the people of what was then known as the Depressed Class but since independence they have been opened to children of all castes. The numbers of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes in the junior Basic institutions under the Parishad were 14,097 (boys 13,234 and girls 863) and 19,197 (boys 17,469 and girls 1,728) respectively and in the senior Basic institutions there were 738 pupils (3 being girls) and 1,239 pupils (24 being girls) respectively. For supervision there is a deputy inspector, 3 assistant inspectresses of girls' schools, 2 women supervisors and a supervisor of the Islamia schools. The figures for the year 1960-61 show that 50 per cent of the boys and 15 per cent of the girls are attending schools. The Parishad spent Rs23,63,740 on education in 1960 61.

During the Second Plan period 83 schools for boys and 51 for girls were started by the Parishad.

Twenty Islamia schools are maintained in the district by the Parishad which impart Basic education, the medium of instruction being Urdu. The number of students receiving education in these schools in 1960-61 was 1,412 (that of Muslims being 1,290 and that of non-Muslims 122). Forty-three Islamia schools, which are run by public donations, are aided by the local boards. Religious teaching is a part of their curriculum, the number of Muslim students receiving education in these institutions in 1960-61 being 2,999. There are also 24 recognized but unaided *maktabs* (with an enrolment of 2,143) which follow the curriculum of the aided *maktabs*, all being privately managed. There are a few other *maktabs* which do not follow the curriculum of the department of education and impart only religious education.

Under the directive principles of the Constitution of India, as a step towards free and ultimately compulsory education for all boys and girls up to a certain age, government has agreed not to levy any tuition fees in any class up to VI in all schools. No difficulty arises in the government institutions but in the case of non-government institutions the schools are compensated for loss of fees by an equivalent grant given by government, which is based on the standard rate of fees prescribed by government.

Secondary Education

Secondary education has undergone various changes in the district within the last forty years. The old zillah schools were government schools leading to the School Leaving Certificate Examination. With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., in 1921, the High School Examination began to be held at the

completion of studies at the class X stage and the Intermediate Examination at the end of the class XII stage but with the reorganization in 1948 classes III to V were transferred to the junior Basic schools and the present higher secondary schools start with class VI. Thus secondary education covers education beyond the junior Basic stage to the end of class XII. The district has 119 higher secondary institutions of which 19 are for girls. Of those for boys, 52 teach up to class XII and 48 up to class X having 31,190 and 14,000 students on roll respectively. For girls there are 7 schools teaching up to class XII and 12 teaching up to class X with an enrolment of 3,250 and 5,310 students respectively.

A short account of a few of the higher secondary schools is given below so as to give a picture of the development of higher secondary education in the district.

The Government Higher Secondary School, Meerut, was started in 1880 as a zillah school. It was upgraded to the status of a high school in 1910 and to that of an intermediate college in 1956. It imparts education in the literary, the scientific and the commerce and manual training groups and also offers a technical course in engineering up to the high school stage. For the intermediate examination it offers the scientific, the commerce and the technical (engineering) courses. It had 648 students on roll in the year 1960-61.

The Cantonment Anglo-Bengali Intermediate College, Meerut, was started in 1884 and in 1927 it was handed over to the cantonment board, Meerut. It imparts education up to the intermediate standard in the arts and science groups and had 1,050 students on roll in 1960-61.

The Faiz-i-Am Intermediate College, Meerut, was started in 1891 and imparts education in the literary, scientific and commerce groups. It had 530 students on roll in 1961. It is in receipt of a government grant of Rs28,932 a year.

The S. S. D. Girls' Higher Secondary School, Meerut, was started in 1923 and was raised to the status of a high school in 1957. It imparts education in arts and had 671 students on roll in 1961.

The Harchand Mal Jain Intermediate College, Tikri, was established as a middle school in 1942 and was raised to the status of a high school in 1951 and to that of an intermediate college in 1958. In the high school section it offers the literary, scientific and commerce groups and in the intermediate the literary and scientific. It had 704 students on roll on March 31, 1961.

The Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Hapur, was started in 1945. It imparts education in the science, commerce, arts and constructive groups up to the high school standard and in science, commerce and arts up to class XII.

The Krishak Intermediate College, Mawana, (originally named the S. C. R. M. Jat Intermediate College) was started in 1946 as a junior high school by the cultivators of tahsil Mawana. It was raised to the standard of a high school in 1947 and to that of an intermediate college in 1949. It offers the literary, scientific, commerce and agricultural groups up to the high school standard and the literary, commerce and agriculture groups up to the intermediate section. It had 989 students on roll in the year 1960-61.

The J. S. R. Girls' Intermediate College, Meerut, was established in 1948 as a primary school and was raised to the status of a high school in 1953 and to that of an intermediate college in 1959. It imparts education in arts.

Higher Education

At present there are 16 colleges which are imparting higher education in the district all, except the Meerut College, Meerut, having been established or upgraded in the post-independence period. A brief account of each follows.

The Meerut College is the oldest college in the district and it was started in 1892 with 5 teachers and 70 students, degree classes being opened in 1894. The number of students then was 176. In 1911 it was 206, in 1931 it was 1,000 and in 1951 it was 3,277. It offers courses for the Bachelor's degree in arts, science, commerce and law and for the Master's degree in arts, commerce and law and also prepares students for certain teacher training courses. In November, 1957, the All India Council for Secondary Education, New Delhi, selected this college as one of its centres in India and since then it has received equipment, books and other materials worth over a lakh of rupees through the Ministry of Education (Central Government), the aim being the improving of the professional efficiency of teachers already in service by holding seminars, short-term courses, etc. It has a library of about 52,749 books. In 1960-61 this institution had an enrolment of 872 for the Master's degree, 1,899 for the Bachelor's degree, 249 for the Bachelor's degree of laws and 75 for the Licentiate of Teaching course.

The Digambar Jain College, Baraut, has developed into a college from a *pathshala* which was established in 1916 and was recognized as a middle school in 1917, as a high school in 1919 and as an intermediate

college in 1940. Instruction in science at the high school stage was started in 1935 and at the intermediate stage in 1945. The institution was upgraded to a degree college in 1947 and was affiliated to the Agra University. In 1949 B. Sc. classes were started and in 1958 the college started the Bachelor of Teaching course. A year later it attained the status of a post-graduate college for arts and by 1961 it was also recognized for post-graduate classes in science. It is managed by the Digambar Jain Association. In 1960-61 it received Rs96,327 as a government grant, Rs2,500 as a non-recurring grant (also from the State Government) and a grant of Rs9,000 from the University Grants Commission. The number on roll in 1960-61 was 534 of which 38 were girls.

The Mahanand Mission Harijan Vidyalaya Degree College, Ghaziabad, originated as a primary school which was established in 1936 and was raised to high school status in 1938. In 1945 it was recognized for the intermediate examination in arts, science, commerce and agriculture. After three years it was affiliated to the Agra University for degree courses. It is managed by the Mahanand Mission and imparts education for graduation and post-graduation in arts, science, law and commerce. It had 2,666 students.

The Jat Vedic College, Baraut, was established in 1917 as a school by the Jat Educational Society, Baraut. It was raised to the status of a high school in 1919 and to that of an intermediate college in 1940. It imparts education in the literary, scientific and agriculture groups up to the intermediate stage and in the commerce group up to the high school stage. Its income is obtained through donations, subscriptions and grants. It was upgraded to the status of a degree college in 1949 when the degree and intermediate sections were separated.

The Sri Saraswati Vidyalaya College, Hapur, was started in 1945 as a middle school. It became a high school in 1946 and an intermediate college in 1948, the latter being raised to the status of a degree college in 1951 and to post-graduate status in 1959. It is recognized for the Bachelor's degree in arts, science and commerce and in 1961-62 had 156 and 123 students on roll for the first two courses and 51 for the last. For the Master's degree in arts there were 88 students on roll in that year.

The Nanakchand Anglo Sanskrit College, Meerut, was started in 1909 as a middle school and was raised to status of a high school in 1928 and to that of an intermediate college in 1948. In 1952 it was recognized as a degree college by the Agra University. Being a post-graduate degree college, it has separated the intermediate section from the degree section. It is managed by the Nanakchand Trust, has an income of about fifty thousand rupees annually, derives Rs80,000 from fees and is subsidised

by a recurring government grant of Rs50,000 annually. In 1961 it had a total enrolment of 834 students preparing for the M. A., B A., B. Sc., Law and B. T. degrees.

The Kisan Vidyalaya Degree College, Machhara, was started in 1942 as a middle school. It was recognized as a high school in 1944 and as an intermediate college in 1947. It prepares students for the groups of arts, science, commerce and agriculture for the high school and intermediate examinations and had 1,177 students on roll in 1960-61. In 1955 it was raised to degree college status and was affiliated to the Agra University for the Bachelor's degree in arts. In July, 1957, it obtained recognition from that university for science graduation, in 1959 for running B. T. classes and in 1961 for starting B. Sc. classes in agriculture. The institution is situated in a rural area and provides residential quarters for the staff. It also runs a dairy farm (for which it received Rs20,000 as a yearly subsidy for a few years from the government) and a farm which has two electric tube-wells for the purposes of irrigation.

The R. S. K. Degree College, Simbhaoli (Meerut), was founded by the Educational Society, Simbhaoli, in 1947 as a primary school. It was raised to high school standard in 1949, to intermediate standard in 1951-52 and to the status of a degree college in 1956. It is affiliated to the University of Agra and prepares students for the Bachelor's degree in arts and agriculture. 54 students (one a girl) and 118 students were studying for the B. A. and the B. Sc. (Agriculture) degrees respectively in 1961-62.

The Krishak College, Mawana, owes its inception to the growing needs of the cane-producers of tahsil Mawana and was founded as a degree college in 1959 by the Jat Vedic Shiksha Society, Mawana, which later transferred the management to the Krishak Degree College Trust, Mawana. It imparts education for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and is affiliated to the Agra University. It had 77 students (53 boys and 24 girls) on roll in 1961.

The Deva Nagri College, Meerut, was established in 1882 as a *pathshala* for the propagation of Hindi. It was raised to the status of a high school in 1913 and to that of an intermediate college in 1939. In 1958 it was granted recognition by the Agra University for B. Sc. classes. There were 69 science students on roll in the year 1960-61.

The Mahamana Malaviya Degree College, Khekra, developed out of an Anglo Sanskrit school which was established in 1936. It was raised to the status of a high school in 1942 and to that of an intermediate college in 1947. In July, 1959, it was raised to degree standard in arts and was affiliated to the Agra University. The college had 35 students in its degree section in 1960-61.

The Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut, was started as a high school on August 7, 1929, with a teacher and a girl but within three years the number of students increased to 250 and the number of teachers also went up. In 1939 it was raised to the status of an intermediate college, and to that of a degree college in 1948. Prior to this girls had to attend the Meerut College for pursuing higher education. In 1958 it was recognized for science graduation by the Agra University, becoming the first college for women offering science among the colleges affiliated to that university and the second in Uttar Pradesh offering a science degree course for women. The next year it received recognition for post-graduate classes. It had on roll 435 students for graduation in arts, 53 in science and 86 for the Master's degree in 1961.

The Arya Kanya Pathshala Degree College, Hapur, was established in 1881. It was raised to the standard of a high school in 1947 and to that of an intermediate college in 1949 and in 1959 it was granted affiliation by the Agra University for running degree classes in arts only, the number of students in this section being 31 in 1960-61.

The Rajput Shiksha Shivir College, Dhaulana, was founded as an English middle school in 1942. It was raised to the status of a higher secondary school up to class X in 1946 and up to class XII in 1951 and to that of a degree college in 1960. It is affiliated to the Agra University for arts and science (with agriculture) and offers the teachers' training degree for secondary schools and for training in agriculture, science and engineering.

Other colleges are the Ismail National Degree College for Women, Meerut, and the Multani Mal Degree College, Modinagar.

Professional and Technical Education

Twelve institutions in the district are conducting teacher training courses of different types. The course for Licentiate in Teaching was started in the Meerut College, Meerut, in 1950 but in July, 1962, it was replaced by course for the Bachelor of Teaching and the Master's degree course in Education was also started. Research work for the Ph. D. degree in education is also being conducted in this college. In July, 1953, the Rajput Shiksha Shivir Teachers' Training College, Dhaulana, started training students for the Junior Teachers' Certificate and it trained 160 students in 4 years. In 1928 the Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad started training classes for both men and women for the Primary Teachers' Certificate, the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate and the Hindustani Teachers' Certificate. Its first batch of Junior Teachers'

Certificate candidates was sent up in 1951. It draws students from Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr and had 55 students in 1961. The Kisan Intermediate College, Mohiuddinpur, started teaching for the Junior Teachers' Certificate in July, 1955, and had 59 students on roll in 1961. There are four government normal schools for boys which train teachers for the Hindustani Teachers' Certificate examination : that at Hapur was started at Meerut in 1939 as a Basic refresher centre and it was converted into a Basic normal school in 1946 but in 1951 it was again converted into a normal school and, in 1953, was shifted to Hapur, the number of students on roll in 1961 being 102; that at Baraut was started in 1959 and had 44 students in 1961; that at Mawana Khurd was shifted there from Adhyatmik Nagar, Ghaziabad (where it was started in 1958), the number on roll being 90 in 1961; the fourth, at Hastinapur, was started in December 1959 and in 1963 had 88 students on roll. The government normal school for girls, Meerut, also prepares students (women) for the Hindustani Teachers' Certificate. Teacher training courses for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching were started in the Digambar Jain College, Baraut, and the Nanakchand Anglo Sanskrit College, Meerut, in 1958 and in the Kisan Vidyalaya College, Machhara, in the following year, the first two institutions having 120 and 96 students on roll respectively in 1961 and the third 119 when classes for the degree of Master of Education were also started in the second-named institution.

The Meerut Ayurvedic College, Meerut, provides facilities for education in Ayurveda and is recognized by the Board of Indian Medicine, U. P., for the course of Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor in Medicine and Surgery). The college was established in 1954 and trained 27 students from 1959 to 1961. It had 102 students on roll on March 31, 1961. It also prepares students for the Sahayak Vaidya examination of the Board of Indian Medicine.

The Government Industrial and Technical Institute, Meerut, was started in 1952 under the State directorate of industries. It is located near Chhipi Tank, on the Hapur road. It is supervised by a principal with the help of a workshop superintendent and imparts education for the courses of general mechanics, motor mechanics, electrical supervision, electroplating and sheet metal work, each course being of two years' duration. From 1959 to 1962 the strength of the students went up from 60 to 131.

Education for the Physically Handicapped—The deaf and dumb, school, Meerut, which was started in April, 1959 by the Sanatandharm Sabha, Meerut, imparts education to the deaf and the dumb. It had

17 students on roll in the year 1961-62. It is managed by a registered body and spends about Rs3,000 a year.

Adult Education

There are thirteen centres, nearly all of which were started in 1960, for imparting education to adults, with 4,375 students in 1961. They are located in Mawana, Binoli, Hapur, Parichhatgarh, Baghpat, Sardhana, Meerut, Pilana, Muradnagar, Loni, Baraut, Sarurpur and Khekra.

Oriental Education

Sanskrit—There are thirteen institutions in the district which impart education in Sanskrit and of them the Vilveshwar Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya is more than 125 years old. The highest examination for which students are prepared here is the Acharya and the number of students in this institution in 1961-62 was 105. The Shri Bhagirathi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Garhmukteshwar, was established in 1909 and is housed in a five-storey building of its own. It also prepares students for the Shastri and Acharya examinations and the number of students in 1961-62 was 89. The Arya Mahavidyalaya, Kirthal, and the Shri Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Khekra, (established in 1929 and 1931 respectively) are the other institutions imparting education up to the Acharya standard, the number of students in them in 1961-62 being 104 and 48 respectively.

The other 9 institutions, the Shri Sanskrit Deonagri Vidyalaya Mawana (established in 1870); the Shri Chandi Sanskrit Pathshala, Hapur (established in 1912); the Shri Dharam Das Jain Devanagri Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Meerut (established in 1941), the Shri Ram Sahai Vaid Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Meerut (established in 1942): the Jain Gurukul Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Hastinapur (established in 1945); the Rajput Shiksha Shivir Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Dhaulana (established in 1946); the Shri Devi Singh Sanskrit Pathshala, Asaura (established in 1947); the Adarsh Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Gwali Khera (established in 1953); and the Sarvajanik Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Modinagar, prepare students up to the Madhyama standard and, except that named last, all are aided by government. The number of students on roll in all these nine institutions was 248 in 1961-62.

The curriculum followed for the examinations of Prathama, Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya conducted by these institutions is the same as prescribed by the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, Varanasi, and their administration is supervised by the State directorate of education through the inspector of Sanskrit pathshalas.

Persian and Arabic—At present there are 5 madrasas (all in Meerut city) which impart education according to the courses prescribed for the Arabic and Persian examinations conducted by the State department of education. Madrasa-i-Mansabiya, the oldest, was founded in 1875. It is run by a committee of 6 members and is partly financed by the Mansabiyah trust and partly by the State Government and the municipal board which give an annual grant of Rs1,260 and Rs400 respectively. It is housed in its own building and has a library with a stock of about 8,000 books. Till 1922 the Dars-i-Nizami curriculum was followed but since then the courses prescribed for the Munshi, Maulvi, Alim and Fazil examinations are being pursued here. Students are also prepared for the Adib and Adib-i-Mahir examinations of the Jamea-i-Urdu, Aligarh. The number of students is 79, all being provided with free food and lodging by the madrasa which also arranges for their books. Madrasa-i-Islamia Arabiah was founded in 1877 and is run by a registered managing committee consisting of 9 members. Since 1919 it has been receiving grant-in-aid from the government which is about Rs1,600 annually. Students are given facilities of free boarding and lodging and are taught according to the Dars-i-Nizami curriculum and the courses prescribed for the Fazil, Alim, Maulvi and Munshi examinations conducted by the Registrar, Arabic and Persian Examinations, U. P. The madrasa has its own library which has some 3,000 books. Madrasa-i-Qaumi Islamia was also established in 1877 and is run by a managing committee consisting of 4 members. It is dependant on the income from a trust and also receives a grant from the government. Education is imparted according to the Dars-i-Nizami and the Munshi and Fazil courses and arrangements for teaching children up to the junior Basic standard also exist, the number of students being 176, a few of whom are provided with free lodging and a stipend of Rs4 per head. The madrasa also has a small library containing about 250 books. Madrasa-i-Raunaq-i-Islam started functioning in 1897 and is managed by a committee consisting of 9 members. Its entire expenditure is met from the income of a *waqf* (trust) created specifically for its benefit. It follows the Dars-i-Nizami curriculum although mathematics and Urdu are also taught. The number of roll is 83. Stipends of Rs4 and Rs3 are also given to the students of the Daur-i-Hadis class and of class II (Arabic) respectively. A small library having about 500 books is also attached to the madrasa. Madrasa-i-Dar-ul-Uloom Arabic College was founded in 1920 originally with the aim of imparting religious education according to the Dars-i-Nizami curriculum as well as secular education up to the primary stage but a year later classes to coach students for appearing in the Munshi, Kamil, Alim and Fazil examinations were also opened. It is housed in its own building and is run by a managing committee

consisting of 17 members. The chief sources of income are public subscriptions and donations but since 1921 it is also receiving an annual grant from the State government, that for 1962 being Rs1,896. It has its own library of 1,411 books. The students who are admitted to the hostel are given free boarding and lodging facilities. Stipends and text books are also given free of charge to needy students. The number of students on roll is 127.

Fine Arts

No information is forthcoming about the condition and progress of music in the district before the advent of Vishambhar Sahai 'Vyakul' (died in 1925) who was an expert in the Thumri style of singing and in playing the harmonium. His pupil, Mizdak Ahmad, was also proficient in playing the Indian harmonium. In 1937 was established the Kamboja Sapta Kala Niketan (earlier known as the Kamboja College of Indian Music) and soon after the Sangit Samaj College of Hindustani Music and the Vishva Sewa Sadan came into existence and together they had about 200 students on roll in 1961-62. They teach classical music, dancing and instrumental music. The village of Ajrara was once noted for its tabla players.

The speciality of the Kirana *gharana* is the use of specific variations and continued repetitions of *alankaras*. In the rural areas *holi*, *dhola*, *alha* and *ragini* are specially popular whereas the *qawwali* is heard more frequently in the towns.

Cultural and Literary Societies—A literary society, known as the Hindi Sahitya Samiti, functioned in the district till 1948. Another society of the same nature, known as the Janpad Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, was organised in 1945 and was affiliated to the U. P. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag. It ceased to function in 1955. Another literary society, the Pragatisheel Sahityakar Parishad, was started in 1948 and has 30 members It aims at popularising Hindi literature by holding competitions, *kavisammelans* (gatherings of poets), etc.

Another cultural society is the Bengali Durgabari Society, a social organization of the Bengali residents of Meerut. It was founded before 1857 and is a registered body. Among its major aims are the promotion of Bengali literature and the celebration of certain festivals. It maintains a library which has about 6,087 books (mostly in Bengali) and subscribes to 9 periodicals for its reading-room. It also arranges for dramatic and musical performances and runs a school, the medium of instruction being Bengali. The average number of members visiting the library each year is 3,077.

Libraries and Reading-rooms

There are over 20 libraries in the district, a brief account of each being given below. The oldest, the Lyall Town Hall Library and Reading Room, was started in 1876. It is managed by the municipal board, Meerut, and has 22,442 books on its shelves. The expenditure incurred is about Rs 9,690 annually. The Nar Singh Sanskrit Pustakalaya, Meerut, which has 7,741 books was established in 1887 and is managed by a committee which includes a member of the municipal board. It has about 500 members and spends about Rs 1,900 annually. The Pareylal Chiranjilal Cantonment Library, Meerut, was started in 1953. It has 820 books (581 in Hindi and 239 in English) and gets 40 periodicals for its reading-room. The number of visitors was 72,000 in 1961. The Ghaziabad Nagarpalika Pustakalaya, Ghaziabad, (which is housed in the municipal park) was founded in 1920. It has 4,258 books (2,368 in Hindi, 1,067 in English and 823 in Urdu) and subscribes for 49 periodicals for its reading-room. It is visited by about a lakh of people every year. The Prem Pustakalaya (which was started at Hapur in 1921) and the Hindi Sahitya Pustakalaya (established in 1938) were combined in 1948 in memory of Gandhiji and named the Gandhi Smriti Pustakalaya. This institution has 5,727 books (5,123 in Hindi, 398 in English and 206 in Urdu) and subscribes for 53 periodicals for its reading-room. 3,794 persons visited it in 1961. The Shri Gandhi Pustkalaya, Khekra, was established in 1938. It has 2,430 books (2,047 in Hindi, 278 in English, 80 in Urdu and 25 in Sanskrit) and subscribes for 30 periodicals for its reading-room. In 1961 it was visited by 7,864 persons. The Gandhi Janta Pustakalaya was started in village Kharkhauda in 1946. It has 1,070 books (971 in Hindi, 32 in Urdu and 67 in English) and subscribes for 11 periodicals for its reading-room. The Jain Balveer Pustakalaya and Vachnalaya, Baraut, was started in 1949 by the Swetambar Jain Society, Baraut. It has 5,335 books (4,800 in Hindi, 350 in English, 150 in Urdu and 25 in Sanskrit) and subscribes for 45 periodicals for its reading-room. 73,100 persons visited it during the year 1960-61. The Mahabir Vachnalaya, Baraut, was started in 1951. It has 1,667 books (1,067 books in Hindi, 466 in Urdu and 134 in English) and subscribes for 10 periodicals for its reading-room. The Gandhi Smarak Pustakalaya, Baghpat, was started in 1952 by the committee of the notified area, Baghpat. It has 840 books (568 in Hindi, 38 in Sanskrit, 158 in Urdu and 76 in English). In 1961 the number of visitors to the library was 21,600. The Mukherjee Pustakalaya and Vachnalaya, Gandhi Bazar, Pilkhuwa, was established in 1953 in memory of Shyama Prasad Mukharjee. It has 1,737 books on its shelves (344 being in Hindi) and subscribes

for 14 monthlies, 10 weeklies and 5 dailies for its reading-room. It has about 150 members.

Men of Letters

Sanskrit and Hindi

According to an old tradition, the sage Valmiki had his hermitage in or near what is now the village of Baleni where a temple of the sage is still to be found. If this be true he might have composed parts of the *Ramayana* here. The sage Vyasa, the author of the *Mahabharata*, is associated with Hastinapur, the theme of this epic being the vicissitudes of the imperial family of Hastinapur. It is not unlikely that a part of the original work was composed in this district. Venkatesa Vaman Sovami was a professor of Sanskrit at Meerut and flourished between 1882-1925. Among his many works are the minor poems, *Indradyumnapavarg, Divyaprabandha, Ishalahari, Ramachandroday* and *Shivavatarprabandh*, a biography of Shivaji.

The earliest known Hindi poet of the district is Banwari Lal of Makhanpur (tahsil Mawana) who wrote the *Bhavishyadatta Charita* in 1609. Hira Lal of Baraut wrote his *Chandraprabha Charita* about 1825. Gauri Datta (died in 1905), who was a great exponent of the Devanagri script wrote three books on women's education and prepared a dictionary, *Gauri Kosh.* Tulsiram Swami (1870-1915) belonged to Parikshitgarh and wrote about fifty books in Hindi and Sanskrit of which the commentaries on the *Samaveda, Manusmriti, Shada-darshanas* and several *Upanishads* are well known. He translated the *Hitopdesha* from Sanskrit into Hindi and wrote *Subhasit-ratna-mala* and *Dayanand-Charitamrita.* Murari Lal Sharma (born in 1892) wrote about twenty books. Homavati (1906-1951) belonged to Meerut city. She wrote *Arghva* and *Uddhar* (both collections of poems) and *Swapnabhanga, Dharohar* and *Nisarga* (collections of short stories). Hari Sharan Srivastava 'Maral' (died in 1931), a poet, wrote *Bali-Vaishya Yajna, Shivabodh, Maral Manas* and a drama, *Prithviraj.* Ghasiram (died in 1934) translated the *Rigveda* and the *Ishopanishad* into English and also translated *Bhashyabhumika* and several Arya Samajist works into Hindi from other languages. Umrao Singh Karunik (who lived in the first part of the present century) wrote *Carnegie Aur Unke Vichar, Tolstoy ki Atmakahani, Mughalon ke Antim Din, Anarkali* and *Mahakavi Akbar Aur Unka Urdu Kavya.* Urmila Devi lived in the first half of this century. One of her works is *Karavas.* Vishambhar Sahai 'Vyakul' of Meerut, who died in 1925, is the author of a well known work, *Buddha Deva.*

Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Urdu

Though close to Delhi, Meerut has never been a reputed centre of Arabic, Persian, Turkish or Urdu literature. No outstanding Arabic or Turkish writer flourished here. The writers in Persian were also very few, the earliest known being Ala-ud-din Chishti Barnawi (1598-1677) who completed his work, *Chishtiyah Behishtiyah* or *Firdausiyah-i-Qudsiyah* (a voluminous book on the saints of the Chishti order) in 1655-56. Another Persian writer of some importance was Har Charan Das who wrote *Chahar-Gulzar-i-Shujaii* in 1786-87 though he left Meerut at an early age. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din 'Ishaq' (who also belonged to Meerut) completed, in 1807-08, another important Persian work, *Tabaqat-i-Sukhan* (a *tazkira* of 100 Persian and 100 Urdu poets). He was also a poet who wrote in both Persian and Urdu and sometimes in Arabic as well. He has left two Persian divans using in one the pen-name 'Ishq' and 'Mubtila' in the other. Gokul Chand (the private secretary of Begum Samru) wrote *Zeb-ut-Tawarikh*, in Persian which depicts her life and was completed in 1822. Sayyid Muhammad Murtuza 'Yazdani' (1840-1900), who wrote in both Persian and Urdu (his pen-name in Urdu being 'Bayan'), and Qutub-ud-din 'Tarzi' (died in 1911) were two other noteworthy Persian poets of the district. The latter was the author of two printed Persian divans and a prose work, *Tahzib-i-Uqlaidis*.

The number of the Urdu prose writers of the district is also limited, the names of Chiragh Ali (1846-1895) and Moin-ud-din Ahmad (of Kotana) being the best known. The former was a linguist and the author of a large number of books which include *Tahqiq-i-Jahad, Azam-ul-Kalam fi Irtiqa-i-Islam, Taliqat* and *Qadim Qaumon ki Mukhtasar Tarikh*. The latter, also a linguist, wrote *Aaryon ka Bartao Vedic Zamane Men* which is based on Sanskrit sources. He also rendered the *Ramayana* into Persian verse.

Though no celebrated Urdu poet is associated with this district, the number of Urdu poets who flourished here from time to time has been considerable. Four of the earliest mentioned by Mir Muhammad Khan 'Sarwar' in his *tazkira, Umdah-i-Muntakheba* (completed about 1800), were Abdullah 'Auj' of Sardhana, Taj-ud-din 'Mushtaq', Jamiat Rai 'Wahdat' and Raushan Shah 'Raushan' of Meerut. The last-named also compiled a divan. Mirza Rahim Beg of Sardhana (who was a contemporary of 'Ghalib') was also a well-known poet of the district and is the author of a few Urdu *masnavis* and a book, *Fakhr-i-Shoara*, which he wrote in 1852. He also wrote another prose work, *Sateh Burhan*. The names of some other poets of that time who flourished in Meerut have been given by Mustafa Khan 'Shaufta' in his *Gulshan-i-Bekhar*. They

are Munif Ali 'Shaukat', Ghulam Zamin 'Karam' (of Kotana), Alam Shah 'Mahzun' (of Garmukteshwar), Azim Ullah 'Mahv', Sharaf-ud-din Ahmad 'Masrur', Taj-ud-din 'Mushtaq', Zafaryab Khan 'Sahib' who was Begum Samru's stepson and Frasu (or Fransu) a Europeon, who was in her service. The other poets who flourished in the district after the middle of the nineteenth century were Kifayat Ali 'Tanha' (died in 1869); Jamil Ahmad 'Jamil', (the author of two published divans); Jang Bahadur 'Jang' (died in 1907), the author, among other works, of *Chamanistan-i-Dilchasp* and *Chamanistan-i-Maarif; Zuhur Ahmad* 'Hafiz'; Ilahi Baksh 'Rafiq' (died in 1882), the author of a published divan; Fasih-ud-din 'Ranj' (died in 1885), author of two poetic works—*Makhzan-i-Fasahat* and *Gulshan-i-Naat* and of a *tazkira* of Urdu poetesses entitled *Baharistan-i-naz;* Shakir Ali 'Bismil' (died in 1898), author of *Nala-i-Bismil,* a printed collection of poems; Muhammad Sajjad Husain 'Raihani' (born in 1852); Lalta Prasad 'Shad'; Piyare Lal 'Shakir'; Muhammad Ismail 'Ismail' Meerathi (1844-1917), an important poet and a versatile writer, whose *masnawi* in Persian and another (*Fikr-i-Hakim*) in Urdu and his *Kulliyat* (a collection of poetic works) as well as a work in prose, *Tazkira-i-Ghausiyah*, have been published; Ain-ul-Haq 'Besabr' (1846-1925) of Katha, the author of a *tazkira* and a book entitled *Sarqa-i-Sheri;* Hisam-ud din Ahmad 'Hisam'; Muhammad Sadiq Ali 'Sozan' and 'Maddah' of Garhmukteshwar, who was the author of a published divan of *naat* (poems in praise of the prophet Muhammad); Maula Baksh 'Qalaq', the author of a printed divan; Naim-ul-Haq 'Azad' of Shaikhupura; Mashuq Husain 'Athar' of Hapur; Muhammad Afzal Khan 'Afzal', the author of a published divan; Shaukat Husain 'Shaukat'; Zuhur Ali 'Alavi' of Uldhan who compiled a collection of poems, *Yadgar-i-Alavi;* Zain-ul-Aabidin 'Farjad'; Abdul Bari 'Aasi', who wrote *Sharah-i-Divan-i-Ghalib* and some other works; and Shoaib Ahmad 'Nudrat', who was the author of the printed divans *Khunaba-i-Dil* (in two volumes), *Safina-i-Nudrat* and *Lauh-wa Qalam*.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

The system of medicine obtaining in this district in early times was that based on Ayurveda (the science of life and longevity). The physicians practising this system were generally known as *vaids* (or *bhishaks*) who used herbal and other medicines and possessed surgical knowledge as well. They generally charged no fees from the patients they treated and practised the art of healing as a pious duty, people of a charitable disposition usually supplying them with the necessaries of life from time to time. Whenever a *vaid* undertook the treatment of the rich, about one-sixth of the medicines prepared was taken by the *vaid* for free distribution to the poor. Occult and superstitious practices were also adopted for treating the sick, some of which are still in vogue in the district. The Unani system of medicine was introduced into the district in the thirteenth century with the establishment of Muslim rule but it remained more or less confined to the towns. Those Hindu physicians who adopted the Unani system were also known as hakims. In mediaeval times a rough and ready type of surgery was practised by *jarrahs* who had empirical knowledge and generally belonged to the Barber caste. When the British occupied the district in the early years of the nineteenth century and established a cantonment here, they brought with them the allopathic or western system of medicine specially for the treatment of their civil and military personnel and it gradually gained in popularity. Prior to 1856 there were only three dispensaries in the district, the Sadar dispensary and the branch hospital in the city and a dispensary at Hapur. Dispensaries were set up at Baghpat, Baraut and Garhmukteshwar in 1872 at Ghaziabad in 1879 and at Mawana in 1882. The Dufferin Hospital for women was established in Meerut city in 1889 and a government hospital (under the control of the canal department) was set up each at Bohla (in 1890) and Baraut (in 1891).

Of the well-known practitioners of the indigenous systems who flourished in the district in the latter half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries were Baldeo Sahai, Nawab Asadullah Khan, Lala Hakim, Bhola Nath, Ram Sahai, Krishna Datta Bajpai and Bhagwati Prasad.

Vital Statistics

The district is considered to be one of the healthiest in the State, the death-rate being lower here than in other districts. 1892 recorded a death-rate of 36·86 per thousand which was higher than the birth-rate (34·65) probably because of a severe outbreak of cholera in that year. In the fourteen years that followed, however, the death-rate was lower than the birth-rate. But from 1907 to 1909 in succession and again in 1911 the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate every year. The year 1908 saw a severe outbreak of malaria, the death-rate rising to 54·12 per thousand. The year 1909 too was a bad year when malaria again took a heavy toll of life. During the decade ending 1921, the year 1918 ushered in the great influenza epidemic which swept over this district, the death-rate (87·01 per thousand) being more than double the birth-rate (40·29 per thousand). The years 1919 and 1920 showed a return to more or less normal conditions.

The mean decennial registered birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population during the four decades ending 1960 for the district are given below:

Decades		Rural	Urban	Total
1921-30				
	Birth-rate	43·6	16·5	38·8
	Death-rate	30·4	12·0	27·2
1931-40				
	Birth-rate	40·3	28·2	38·0
	Death-rate	23·2	16·2	21·9
1941-50				
	Birth-rate	29·7	30·9	29·9
	Death-rate	16·8	17·2	16·9
1951-60				
	Birth-rate	..	..	21·5 (provisional)
	Death-rate	..	..	10·1 (provisional)

Diseases

Common Diseases

The diseases which accounted for a large number of deaths during the three decades ending 1960 in the district were fevers of different types, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery and epidemics of cholera, plague and small-pox.

Fever—Besides including such diseases as malaria, typhoid, etc., this term covers a number of unidentified and undiagnosed diseases which are usually accompanied by fever. Normally, fever is responsible for the greatest number of deaths, the most common form being malaria which is responsible for the heaviest casualties. During the decade ending 1902, of the total number of deaths recorded no less than 95 per cent were ascribed to fever. The increase in the network of irrigation channels in the district which led to the rise in the level of subsoil water coupled with the absence of adequate artificial drainage was probably the main cause of the increase in the mortality from fever. Till 1911 the number of deaths from fever was very heavy, being 62,148 and 79,445 in the years 1902 and 1908 respectively. In the next decade the highest number of deaths—63,474—was in 1913. From 1921 onwards the disease has not assumed alarming proportions, the highest mortality from it being between 42,000 and 45,000 except in 1926 when it was 47,710. During the twenty years ending 1960 the death-rate from this disease decreased considerably, that for malaria being about 2·4 in 1953 and 0·25 in 1960. During the First and Second Five-year Plan periods the death-rate from malaria showed a sharp decline chiefly due to the implementation of the national malaria control and the malaria eradication programmes in the urban and rural areas of the district.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea—Bowel complaints, usually in the form of dysentery and diarrhoea, claim a large number of lives in the district. In the decade ending in 1910, that year was the hardest hit, the number of victims being more than 700. In the next decade the year 1917 was the greatest sufferer as the mortality figure shot up to above a thousand. The death-rate was the lowest in the decade 1941-50, being only 1·4. In the ten years ending 1960, the death in each of the years 1953 and 1954 numbered above a thousand.

Respiratory Diseases--Though such diseases do not constitute an immediate cause of death in the district, they sometimes lead to temporary or permanent infirmities and in some cases even accelerate death. The percentage of deaths from these causes was 4·0 during the decade ending in 1950, the worst affected years being 1947 and 1950 when the deaths rose to 1,618 and 1,557 respectively.

Other Diseases—Among other diseases, occurring in the district are leprosy, tuberculosis, cancer and bronchitis. The prevalence of inflammation and hypertrophy of the spleen was noticed in the district in 1876 but no case of this complaint *per se* as a disease has come to light since then. For the treatment of indigent T. B. patients government assistance is provided in the form of money, administration of anti-bacterial drugs,

etc. Arrangements also exist for the treatment of skin and eye diseases in the Pyarelal Sharma Hospital.

Epidemics

In the municipal areas it is the statutory duty of the local bodies concerned to provide special medical aid and treatment for the sick in the event of an epidemic breaking out and to take such measures as may be required to control it and to prevent its recurrence, the medical officer of health and the health and sanitary staff under him being put into action. In the rest of the district the primary responsibility of dealing with the outbreak of an epidemic rests with the district medical officer of health who is assisted by a team of qualified and trained persons including an assistant medical officer of health, a medical officer (anti-epidemic operations), epidemic assistants, sanitary inspectors, an assistant superintendent of vaccination and vaccinators. Medical officers in charge of State and Zila Parishad dispensaries, primary health centres and the State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries located in rural areas also do preventive work during the spread of epidemic diseases. Formerly, when an epidemic broke out in a village, it was the duty of the chowkidar to report the fact immediately to the nearest police-station but now this duty has devolved on the *pradhan* (president) of the *gaon sabha* (village assembly) concerned which informs the district medical officer of health of the occurrence. The district magistrate is authorised under the Epidemic Diseases Act (Act III of 1897) to take such measures as the removal of patients to hospitals or their segregation, the disinfection of infected dwellings, the evacuation of infected houses and localities, the closure of schools and colleges, etc., in order to check the spread of the disease and for the treatment of the victims in rural as well as urban areas.

Cholera—Cholera is the most feared of diseases and in the district usually claims a few victims yearly and occasionally breaks out with unusual intensity. The summer and post-monsoon months are the times when such epidemics generally break out. The disease appeared in 1867 in a serious form when 4,073 persons died of it. In the next five or six years, however, its incidence was not as high. The epidemic of 1891 carried away nearly a thousand persons while in that of the following year 3,553 people lost their lives. Less virulent outbreaks occurred in 1896, 1899 and 1900. During the decade ending 1910, the year 1908 was the worst affected when more than 600 persons died. Some severe outbreaks also occurred in 1912, 1913, 1916 and 1921 (when the number of victims was about a thousand). In the two decades ending 1931 and 1941, the death-roll did not exceed 400 in any year except in 1927 and

1938 when the number of deaths was 520 and 806 respectively. In recent years the incidence of this disease has been comparatively less, the years 1954, 1955 and 1958 being almost free from its ravages but there was a severe epidemic in 1960 when more than 2,500 people died.

Plague—This disease is not as common in the district as cholera or smallpox. It first made its appearance in 1902, when 342 cases were recorded. In the decade ending 1911, the years 1905, 1907 and 1911 were the most hard-hit, 37,179 deaths occurring in 1911 alone. The disease abated considerably in the next decade, when approximately 4,000 deaths occurred in each of the years 1913 and 1914, the last two years of the decade being completely unaffected. It reappeared in 1922, causing 59 deaths but from the following year it again assumed alarming proportions and more than 14,000 people died of it. From 1930 onwards its incidence was nominal except in 1937 when about 3,000 casualties were recorded. In 1947 the incidence of deaths was 550, but no deaths were reported during 1950 and 1960.

Smallpox—After cholera, smallpox was reckoned to be the most destructive disease in the district from which it has never been free. Formerly its ravages were terrible, 4,984 deaths being recorded in 1869, the average for the eight years ending in 1874 being 1,822 annually. There was a decrease in mortality in the following years which may be attributed to the adoption of vaccination. During the decade ending 1910 the disease did not assume a severe epidemic form and the mortality was never more than a hundred except in 1908 when it was a little above 150. In the decade ending 1930, the highest number of deaths was 891 in 1929. Afterwards the years of severe epidemic were 1933, 1934, 1935, 1939, 1944 and 1950. In the period from 1950 to 1960 the highest number of deaths, 1,666, was recorded in 1950 and the lowest number, 17, in 1956.

The national smallpox eradication programme is being implemented in the district. It provides for enumeration, mass vaccination, completion of records and compilation of family registers. A trained staff consisting of a medical officer, a para-medical assistant, 2 health educators, 32 smallpox inspectors and 192 vaccinators has been appointed in the district to complete these operations. Mass vaccination was started on October 2, 1962, the entire work taking about nine months to be completed.

Medical Organization

Organizational Set-up

The medical department and the health department were integrated in 1947 and brought under one head—the director of medical and health

services—who was placed in control of the three systems of medicine flourishing in the district; the allopathic, the Ayurvedic and the Unani. In 1961 a separate directorate, called the directorate of Ayurveda and Unani medicines, was created for the more effective supervision of these systems of medicine.

In the district the civil surgeon is the administrative head of the entire medical organization. He is in overall charge of the State hospitals and dispensaries as also of the dispensaries run by the Zila Parishad. He is assisted by a number of medical officers and a subordinate staff. The civil surgeon inspects these dispensaries and hospitals in his capacity as *ex-officio* superintendent of dispensaries. Other medical institutions like the primary health centres and the State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district are under the administrative control of the district medical officer of health, the technical supervision of the dispensaries being done by the regional authorities of the department of Ayurveda.

Hospitals

Pyarelal Sharma Hospital, Meerut—This hospital, which was established in 1909, was formerly known as the Ludovic Porter Hospital. It remained under the management of the district board (now the Zila Parishad) till 1945 when it was provincialized. In 1947 it was renamed the Pyarelal Sharma Hospital. In the Second Five-year Plan period it was expanded by the addition of nine new sections—pathological, heart, medical, orthopaedic, eye, venereal diseases, dental, tuberculosis and children's. There are 170 beds in the hospital (44 for women, 12 for children and 114 for men). The hospital is staffed by 15 medical officers, 27 nurses, 14 compounders and a number of other personnel including laboratory technicians and storekeepers, etc. In 1960-61 the expenditure was about Rs4,67,597.

Dufferin Hospital, Meerut—This hospital was started in 1889 and was formerly supported by locally raised funds and government grants. It was under the management of the Dufferin Committee till 1945 when the government took the institution under its control. It is meant for women and has forty-five beds. It is staffed by 3 medical officers, 5 compounders and a number of other persons. The expenditure incurred in 1960-61 amounted to about Rs 79,855.

State Leper Home, Meerut—This institution, which is situated five miles from Meerut on the Meerut-Delhi road, was formerly known as the Grace Mayne Leper Asylum and was founded in 1907 by a society known as the Mission to Lepers of London which continued to run the

home till 1948. In 1952 a committee, with the district magistrate as chairman, was formed to run the institution which managed its affairs till 1955 when it was taken over by the State Government. The institution is served by a part-time medical officer, a compounder and three others. There are 26 beds for men and 14 for women and in 1960-61 the total expenditure it incurred was about Rs16,534.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Meerut—This hospital was established in 1941 and is managed by the municipal board. There are 16 beds in the hospital and the staff comprises a medical officer, 2 compounders and 5 others. The expenditure of the hospital in 1960-61 amounted to Rs14,924.

Hapur Male Hospital—Prior to 1856 there existed a dispensary at Hapur under the district board which was later on converted into a hospital and was provincialized in 1955. This hospital has 8 beds for men and 4 for women and is staffed by a medical officer, 3 compounders and 3 others. The expenditure in 1960-61 amounted to Rs29,247.

Mukand Lal Municipal Government Hospital, Ghaziabad—This is an old hospital which was run under the management of the district board till 1956 when it was provincialized. Previously it was housed in a very old building, a new one being constructed in 1954-55, partly by government grants and partly by public subscription. There are 42 beds for men and 12 for women in the hospital which is manned by 2 medical officers, 4 nurses and as many compounders. Its expenditure in 1960-61 amounted to Rs97,955.

T. B. Clinic, Meerut—This clinic was established in May, 1959, and is under the supervision of the civil surgeon, Meerut. It is a special type of clinic which functions (in uniformity with certain similar clinics in the country) according to the pattern envisaged by the Government of India. It has facilities for undertaking pathological examinations, miniature radiography, Montoux tests, B. C. G. vaccinations, etc., and also provides domiciliary treatment. It also carries out clinical tests and mass examinations of sputum of the population of the area and educates the people in ways and means of preventing the spread of the disease. It is staffed by 2 medical officers, a public health nurse, a compounder, a laboratory assistant, 2 clerks and 5 other employees. During 1962 about 898 persons attended the clinic of whom 250 were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

T. B. Clinic, Ghaziabad—This clinic was established in June, 1959, and functions under the supervision of the civil surgeon, Meerut. It undertakes the same type of activities as the clinic at Meerut, following

the pattern set up by the Government of India. It is staffed by 3 medical officers, 2 compounders, 2 public health nurses, a laboratory assistant, 2 clerks and 6 other employees. It has 20 beds of which 12 are for males and 8 for females. During 1962 about 2,917 persons attended the clinic, 840 being found to be suffering from tuberculosis and 178 receiving indoor treatment.

Silver Jubilee Ram Saran Das Women's Hospital, Ghaziabad—This hospital was managed by the Dufferin Fund Committee till 1946 when it was provincialized. The hospital is staffed by a medical officer, a nurse and 2 compounders, the number of beds being 28, all of which are for women. In 1960-61 the expenditure of the hospital amounted to Rs 32,381.

Hastinapur Hospital—This hospital was started in 1949 under the colonization scheme and was taken over by the State Government in 1955. It has 20 beds (10 each for men and women). The staff in the hospital includes a medical officer and 3 compounders. In 1960-61 the total expenditure incurred amounted to about Rs35,838.

Baraut Male Hospital—Formerly this was a dispensary which was started in 1872 but was converted into a hospital later on. The institution is staffed by a medical officer and a compounder, the number of beds being 16 of which 12 are for men and 4 for women. The expenditure, in 1960-61, amounted to about Rs7,111.

Women's Hospital, Baraut—This hospital was established in 1958 and is situated at Patti Mehar near the Upper Jamuna canal. It has on its staff a woman medical officer, a compounder and 2 other employees and has 6 beds. During 1962 outdoor treatment was given to 5,120 patients and indoor to 153. The expenditure during 1962-63 amounted to Rs11,760.

Police Hospital—This institution was established in 1861 and is in the charge of a medical officer. It has forty-four beds and its total expenditure for 1960-61 amounted to Rs12,993.

Jail Hospital—This hospital was started in 1885 and is served by a medical officer and a compounder. It has twenty-six beds and in 1961-62 it incurred an expenditure of Rs23,200.

Venereal Diseases Clinic, Meerut—This clinic, which is situated in the premises of the Pyarelal Sharma Hospital, was started in 1959. The staff comprises a medical officer, a medico-social worker-cum-health visitor, a staff nurse and three others. On an average the monthly attendance in this clinic is about thirty-seven.

Dispensaries

Allopathic—The 14 allopathic dispensaries at Datiana, Salawa, Faridnagar, Govindpuri, Alipur, Sarurpur, Kirthal, Latifpur, Daha, Dhikauli, Garhmukteshwar, Sardhana, Baghpat and Pilkhuwa are under the administrative control of the civil surgeon, the last two being meant exclusively for women. The district medical officer of health is in charge of the six dispensaries located at Kharkhauda, Simbhaoli, Khekra, Baghpat (for men), Mawana and Daula. Except for the dispensaries at Alipur and Daha (both in tahsil Baghpat) which serve the needs of outdoor patients only, these dispensaries provide facilities for the treatment of indoor patients also, the number of beds in them varying from two to eight. Each dispensary is served by a medical officer, who is assisted by a compounder and some other persons.

There are four allopathic dispensaries functioning under the Employees' State Insurance scheme, the one at Ghaziabad and the two at Modinagar were established in 1959 and that at Meerut in 1961. That at Meerut and one at Modinagar have two medical officers each and the other at Modinagar and that at Ghaziabad have only one each.

Primary Health Centres—Fourteen primary health centres exist in the district at Simbhaoli, Kharkhauda, Baraut, Baghpat, Mawana, Binoli, Pilana, Hapur, Khekra, Meerut, Sardhana, Sarurpur, Muradnagar and Parichhatgarh, each having a dispensary (with a medical officer, a compounder, a ward boy and a sweeper) and a maternity centre (with 3 sub-centres) staffed by a health visitor and a midwife. A sanitary inspector has also been posted at each centre to look after the sanitation activities of the centre.

Ayurvedic—The State manages ten Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district and twelve are managed by the Zila Parishad. All these dispensaries are under the direct administrative control of the district medical officer of health, their technical supervision being done by the divisional officers of the department of Ayurveda headed by a director at the State level. The State-owned dispensaries are located at Dasna, Bahadurgarh, Amarpur, Bhatiyana, Kalina, Binoli, Farukhnagar, Khwaja Nagla, Patla and Sardhana and those maintained by the Zila Parishad are at Khindora, Tugana, Chirori, Chhaprauli, Aminnagar Sarai, Luhari, Machhara, Buklana, Dhanaura Silvernagar, Bamnauli, Bankhanda and Phit Kheri. Each has a *vaid*, a compounder, a ward boy and a part-time sweeper. The amount allotted for purchase of medicine for each of these dispensaries varies from Rs 500 to Rs 700 annually.

Unani—Of the Unani dispensaries in the district, two are managed by the State and four by the Zila Parishad. Like the Ayurvedic dispensaries, they also are under the direct supervision and control of the district medical officer of health at the district level and the strength of the staff is the same as of those dispensaries. They are located at Asara, Sarurpur, Jasada, Morta, Sewal and Bahsuma.

Homoeopathic—There are also in the district a number of homoeopathic dispensaries which are run privately, a short account of a few which are in Meerut city being given below:

Kishori Lal Free Homoeopathic Dispensary—This institution was started in 1954 and is run by the Roshan Lal Trust Society. The number of patients treated in it in 1957 was 16,829. It gets a grant of Rs500 annually from the State Government.

Adarsh Homoeopathic Dispensary—Started in 1951, this dispensary gets an annual grant of Rs100 from the State Government and Rs300 from the municipal board, Meerut. It treated 10,476 patients in 1957.

Congress Homoeopathic Dispensary—This dispensary which was started in 1937, receives an annual grant of Rs 200 from the State Government and Rs1,000 from the municipal board of Meerut. The number of patients treated in 1957 was 48,462.

Municipal Homoeopathic Dispensary—This dispensary is managed by the municipal board, Meerut which spends Rs4,000 annually on it. The staff consists of a medical officer, a compounder and a peon. It treated 42,530 patients in 1957.

Maternity and Child Welfare

In order to bring down the high rate of infant mortality a network of maternity and child welfare centres has been established in the district in recent years. The staff posted at these centres renders medical advice and aid to the women visiting the centres and also pays domiciliary visits. Such centres are located at Hastinapur, Pilana, Khekra, Mekanpur, Chirori, Niloha, Farukhnagar, Khwaja Nagla, Garhmukteshwar, Sardhana, Datiyana, Dariyapur, Atrara, Kharkhauda, Simbhaoli, Mandola, Loni, Sarawa and each has a midwife and a *dai* on the staff except that there is only one *dai* at each of the first six centres and one midwife at the centre at Khwaja Nagla. Maternity beds exist in some of the hospitals and dispensaries of the district, 45 being in the Dufferin Hospital, Meerut, 28 in the Ghaziabad Female Hospital, 6 in the Women's Hospital, Baraut, 8 in the Baghpat and 6 in the Pilkhuwa Women's

dispensaries. Four *dais* are trained at each maternity centre and a stipend of Rs15 to Rs20 per month is paid to each trainee. The number of *dais* trained in a year ranges from 10 to 30.

Public Health

Organisational Set-up

The district medical officer of health was appointed during 1930-31 for the district, prior to which the public health work was looked after by the civil surgeon. The district medical officer of health is assisted by 6 sanitary inspectors, 14 assistant development officers (health) posted in the development blocks of the district, 4 epidemic assistants for epidemic control work, a vaccination staff of 31 persons (including an assistant superintendent of vaccination), a district health visitor, 7 health visitors and 8 women social workers who are attached to the 8 family planning centres. The district medical officer of health is also the *ex-officio* medical officer of health for the municipalities of Mawana, Pilkhuwa and Baraut. He is the chief executive officer in matters of health and sanitation as also the school health officer for rural areas. He is an additional inspector of factories under the Factories Act, 1948, and inspects the factories and other industrial concerns every year and offers recommendations for lessening industrial hazards to factory workers. In addition to these duties, he is district registrar for vital statistics, superintendent of vaccination under the Vaccination Act of 1880, the licensing authority under the Indian Drugs Act, 1940 and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. He also enforces, in the rural area of the district, the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. He also attends to the implementation of various development schemes pertaining to the health activities of the district and also supervises the work of the primary health centres, family planning centres and Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, the office of the secretary, Indian Red Cross Society (district branch) of the T. B. Seals Sales Committee and of the Eye Relief Society also being held by him. Health education is another important function with which he is charged and he is also responsible for making sanitary arrangements in fairs, etc.

Sanitation in Rural Areas—Assistant development officers (health) have been posted by the planning department in the development blocks of the districts to look after the health and sanitation schemes launched by the State Government with the help of village-level workers, they carry out different activities like epidemic control, health education and the construction of sanitary works like urinals, drains and smokeless *chulhas* (cooking fire-places). In the district during the Second

Five-year Plan period, 369 old wells were repaired, 823 new wells, 1,251 latrines and about 146 miles of drains were constructed, 154 miles of lanes were paved, 2,449 soakage pits were made and 3,128 hand-pumps were installed.

To check the spread of gastro-intestinal diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., in the rural areas of the district, the State Government started in 1960, with the help of the World Health Organization, a pilot project to improve environmental sanitation. Twelve villages were included in a project and an equal number of field teachers (each being placed in charge of a village) were appointed and placed under the charge of an assistant development officer (health), the aim of the project being the adoption by the village concerned of a special type of water-borne latrine (prepared under the guidance of the State Planning Research and Action Institute), the main advantages of which are the safe disposal of human excreta and its being made available for manurial purposes, a system which dispenses with the services of sweepers and also checks the porpagation of flies. The number of such latrines constructed up to May 31, 1962 was 1,177.

Vaccination—In early times people in this district, as elsewhere in the State, were averse to having recourse to vaccination with the result that the rate of mortality from smallpox continued to be very high. But gradually the consciousness that vaccination was a preventive measure against the fell disease of smallpox came to be awakened in the people who started adopting this prophylactic measure. The Vaccination Act of 1880 was extended to this district about 1890, it being enforced only in the case of primary vaccinations in the urban areas. The district medical officer of health, who is also the superintendent of vaccination, is assisted in his work by an assistant superintendent of vaccination and 30 vaccinators. The work of vaccination is also done by sanitary inspectors, epidemic assistants and village-level workers of the planning department and is not charged for at the vaccination centres. That vaccinations are no longer frowned upon is evidenced by the fact that the total number of vaccinations has gone up during the last few decades being 43,596 in 1941 and 67,603 and 3,82,518 in 1951 and 1958 respectively.

Anti-malaria Programme—Three units are working in this district under the national malaria eradication programme, the Meerut East Unit (working in the tahsils of Mawana and Hapur), the Meerut West (operating in the tahsils of Baghpat and Ghaziabad) and the Meerut North which is concerned with the tahsils of Sardhana, Meerut (excluding the city of Meerut) and tahsil Budhana of district Muzaffarnagar).

Each unit is under the charge of an anti-malaria officer who is assisted by a subordinate staff comprising an assistant unit officer, senior malaria inspectors, malaria inspectors, surveillance inspectors and house visitors and ministerial and other staff. Each of its sub-units is under the charge of a senior malaria inspector. Usually the disease is transmitted during the period July to October and the measures taken to destroy the vector are insecticidal spraying with D. D. T. twice a year of all human dwellings and cattle sheds falling within the jurisdiction of the unit concerned and the distribution of anti-malarial drugs to the victims through the health staff and other agencies.

Anti-malaria work in the Ganga Khadar—Before the colonisation scheme came into operation in the Ganga *khadar* in 1947 this entire area was notoriously malarious and unhealthy; the maximum spleen rate in the *khadar* (ravined area) was about 90 per cent and the parasite rate about 15 per cent. The anti-malaria scheme took effect in December, 1947, when the area was divided into five sectors, each being in the charge of a squad consisting of a superior field worker and six gangmen. The work of these squads was supervised by malaria supervisors and overall control was exercised by the anti-malaria officer. A camp dispensary at Latifpur and a hospital at Hastinapur (with a provision of twenty beds), both under the control of the anti-malaria officer, were set up to serve the needs of treatment.

The control measures taken included insecticidal spraying with D. D. T. (the frequency of which varied from time to time) of all human dwellings and cattle sheds falling in the jurisdiction of the anti-malaria unit. Suppressive paludrine treatment was carried out from 1948 to 1950 but as less than 50 per cent of the population came forward for this treatment the distribution of paludrine as a preventive measure was discontinued in 1951 except in the case of government servants and school children.

In 1957 the anti-malaria scheme of this area was merged in the national malaria control programme which was later converted into the national malaria eradication programme.

Health Education Scheme—Consequent upon the recognition of the importance of health education work (which is different from health publicity) a scheme of health education was started in the district in 1957. A trained health educator (a qualified epidemic assistant), having experience of field work, was appointed at the headquarters of the district. Supplied with a projector (with films and generator), microphones, etc., and with a vehicle for touring the development blocks, he stays for three to six months in a block. The public health staff, including sanitary

inspectors, epidemic assistants, medical officers in charge of the State dispensaries and health visitors, also implements health education work in their own circles. During their visits to the villages they stress the need of personal cleanliness and environmental sanitation as also of maternity care and nutrition, etc.

School Health Service—In 1931 this work (which was formerly the concern of the education department) was transferred to the public health department of the State. In the city of Meerut there is a whole-time school health officer for the periodical medical examination of school boys in the urban area. The district medical officer of health performs the same duties in respect of school boys residing in rural areas of the district. The medical officers in charge of primary health centres also do this work within their own jurisdictions.

Factory Inspection—The district medical officer of health is also an *ex-officio* additional inspector of factories and he inspects factories and other industrial concerns from time to time to see that the provisions of the Factories Act of 1948 in respect of the health of the workers are adequately carried out by the management. He also offers recommendations for lessening industrial hazards.

Family Planning

There are in the district twelve family planning centres, one each at Meerut (rural), Baraut, Hapur, Loni, Simbhoali, Kharkhauda, Lawar, Baghpat, Mawana, Sardhana, Parichhatgarh and Muradnagar. A woman social worker has been posted at each centre except at the first three where a man social worker has been posted to guide those visiting the centre. A family planning centre was established in the Dufferin Hospital, Meerut in 1957 with a whole-time medical officer (a woman), a part-time medical officer, two social workers (including a woman) and three others.

District Red Cross Society

This society is affiliated to the U. P. branch of the Red Cross Society and is functioning under the presidentship of the district magistrate, the district medical officer of health being its honorary secretary. The income of the society is derived from contributions given by members, funds raised through the sale of paper flags and contributions received from any other source and the funds are utilized in affording relief to the people in case of natural calamities occurring in the district. This society had under its management and control a maternity and child health centre which was taken over by the State Government in 1950.

St John Ambulance Association

A branch of the association exists in the district of which the district magistrate is the president and a non-official is the secretary. The main activities of this organization are giving training in first-aid, home nursing and the transport of patients to hospitals, etc.

Eye Relief Society

There is an eye relief society in the district. The district magistrate is the president and the district medical officer of health is the secretary of the society. Eye relief camps are organized every year under the auspices of this society. In 1961-62 the number of such camps is reported to have been six.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

The beginnings of labour welfare in the district go back to 1947 when the State Government opened a labour welfare centre in the city of Meerut and an organiser was appointed to look after it. To provide a machinery for settling industrial disputes between employers and employees, a regional conciliation officer was also posted at Meerut in 1947-48. A regional assistant labour commissioner was appointed in 1959 (with headquarters at Meerut) who is in overall charge of the implementation of labour laws and other measures adopted in the region and to assist him a conciliation officer, an assistant welfare officer, four labour inspectors, an assistant trade union inspector and a welfare inspector were also posted at Meerut as well as three inspectors of factories to look after the enforcement of the Factories Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The headquarters of one of the seven regions of the State for the administration of various labour welfare schemes is located at Meerut and its jurisdiction extends to the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Bulandshahr, Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal.

Another office (also under this regional office at Meerut) is functioning at Ghaziabad and has been under the charge of a labour inspector since 1955, prior to which it was known as the office of the inspector of shops and commercial establishments. An office of the labour inspector has also been functioning at Hapur since 1962.

There is in the district an organised agency of the labour department for enforcing the provisions of the various measures in respect of labour welfare inside as well as outside the place of work, such as working conditions, industrial safety, wages, hygiene, industrial relations, social security, etc.

When there is an industrial dispute between employers and employees or even the apprehension of a breach of industrial peace, the conciliation officers intervene with the object of bringing about a compromise between the parties through persuasion and mediation. The statement below

gives certain particulars for the three years ending 1961 in respect of the industrial disputes that came up before the conciliation officers in the district.

Place		1959		1960		1961	
		No. of disputes	No. of cases settled or with-drawn	No. of disputes	No. of cases settled or with-drawn	No. of disputes	No. of cases settled or with-drawn
Meerut	..	87	19	109	78	146	85
Ghaziabad	..	50	21	42	25	72	42
Modinagar	..	20	3	9	5	22	8
Hapur	..	4	1	3	3	6	2
Simbhaoli	..	11	3	1	1	8	7
Mohiuddinpur	..	8	3	1	..	1	..
Daurala	..	13	..	2	..	7	1
Mawana	..	10	1	3	1	2	..
Sakhoti	..	7	3	9	2	11	6
Total	..	210	54	179	115	275	151

The employees have organised themselves into eighty-three trade unions, with a total membership of 31,081, which generally try to settle the points of difference through collective bargaining and negotiation with the managements concerned. The sugar industry has the biggest number of the trade unions. the total being thirteen with a membership of 7,776.

When industrial disputes are not settled in this way, the trade unions generally move the conciliation board which consists of the conciliation officer (who acts as the chairman) and a representative each of the workers and employers concerned. When the board is not successful in bringing about an amicable settlement, a report is submitted to the State Government (under the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947) who may refer the dispute for adjudication to an industrial tribunal or a labour court set up for the purpose in Meerut which is also the headquarters of the labour courts for the Meerut and Agra regions, the awards of these bodies being enforced by government. The regional conciliation officer collects certain statistical data, pertaining to labour in the region, through

an investigator who sends his reports with regular periodicity to the headquarters at Kanpur regarding the prices of retail goods, information regarding strikes, lock-outs. closure, etc., which are used in calculating indices

The U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, was enforceable within the municipal and cantonment limits of the city and the municipal limits of Hapur and Ghaziabad and approximately 8,213 shops and commercial establishments came under its purview. The number of prosecutions launched was 68 in 1957 and 61 in 1958, the number being 118 in 1959 and 83 and 23 respectively in 1960 and 1961.

The provisions of the Act related to the hours of opening and closing of shops and other commercial establishments, weekly closures and holidays, leave, payment of wages, conditions of termination of service, etc. This Act was repealed and replaced by the Uttar Pradesh Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhishthan Adhiniyam, 1962, in December, 1962.

According to the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the State Government is empowered to fix the minimum limit of industrial wages (a rupee a day or Rs 26 monthly for an adult worker) and to regulate the timings, etc., of certain types of industrial work and of the work done in agricultural farms which are 50 acres or more in extent (there being 82 such farms in the district in 1962). The labour inspector posted at Ghaziabad looks after the enforcement of the Act in the Hapur and Ghaziabad tahsils, excluding the Modinagar and Govindpuri areas, while the labour inspector posted at Meerut ensures its enforcement in the remaining tahsils of the district including the Modinagar and Govindpuri areas. From 1957 to 1961 only one prosecution case was launched in 1960 under this Act.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, applies to forty factories or establishments in the district, some of which employ a hundred or more workers, the rest having voluntarily opted to be governed by it. It regulates the conditions of service of the workers and the employer is required to define the conditions of work and employment, etc., the position having to be duly certified by the labour commissioner, U. P. The employer is subject to prosecution if the provisions of the Act are not properly enforced.

The Factories Act, 1948, regulates the conditions of work inside factories and lays down rules and regulations pertaining to the hours of work, leave with wages, occupational diseases, safety, safeguards for health, hygiene and special provisions for young persons and women, welfare measures like canteens, creches, cool drinking-water, etc., 257 factories

being under the purview of the Act in 1961. In 1959 the number of persons receiving benefits under the Act was 20,601 and the number of beneficiaries in 1960 and 1961 was 23,217 and 24,281 respectively.

The payment of Wages Act, 1936, seeks to regulate the payment of wages to persons employed in any factory, industrial establishment, workshop, etc., in respect of wages or salaries below Rs 400 per month and provides for the fixation of wage periods. The Act is applicable to about 314 establishments of the district.

The Employment of Children Act, 1938, prohibits the employment of children below the age of fourteen years in workshops where *biris*, carpets, cement, soap, matches, explosives and fireworks are manufactured, cloth is printed, dyed and woven, mica is cut and split, hides are tanned and wool cleaned, etc. The Act also prohibits the employment of children below the age of fifteen years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails, etc.

The U. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1938, provides for payment of cash benefits to women before and after childbirth and for compulsory periods of rest during such a period. 10 concerns were governed under the provisions of this Act in 1959. The number rose to 12 and 13 in 1960 and 1961 respectively. The number of women receiving such benefit in 1959 was 10 and in 1960 and 1961 it was one each, the cash benefit being about Rs 748 in 1959 and Rs 35 and Rs 48 in 1960 and 1961 respectively.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, lays down that an employer is liable to pay compensation if personal injury is caused to a worker in an accident arising out of and in the course of employment and also if the worker contracts any disease mentioned in the Act. The additional district magistrate (executive) is the commissioner for workmen's compensation for the administration of the Act in the district.

In 1959 there was a fatal accident in the district and Rs 2,100 was paid to the dependants of the deceased worker. The number of such cases was 8 in 1960 and 2 in 1961 and Rs 20,950 and Rs 2,550 were paid respectively as compensation to the dependants of the deceased persons. In 1959 there were 69 cases of permanent disablement and about Rs 20,810 was paid as compensation to the injured persons. In 1960 the number of cases involving permanent disablement was 63 and that of temporary disablement 247 and the amount paid as compensation was about Rs 17,168 and Rs 3,538 respectively. There were 8 cases of permanent and 161 of temporary disablement in 1961 and the compensation paid was about Rs 3,271 and Rs 3,074 respectively.

The provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, are applicable to factories or establishments which employ twenty or more persons, there being ninety-two such factories in the district some of which employ 81,341 persons. An employee of a factory (covered by this Act) whose monthly emoluments are Rs 500 or less becomes eligible for the membership of the fund if he has completed at least 240 days of actual work within a period of twelve months. It is obligatory on the management to deduct contributions at the minimum rate of 6¼ per cent of the employee's total basic wages including dearness allowance. A member of the fund is eligible to take a loan for defraying medical expenses for serious illness, for financing life insurance policies and for purchasing a house.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, was applied to the district for the first time in 1959 to provide social security for industrial workers in the form of insurance (cash benefits) against the risks of sickness, maternity and injury or disablement sustained during employment and also in the form of medical care under all contingencies.

The various types of medical benefits provided to those insured and to the members of their family are free treatment at State insurance dispensaries, attendance, etc., during the period of confinement in the case of women workers requiring such attention and preventive treatment such as vaccination and inoculation. The Act was made operative in Modinagar and Ghaziabad on March 29, 1959, and it was extended to Meerut city on March 23, 1961. The State Government has opened 2 employees' State insurance dispensaries at Modinagar and one each at Ghaziabad and Meerut. The Act applies to all the 106 factories which are other than seasonal, use power and employ twenty or more workers. There are 17 such factories at Modinagar with 13,990 employees and 49 with 9,102 and 40 with 2,088 workers at Ghaziabad and Meerut respectively. Every employee of these factories whose monthly remuneration does not exceed Rs 400 is required to be insured. An employee has to pay his share of contribution at roughly 2¼ per cent of his wages and the employer at 1¼ per cent of the wage bill. In non-implemented areas, however, only the employer has to pay the employer's special contribution at ¾ per cent of the wage bill.

Labour Welfare Centres

It was in 1947 that government started a B class labour welfare centre at Meerut which was transferred to Ghaziabad in 1950. Two more such centres were opened in the district, one (a class B centre) at Govindpuri on July 1, 1958 and another (a class A centre) at Meerut on May 27, 1959

The labour welfare centre at Ghaziabad has been raised to A class standard and it is under the charge of a welfare superintendent as is the centre at Meerut. The B class centre at Govindpuri is under the charge of an organiser.

A whole-time medical officer, assisted by two compounders is posted at each centre to render free medical aid to the workers and their families. Each centre also has two *dais* and two midwives, a dispensary, a women's and children's section (which renders maternity service to women workers), a sewing and embroidery class, a reading-room and a library, a radio and some musical instruments and it also supplies free toilet articles. It has provision for conducting scouting (for girls and boys), indoor and outdoor games, free cinema shows and other recreational and cultural activities. A part-time teacher runs adult literacy classes, books, paper, pencils, etc., being provided.

Each welfare centre has an advisory committee in which the labourers' representatives participate, giving advice regarding the efficient functioning of the centre. There is also a district labour welfare advisory committee, which consists of the representatives of the State Government, the employers and the employed and tenders advice on the various aspects of labour welfare at the district level. In 1952 a regional welfare committee was formed to co-ordinate the welfare activities of the region. The committee organizes annual competitions of sports, tournaments, plays and other functions in the district.

The State Government envisages the implementation of the following proposals during the Third Five-year Plan period: opening of one more labour welfare centre in the district; forming peripatetic teams for training women in useful handicrafts (such as basket making and canning); establishing a hobby centre and the setting up of youth welfare clubs; giving opportunities to the workers to visit welfare centres in other States, and establishing a holiday home for workers at Rishikesh (in district Dehra Dun).

U. P. Old-age Pension

The old-age pension scheme, which was introduced into the district in December, 1957, aims at providing some measure of relief for old and destitute men and women who are sixty-five years of age or above and do not have an independent source of income or relatives of the categories specified in the rules. The beneficiary has to be domiciled in Uttar Pradesh and should have resided in the State for more than a year on the date of the application requesting for the pension. The labour commissioner, U. P., Kanpur, is in overall charge of the administration of

the scheme. The total number of persons who received such pensions up to March 31, 1961, in the district was 275 (of which 159 were men and 116 women), 73 persons having died by March 31, 1961. Of the remaining 202 persons, 118 men and 84 women were in receipt of pensions on April 1, 1961. The tahsilwise details of the number of pensioners are given below:

Tahsil	No. of pensions sanctioned	No. of deaths
Ghaziabad	84	20
Meerut	57	14
Sardhana	45	10
Baghpat	42	10
Mawana	24	9
Hapur	23	10

Prohibition

Although the scheme of prohibition has not been extended to this district, the government has adopted certain measures to discourage people from indulging in addiction to drink and intoxicants. A district temperance society is functioning in the district which consists of officials and non-officials (the latter being well-known social workers of the district) and it works through publicity, persuasion and social contact. A prohibition and social uplift organiser carries on temperance activities in the district, his work being supervised by a non-official who is a member of the society. A regional social uplift and prohibition officer (whose headquarters is at Moradabad) supervises the work of temperance done by the organiser and gives him necessary guidance. The temperance activities include the focussing of public attention, through the medium of film shows, exhibitions of posters and placards, cinema slides, etc., in fairs and other big gatherings, on the evil effects of drinking and indulging in other intoxicants. Whenever the members of the excise staff of the district visit villages suspected of being occupied in the illicit production of liquor, etc., they undertake temperance drives. They also carry on temperance propaganda during the Garhmukteshwar fair with which object a big camp is set up in the *mela* area every year.

Advancement Of The Scheduled Castes And Other Backward Classes

With the establishment in the State of the Harijan Sahayak department in 1950, the work for the economic, social and educational uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Other Bacward Classes was taken up in the

district in 1951, a regional Harijan welfare officer being posted at Meerut for this purpose. This post was abolished six years later and a district Harijan welfare officer was posted at Meerut for organising this work (whose designation was changed to district Harijan and social welfare officer in 1961). The Harijan welfare staff works under the administrative control of the district planning officer as a part of the co-ordinated planning scheme.

There is a district Harijan Sahayak committee functioning in Meerut which is presided over by the president of the Zila Parishad. The vice-chairman of the committee is nominated by the government and the district planning officer and the Harijan and social welfare officer act as secretary and joint secretary respectively. The committee is an advisory body and advises the Parishad and other local bodies on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukti Jatis (Denotified Tribes) and Other Backward Classes. It also advises the district inspector of schools and the Harijan and social welfare officer in the award of stipends, scholarships, etc., to the students of these groups. It also organises Harijan *sammelans* (gatherings), conferences, community dinners and educates the public regarding the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Some non-official bodies like the Harijan Sewak Sangh, the Dalit Varg Sangh, the Raidas Maha Sabha, the Zila Balmiki Sudhar Sabha and the Jatav Sudhar Sabha are also engaged in raising the standard of living conditions of these people and in the eradication of untouchability.

The facilities made available to the Scheduled Castes of the district include the relaxation of the time limit for admission to schools, the relaxation of the upper age limit for admission to certain technical and educational institutions, the providing of hostel facilities, the grant of freeships and the giving of financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationery. The number of stipends sanctioned for the members of the Scheduled Castes was 318 in 1959-60 and 388 in 1960-61 and the amounts involved were Rs 32,998 and Rs 40,030 respectively. Those sanctioned for the Other Backward Classes were 226 in 1959-60 and 190 in 1960-61 and amounted to Rs 24,740 and Rs 21,464 respectively. The Harijan and social welfare department is giving some monetary aid to seventeen primary schools which are meant for persons belonging to these backward groups of the district. 6 hostels, 2 at Meerut (Kumar Ashram and Jatav Boarding House), 2 in tahsil Mawana (Dharam Jeewan Chhatrawas, Machhara and Harijan Chhatrawas), one at Baraut in tahsil Baghpat (Ravidas Chhatrawas) and one at Ghaziabad (Mahanand Mission Harijan Vidyalaya Degree College) are meant for students of these

groups where free accommodation, furniture, newspapers, etc., are provided.

During the Second Five-year Plan period a sum of about Rs 34,360 was distributed to 154 persons (the tahsilwise number being 46 in Meerut, 37 in Sardhana, 30 in Mawana, 16 in Ghaziabad, 14 in Hapur and 11 in Baghpat) to improve some of those cottage industries in which the Harijans find employment. Rs 17,920 was given to 108 persons for the purchase of live-stock and agricultural implements. During the Second Five-year Plan period, a sum of Rs 65,908 was spent on the repairs of old dwellings and the construction of 163 new tenements for them. To provide drinking-water, 308 wells were constructed and repaired, the expenditure incurred being Rs 26,481.

Under the colonization scheme sponsored by the Central Government, 487 dwelling-places were constructed at a cost of Rs 750 each in the development blocks. 100 at Chamri in Hapur, 32 and 20 at Surana and Asalatnagar (in the Muradnagar development block) respectively, 45 and 15 at Mohkampur and Itahada (in the Meerut development block) respectively and 141 at Vikasnagar, 71 at Panchlok, 29 at Arthla, 10 at Nauraspur, 24 at Sikandrapur and 25 at Jawali in the Loni development block.

For the rehabilitation of the members of the denotified tribes of this district, the Central Government distributed a sum of Rs 37,500 for the construction of 50 tenements. Grants amounting to Rs 5,250 and Rs 3,000 were distributed for the advancement of cottage industries and agricultural improvements respectively in the district.

Charitable Endowments

There are, in the district, a number of charitable endowments and trusts which are registered under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, the Hindu trusts being 144 of which 51 are in Sardhana, 28 in Meerut, 26 in Mawana, 24 in Baghpat, 13 in Hapur and 2 in Ghaziabad. Some of the better known are briefly described below,

Religious Endowments

The Sardhana, Church Trust, Sardhana, was instituted in 1822 by Begum Samru who invested Rs 1,00,000 in it for religious worship. The Sadabarta Trust (in tahsil Hapur) was established about a hundred years ago by Subhash Singh who invested Rs 8,000 for religious worship. The Thakurdwara Shri Radha Ballabh Trust (in tahsil Hapur) was established about a hundred years ago by Ram Krishna who invested Rs 8,000 for religious worship. The Badri Nath Temple Trust (Garhmukteshwar)

was created before 1850 by Kadar Nath when he invested Rs 10,000 for religious worship. The temple is maintained by the money received as offerings. The Paliwal Temple Trust (Garhmukteshwar) was created before 1850 by Sewa Ram, Rs 8,000 having been invested in it for religious worship. The Mandir Thakurji Maharaj Trust, Jagos (tahsil Baghpat) was established on October 13, 1916, by Hardeo Sahai when he invested about twenty-six bighas of landed property for the maintenance of the temple. The Shri Digambar Jain Shikherband Mandir Trust, Sardhana was established by Jain Panchayat, Sardhana, in 1858 when Rs 10,000 was invested for the purpose of conducting religious services. The Jain Sthanak Swetambar Trust, Sardhana, was created on January 15, 1929, by Pirthvi Singh Hardwari Lal who donated Rs 20,000 for religious purposes. The Rai Bahadur Multani Mal Modi Charitable Trust, Modinagar, was created by Multani Mal Modi on July 14, 1944, when he invested Rs 25,000 for the construction and maintenance of some temples and dharmsalas at Modinagar and also to run a few religious and educational institutions in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. A committee consisting of ten persons manages the trust.

Educational Trusts

The Dharmsala Ganga Ram Trust, Meerut, was instituted in 1906 by a certain Sunder Kaur when she invested Rs 2,00,000 for the construction and maintenance of a dharmsala. The Dharam Das Trust, Meerut, was established in 1909 by Dharam Das Jain by endowing Rs 1,00,000 for the expansion of education and the construction of a dharmsala. The Mst. Mukandi Trust, Meerut was created in 1926 by Mukandi Devi by investing Rs 4,00,000 for the construction and maintenance of a dharmsala. The Shambhu Dayal Trust, Ghaziabad, was instituted in 1932 by Shambhu Dayal by investing about Rs 58,960 for the expansion of education. The trust runs the Shambhu Dayal College, Ghaziabad. The management of the trust is in the hands of a committee of six members with the district magistrate, Meerut, being the president and the tahsildar of Ghaziabad the secretary. The Modi Charitable Fund Society Trust, Modinagar, was established by Gujar Mal Modi on July 20, 1940, when he invested Rs 35,000 for the expansion of education and to render social and religious service. It runs two intermediate colleges, one for boys and one for girls. A committee consisting of eleven members manages its affairs. The Har Chand Mal Intermediate College Trust, Tikri (tahsil Sardhana) was established in 1942 by Har Chand Mal who invested Rs 2,00,000 for the expansion of education. The Kisan Intermediate College Trust, Machhara (tahsil Mawana) was established by Sheo Nath Singh on January 5, 1943, for the education of students in the rural areas,

by investing Rs 40,000. The Krishak Intermediate College Trust, Mawana, was established on January 22, 1947, by Rattan Sen and Chatar Sen when they invested Rs 18,000 for the expansion of education, especially in agriculture. The institution was founded in memory of Chhotu Ram by the Jat community and runs a degree college. The Anglo-Sanskrit College Trust, Mawana, was established by Nagar Mal on July 1, 1948, for the expansion of education when he invested Rs 4,000 for this purpose. The Seth Multani Mal Modi Degree College Society Trust, Modinagar, was instituted by Gujar Mal Modi on July 11, 1957, when he endowed Rs 70,000 for the expansion of education. The trust runs a degree college at Modinagar. The management of the trust is in the hands of a committee consisting of eight members.

Some other trusts of the district provide free medical relief to patients, shelter to travellers, help to widows, protection to cows and other animals, etc. The Acharya Nami Sagar Jain Dharmartha Aushdhalaya Trust, Sardhana, was created in 1930 at the instance of Acharya Nami Sagar Jain when Rs 10,000 was invested for the purposes of running a dispensary to provide free medicines to those in need of them. The Sri Nanak Chand Trust, Meerut, was instituted in 1902 by Nanak Chand by investing Rs 1,10,000. The income of the trust is used for giving monetary relief to the poor, to needy widows and for the expansion of education. The Kripa Devi Trust Fund Society, Meerut, was established in 1929 by Kripa Devi, who donated Rs 49,000 for the welfare of widows and girls, the aims and objectives of the society being the establishment and maintenance of a widow's home and the expansion of girl's education. The society is run by a managing committee. The Seth Chajju Singh Jhandoo Singh Trust, Meerut, was created in 1930 by Chajju Singh who invested Rs 60,000 for the creation of the trust. The managing committee of the trust maintains a dharmshala and runs a school for children. The Dharmshala Gangi Mal Trust, Mawana Kalan, was established on September 4, 1917, by Gangi Mal who donated Rs 6,000 for the construction of a dharmshala for Hindus and for holding religious meetings, etc. The Sri Krishan Gausala Trust, Ghaziabad, was instituted by Kanaiya Lal in 1907 for providing shelter for cows and other animals. It has a managing committee of eleven members (official and non-official).

Shia Waqfs

Eighty-six Shia *waqfs* in the district are registered with the Shia Central Board of Waqfs, U. P., which are for religious, educational and charitable purposes. The oldest is the Mansabia Waqf Meerut, which was established on June 18, 1878, when Mansab Ali Khan invested Rs 24,400

(yielding approximately a profit of Rs900 per ytar) and some property. The main objects of the trust are to meet the expenses of a madrasa, those of food and clothing of Shia students hailing from outside the district, meeting the cost of distributing food during Muharram, maintaining a graveyard for the burial of *tazias*, etc. The trust also renders monetary help to orphans.

The Saiyid Husain's Waqf was created on October 31, 1934, property worth Rs 6,000 (yielding an income of about Rs 700 per year) being endowed for the main object of meeting the expenses of congregations which assemble for religious purposes during Muharram and Chehallum and for the recital of the *Quran*.

Sughra Begum created a charitable *waqf* on July 5, 1934, by endowing her agricultural property valued at about Rs 6,000 with the object of helping widows and orphans, meeting the expenses of religious congregations assembling in the month of Muharram and for the recitation of the *Quran*, etc.

Sunni Waqfs

. There are twenty-five Sunni *waqfs* in the district which are registered with the Sunni Board of Waqfs, U. P., 22 being for educational purposes and for the maintenance of different mosques. The remaining 3 are for charitable purposes. The annual income of these *waqfs* ranges from Rs 1,000 to Rs 5,000.

The *waqf* known as Madarsa Imdadul Islam was created on August 24, 1896, by one Nizamuddin of Meerut, the income being about Rs 4,460 per year. The trust runs a school. Haji Nadir Ali Khan created a trust known as the Madarsa Nadirul Madaris, the annual income being Rs 3,120. The trust runs a madrasa for teaching the *Quran* and for charitable purposes.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation Of District In Legislatures

Political Parties

There is no political party of purely local standing in the district, those functioning being of an all-India or provincial character and their numerical strength fluctuating from time to time. The results of the three general elections held in 1952, 1957 and 1962 (given below) show the position of the different political parties in the district over the decade ending 1962.

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections of 1952 the district was divided (according to the delimitation of constituencies in 1951) into 12 constituencies for the election of 15 members, 12 of whom were for the general seats and 3 for seats reserved for the candidates of the Scheduled Castes (one being from each of the 3 double-member constituencies). 88 candidates contested the elections, of whom 40 were Independents, 15 belonged to the Congress, 11 to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, 10 to the Socialist Party, 9 to the Jan Sangh, 2 to the Communist Party and one to the Ram Rajya Parishad. All the seats went to the Congress.

For the general elections of 1957, the constituencies were delimited in 1956 and the district was divided into 12 constituencies for the election of 15 members, 12 for the general seats and one each for the 3 seats reserved in the 3 double-member constituencies for the candidates of the Scheduled Castes. 52 candidates contested the elections of whom 21 were Independents, 15 belonged to the Congress, 9 to the Jan Sangh, 3 each to the Praja Socialist Party and the Communist Party and 1 to the Ram Rajya Parishad. Of the total number of seats, 14 went to the Congress and one to an Independent candidate.

For the general elections of 1962 the district was divided into 15 constituencies (according to the delimitation of the constituencies done in 1961) for the election of 15 members, 12 for the general seats and 3 for seats reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes. 91 candidates contested the elections of whom 31 were Independents, 15 belonged to the

Congress, 10 to the Jan Sangh, 10 were Socialists, 6 each belonged to the Praja Socialist Party and the Communist Party, 5 to the Swatantra Party, 4 to the Hindu Mahasabha, 3 to the Republican Party and 1 to the Ram Rajya Parishad. 12 seats went to the Congress and 3 to the Independents. There were 11,26,400 electors in the general elections of 1952 and 12,31,917 in those of 1957. In both these elections the votes (calculated on the basis of one vote per elector in a single-member constituency and two votes per elector in a double-member constituency) numbered 15,99,400 and 17,40,542 respectively and the valid votes polled were 8,14,446 and 9,69,173 respectively. In the general elections of 1962 the number of the electorate was 12,92,526 and the number of the valid votes polled was 7,23,117.

The following statement shows the number of seats contested and won by each political party in the assembly constituencies:

Party/Independents	1952		1957		1962	
	Number of seats contested	Number of seats won	Number of seats contested	Number of seats won	Number of seats contested	Number of seats won
Communist ..	2	..	3	..	6	..
Congress ..	15	15	15	14	15	12
Hindu Mahasabha ..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Independents .	40	..	21	1	31	3
Jan Sangh ..	9	..	9	..	10	..
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	11	..	..	..	..	..
Praja Socialist ..	..	..	3	..	6	..
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	..	1	..	1	..
Republican ..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Socialist ..	10	..	..	..	10	..
Swatantra ..	..	..	..	..	5	..

The following statement shows the number and percentage of votes polled by each political party in the district at the three general elections:

Party/Independents	1952		1957		1962	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Communist ..	6,036	0·8	33 451	3·5	44,470	6·1
Congress ..	4,56,129	56·0	5,62 044	58·0	3,08,806	42·7
Hindu Mahasabha ..	..	..	..	..	6,301	0·9

[Continued

Party/Independents	1952		1957		1962	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Independents ..	1,64,417	20·2	2,62,932	27·1	1,68,746	23·5
Jan Sangh ..	38,147	4·7	64,249	6·7	62,035	8·6
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	57,930	7·0	..	..	..	..
Praja Socialist ..	..	..	25,382	2·6	41,834	5·7
Ram Rajya Parishad	7,086	0·9	1,115	0·1	525	0·1
Republican ..	..	..	..	..	11,104	1·5
Socialist ..	84,701	10·4	..	..	59,294	8·2
Swatantra ..	..	..	..	..	19,502	2·7
Total ..	8,14,446	..	9,69,173	..	7,28,117	..

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

From 1952 to 1962 eleven residents of Meerut district were elected to the Legislative Council, four by the Assembly, three by the Teachers' constituencies and four by the Local Authorities' constituencies.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

For the general elections of 1952 the district was divided into 3 parliamentary constituencies—Meerut, Sardhana and Hapur (all being general constituencies)—for electing 3 members. 13 candidates contested the elections, of whom 4 were Independents, 3 belonged to the Congress, 2 each to the Jan Sangh and the Socialists and one each to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and to the Ram Rajya Parishad. All the seats went to the Congress.

For the general elections of 1957 the district retained the same 3 constituencies, 8 candidates contesting the elections of whom 3 each belonged to the Congress and the Jan Sangh and 1 each to the Praja Socialist Party and the Communist Party. All the 3 seats went to the Congress.

For the general elections of 1962 the district was divided into 3 constituencies to elect 3 members. 17 candidates contested the elections of whom 6 were Independents, 3 belonged to the Congress, 2 each to the Socialist Party and the Jan Sangh and 1 each to the Praja Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Swatantra Party and the Ram Rajya Parishad. All the 3 seats went to the Congress.

The following statement shows the number of seats contested and won by each political party in the parliamentary constituencies:

Party Independents	1952		1957		1962	
	Number of seats contested	Number of seats won	Number of seats contested	Number of seats won	Number of seats contested	Number of seats won
Communist ..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Congress ..	3	3	3	3	3	3
Independents ..	4	..	..	..	6	..
Jan Sangh ..	2	..	3	..	2	..
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	1	..	..	..	..	..
Praja Socialist ..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	..	..	..	1	..
Socialist ..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Swatantra ..	..	..	..	..	1	..

The number of valid votes and percentage polled by each party in the 3 elections was as follows:

Party/Independents	1952		1957		1962	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Communist ..	..	..	43,359	5·0	15,049	2·1
Congress ..	3,67,145	61·2	4,58,550	63·6	3,00,671	40·9
Independents ..	95,771	15·9	..	..	1,58,206	21·6
Jan Sangh ..	35,483	5·9	1,65,177	22·8	53,700	7·3
Kisan Mazdoor Praja ..	7,608	1·2	..	..	..	..
Praja Socialist ..	..	..	56,081	7·7	41,324	5·6
Ram Rajya Parishad ..	36,186	6·1	..	..	31,844	4·3
Socialist ..	57,953	9·7	..	..	1,13,177	15·4
Swatantra ..	..	..	..	..	20,708	2·8
Total ..	6,00,096	..	7,23,147	..	7,34,679	..

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

None of the sitting members of the Rajya Sabha from the State belongs to the Meerut district.

Newspapers And Periodicals

Two Urdu newspapers, *Muftah-ul-Akhbar* and *Jam-i-Jahan Nama* are known to have been in publication from Meerut in 1852,[1] a one-page supplement containing Faizi's Persian translation of the *Mahabharata* being distributed free to the subscribers of the latter. These newspapers ceased to exist in course of time. Two Urdu weeklies, *The Lawrence Gazette* and *The Meerut Gazette* (which started publication in 1864) and two more, *Najm-ul-Akhbar* and *Akhbar-i-Alam,* were started a year later. In 1867 an Urdu monthly, *Tilism Hikmat,* came into being and a year later a new weekly, *Jalwa-i-Tur,* also started publication, *Vidyadarsh,* a fortnightly (which was a Hindi edition of the *Najm-ul-Akhbar*), began functioning in 1869 in which year the *Muir Gazette* (an Urdu monthly) also came into circulation. *Jagat Samachar,* a bi-weekly and a Hindi version of the *Akhbar-i-Alam,* was started in 1870. In 1874, *Mahrab Hind* in Urdu and *Nagari Prakash,* its Hindi version, were in existence. About 1875 there were 13 printing-presses in the district, 4 in the cantonment (2 regimental and 2 private), one in the central jail, 6 in Meerut city and 2 in Sardhana. In 1887 Gauri Datta (the well-known propagator of Nagari) started publishing the Hindi monthly, *Devanagari Gazette.* The last decade of the century saw the birth of a number of monthly magazines in Hindi among which were *Ved Prakash, Sahitya Saroj, Nigamagam Chandrika, Bharatvasi, Vilveshvar, Dharampanch* and *Bharatoddharak.* the first-named continuing publication till 1920.

By the beginning of the twentieth century the number of presses had risen to 29 of which 24 were in Meerut city, 4 in the cantonment and one (the Roman Catholic Press which printed religious books) at Sardhana. Three new Urdu weeklies—*The Police News* (printed at the Dar-ul-Alam Press). *Mukhbir-i-Hind* and *Shahna-i-Hind* (printed at *Shauqat-ul-Matba*)—and a few magazines and periodicals, *Parwania, Mazhar-uz-zaarit, Safir-i-Qaisar, Dayanand Patrika* and *Brahmana Samachar* (the last two in Hindi) began publication.

By 1916 the number of presses in the district had increased to 34 of which 32 were at Meerut (25 in the city and 7 in the cantonment) and 2 at other places, the number of periodicals (including newspapers) then being 29. About 1918 a literary magazine in Hindi, *Dalita,* started

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[1] Gerrin de Tassy: *Khutbat.*

publication. By 1925 the number of presses had gone up to 44 while that of periodicals (including newspapers) had decreased to 21. *The District Gazette*, an Urdu fortnightly, published by the district board and printed at the Faiz-i-Am Press, contained miscellaneous news; the *Saudagar*, a weekly, printed at the Ram Machine Press, contained articles of general interest; *Asre-Jadid* and *Uswai Hasna* (both in Urdu) were printed at the Asre-Jadid Press and contained Islamic quotations and comments on the *Quran*; *Bharat Mahila* (a Hindi monthly) published articles on the advancement of women and was published at the Bhaskar Press; the rest were monthly journals dealing with religious or literary subjects.

By 1932 there were 45 presses working in the district of which 38 were in the city, 4 in the cantonment, 2 in Ghaziabad and one in Hapur.

During the post-independence period there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of newspapers and periodicals published in different languages in the district.

Hindi—Seven dailies are published in Hindi (the figures of circulation for 1961 being given against five): *Vyapar Samachar* is being published from Hapur since 1926 and has an all-India circulation of 986. *Shur Veer* has been published from Ghaziabad since May, 1961: *Prabhat* (2,000) has been in existence since 1950; *Meerut Samachar* (2,000) is being published since 1953; *Hindu* (over 1,500) has been in existence since 1957; *Veer Chetak* is of about five years' standing; and *Mairashtra* (about 5,000) is being published since 1956. The last five are published from Meerut.

Among the Hindi weeklies, published from Meerut, (the year of commencement of each being given against each) are the *Sunday Times*, (1937), which is also published in English; *Panchayati Raj* (1947); *Indian Scene* (1948), also in English; *Bechara Mazdoor* (1950); *Hamara Desh* (1954); *Janwani* (1955); *Bharat Darpan* (1956); *Adarsh Samaj* (1959); *Public* (1947); *Sandesh* (1952), *Spark* (1954). *Naya Jiwan* (1956) and *Har Milap* (1959), all four in Urdu also; *Gram Atma* (1958); *Virsenani* (1958); *Jagran* (1956); *Rashtra Sewa* (1960); *Mairashtra* (about 1959) and *Sahkari Jeevan* (1960), *Chetawani* (1954) is published from Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr.

The Hindi fortnightlies published from Ghaziabad are *Insan* (1956); *Lok Sandesh* (1958); *Ghaziabad Samachar* (1960) and *Ghaziabad Times*. *Annadata* (1960) is published from Meerut; *Mawana Sugar Works Patrika*

(1960), published from Mawana; and *Daurala Mill Patrika*, published from Daurala.

Ten Hindi monthlies are published in the district: *Vaish Hitkari* (1958); *Veer Gurjar* (1929), *Karnik* and *Vypar Vigyan*, all published from Meerut; *Martand* and *Shiksha Sandesh* (1955), both published from Baraut; *Ayurved Anusandhan Patrika* (1960), published from Hapur; and *Avlokan* (1960), *Ram Sandesh* and *Mata* (1949), all published from Ghaziabad.

Urdu—Among the Urdu weeklies published from Meerut are *Paigham* (1953); and *Zalzalah* (1959). One Urdu fortnightly, *Al-Basir* (1961) is published from Meerut.

Three Urdu monthly magazines are also published in Meerut: *Maghribi Tibb* (1947), *Fazalon Ki Ma* (1957) and *Hami-ush-Shifa* (1960).

English—Two English monthlies are published in the district; *Indian Rationalist* (1952), from Meerut and *Our Lady of Grace* (1958), from Sardhana.

Other Periodicals—The dailies which are published outside the district but are read by the English-knowing people of the district are the *Statesman*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Times of India* and *The Indian Express*. Among the Hindi dailies read here are the *Nav Bharat Times* and the *Hindustan*. Among the English periodicals *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, *Filmfare*, *Reader's Digest* and *Blitz* are read by the English-knowing people of the district and *Navneet*, *Dharmayug* and *Saptahik Hindustan* by the Hindi-knowing.

Voluntary Social Service Organizations

Probably the oldest voluntary organizations in the district was the Meerut Association founded in 1881 for "helping in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance and to promote by every legitimate means the political, social, intellectual and material advancement of the people". In 1904 it had twenty-two members and maintained a small library. The Devanagari Pracharni Sabha was founded in 1882 to encourage the use of the Devanagari script for which purpose it had started two schools for boys and girls by 1904, the membership of the Sabha then being 117. In 1882 a Theosophical society was inaugurated, one of its objects being the formation of a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity. In 1904 it had eleven members.

In 1892 a registered society, called the Meerut Branch of the North Western Frontier Provinces and Oudh Provincial Branch of the Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, was functioning in the district. Its name indicates its aim and the type of work done under its auspices. The number of societies in the district stood at 120 in 1916, the most important being the Vaish Maha Sabha, a registered body (established in 1894) which had 250 members and supported a Vaish orphanage; the Rajbans Vaish Agarwal Sabha, a registered body (established in 1897) which had eighty members and maintained a boarding-house for the members of the Vaish community; the United Provinces Sabha Mandal, a body of Sanatan Dharm Samajists (founded in 1915) which preached orthodox Hinduism, looked after Hindu temples and supervised its branches all over the State; and the Depressed Classes Society (established in 1912) which had a membership of fifty and supported a school for boys of the (so-called) low castes. The Boy Scouts Association was also started and was affiliated to the Imperial Boy Scouts Association which in 1951 merged in the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association.

In the past voluntary organisations engaging in social welfare in the district depended mostly on the philanthropy of religious-minded people but since the establishment of the social welfare department in the State in January, 1955, and the appointment of an assistant social welfare officer (who is designated the district Harijan and social welfare officer) in the district in November, 1955, efforts have been made to place voluntary organisations on a sound footing and to co-ordinate their activities with those of governmental institutions engaged in the same type of work. This officer implements the schemes of social welfare (initiated by his department) and supervises the working of State-run institutions. Among such schemes may be mentioned those implemented by the Nagar Samaj Kalyan Samiti under the aegis of which ten Mohalla Samaj Kalyan Samitis have been functioning in Meerut city since November 1957. In order to implement government's social and moral hygiene schemes, an After-care Home for women was opened in Meerut in February, 1958 (the number of inmates being 88 in 1960-61), a Protection Home (under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956) was set up in March, 1961, the number of inmates being two on September 1, 1961, and a Children's Home was started on November 1, 1961 (the number of inmates being 53 on February 1, 1962). The Gram Sevika Training Centre established in the village of Dohai in 1960 is run by the social welfare department, Uttar Pradesh, and it trained forty *gram sevikas* in 1960-61. Another important duty of the depart-

ment is to give guidance as well as financial assistance to non-official welfare agencies.

There are now in the district a number of voluntary organisations of different categories which look after the welfare of the children. youth, widows, destitutes, orphans and Harijans of the district.

Orphanages

St Francis' Orphanage is a Roman Catholic institution which was started at Sardhana in 1897 with a view to imparting general education and vocational training to needy children. The Vaish Orphanage, Meerut, was started in 1898 with the object of looking after orphans and giving them general education and training in tailoring, carpentry, embroidery, knitting, etc. In September, 1961, it had 70 inmates, 51 of whom were boys and 19 girls. The institution received from the government a grant of Rs 4,000 in 1960-61. The Muslim Orphanage located in *muhalla* Khairnagar Gate, a congested part of Meerut city, was established in 1918. It provides shelter, food and clothing primarily for Muslim orphans, though it is open to orphans of all castes and creeds. It imparts to them general and religious education as well as training in tailoring. The number of children in this institution was sixteen on September 1, 1961

Institutions for Community Welfare

The Sewak Mandal (established at Meerut in 1936) and the Shri Mahabir Dal (established in 1937) attend to certain needs of the people during fairs and exhibitions and provide medical and other types of relief for the needy and distressed. The Sadhana Mandir (Vyayamshala) Association was started at Ghaziabad in 1947 for imparting physical education and training in wrestling to those interested without any distinction of caste or creed. The St John Ambulance Association was established in 1940 and renders first aid to the sick and the injured on such occasions as fairs and exhibitions and during calamities and maintains a trained personnel for this purpose.

The Zila Aparadh Nirodhak Samiti (established at Meerut in 1959) is a branch of the U. P. Crime Prevention Society and aims at preventing crime by devising means and measures for the reformation and rehabilitation of ex-convicts—particularly first offenders. It arranges for temporary shelters for discharged prisoners, their food and at times even for financial aid to set them up in small-scale businesses in order to make there self-supporting.

There are a number of institutions in the district which work for the social, moral, educational and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The District Harijan Sewak Sangh (established in 1932) is a branch of an all-India organisation for the creation of public consciousness among Hindus for wiping out untouchability. The Kumar Ashram (established at Meerut in 1925), which is affiliated to the Servants of People Society, was started with the object of providing healthy living accommodation and education in an ashram-like atmosphere to Harijan boys and also works for the welfare and uplift of the Harijans of the district. The Mehtar Sewak Sangh, a registered body, was founded at Meerut in 1956 to promote the well-being of these people. It grants scholarships to Mehtar boys and has organized two unions in Meerut city—one in the municipal and the other in the cantonment area—to look after the interests of the people of this group. The Uttar Pradesh Backward Classes Federation, Meerut, is a branch of the organisation of the same name and looks after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The Vimukti Jati Sewak Sangh (started in 1954) is working for the economic, social and cultural rehabilitation of the erstwhile criminal tribes of the district, the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, having been repealed in 1952.

The Meerut branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj was started in 1952 to find and develop avenues of voluntary service for those who are prepared to do such work, to promote their advancement and to mitigate the privations and hardships of those who are socially and economically backward. It works on a non-political basis, holding camps for youths, teachers, students and adults, organising *shramdan* (voluntary labour) to execute public utility works and the like. It has established a centre at Bhudrawal which organises publicity and propaganda through *kavi sammelans* (poets' conferences), *kirtans*, performance of plays, film shows and cultural programmes. A district eye relief society (established in 1951-52) is functioning in the district with the object of providing medical aid to persons with eye diseases and similar complaints. The number of patients treated in 1959-60 was 6,373 and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it was 2,389 and 4,827 respectively. It organises eye relief camps every year and during 1961-62 six such camps were held in the district.

Institutions for Women's Welfare

The Mahila Hitkari Kendra, established in 1941 to help poor women engaged in needlework, is registered under the Societies Registration Act, and runs a girls' junior high school which combines both general and technical education. The Mahila Shilp Niketan was established at

Ghaziabad in 1947 to help displaced women who settled down there at the time of the partition of the country; it runs a school and imparts vocational training to women in tailoring, cutting, knitting and embroidery, etc., to enable them to become self-supporting. The Mahanand Mission Training-cum-Production Centre was started at Ghaziabad on April 2, 1949, and was registered on July 13, 1953. It aims at training women and girls in tailoring, knitting and printing and imparts training to widows in certain handicrafts to enable them to earn their livelihood. The Mahila Mangal Dal was started in the village of Dhikauli in 1950 with the object of creating the spirit of unity among women and inculcating in them the habit of utilising their leisure in learning various arts and crafts and in other productive works. It renders useful service by holding literacy classes and by giving training in spinning to women of the neighbouring villages. The Sharnarthi Mahila Udyog Mandir was started in September, 1947, by private effort to help displaced women but it has been taken over by the State Government. The institution runs a home in which only refugee widows with their children are admitted and given shelter, food, clothing, medical care and recreational facilities and maintains a training-cum-production centre in which the inmates receive training in tailoring, cutting and embroidery. The Urmila Mahila Dastkari School, which is registered under the Societies Registration Act, was founded in 1939 with the object of training women in tailoring, weaving, knitting, dyeing, etc., and finding for them remunerative work. The trainees have to attend a two-year course at the end of which they are required to appear for an examination conducted by the directorate of cottage industries, U. P.

The Meerut branch of the Kasturba Gandhi Rashtriya Smarak Trust was established in 1947 to serve women and children in rural area. Its activities include the imparting of education as well as giving training in sewing, knitting, embroidery, etc., and the rendering of medical help to patients for which purposes it has opened two centres in the district, one in the village of Morna and the other in Samoli.

Organisations for Child and Youth Welfare

The branch of the council for child welfare was established in 1954 to create in the people an awareness of the importance of child welfare. It co-ordinates the activities of local child welfare organisations and celebrates Children's Day (on November 14) every year. The Shishu Kalyan Samiti, Hapur, was established on July 11, 1955, and was registered on October 9, 1957. It runs a school for small children. The Arya Vir Vyayamshala, a registered body was established at Ghaziabad in 1946

with the object of developing the character of the youth of the place and making them better citizens; it organises youth welfare activities, such as debates and tournaments and renders social service to distressed and helpless persons in time of need.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is a branch of the all-India body of the same name and was established in the district in 1936. It organizes scouts' and guides' training camps, outings, rallies and camp-fires and renders voluntary service and relief work during fairs, exhibitions and calamities.

Organisation for Moral Welfare

The district branch of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene which is affiliated to the all-India body of the same name, was established in 1951 for the uplift and rehabilitation of fallen women. It tries to mobilise public opinion against immoral traffic in women and like evils and distributes pamphlets and organises meetings and exhibitions to expose the evils of prostitution, etc. The Association also runs a venereal disease clinic

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Abdullahpur (pargana and tahsil Meerut)

Abdullahpur, a small town, lies in Lat. 28° 59′ N. and Long. 77° 46′ E., on the road from Meerut to Parichhatgarh, about three miles east of Meerut, between the Abu Nala and the Kali Nadi (East). The place is said to derive its name from Abdullah Khan who, it is said, founded it about seven hundred years ago and where he is said to have built a fort (now in ruins) and a mosque, the latter still being in existence.

The place is administered as a town area and contains 1,563 houses all of which are assessed to taxation. It has a population of 3,818 and an area of 1,206 acres.

The town possesses three junior Basic schools, a *maktab,* seven mosques and two temples. A market is held here every Thursday when articles of general use are sold. Handloom cloth is also manufactured in the town by the local weavers.

Ajrara (pargana Sarawa, tahsil Hapur)

This village lies on the left bank of the Kali Nadi (East) in Lat. 28° 50′ N. and Long. 77°49′ E., about 8 miles north of Hapur and four miles east of Kharkhauda which is both a Government Roadways bus station (on the Meerut-Hapur route) and a railway station (on the Meerut-Khurja railway line).

The place is said to have been the seat of Hindu monarchy before the advent of the Muslims. The name owes its origin to a yogi named Ajaipal who built a *thakurdwara* (temple) here and called it Ajaipara, the present name Ajrara being its corrupt form. Khwaja Basant Khan, who got the village in Jagir in the time of Muhammad Shah, built a fort here which was razed to the ground by the Marathas in 1794 when Fateh Ali Khan (the brother of Khwaja Basant Khan) rebelled.

The population of the village numbers 4,799, the area extends to 3,163 acres of which the cultivated area is 2,948 acres and the revenue about Rs 13,085. The principal commercial crop is sugar-cane. tube-wells

* The figures of population in this chapter are based on the census of 1961 and those relating to area and land revenue pertain to the year 1960-61

being one of the sources of irrigation. Markets are held on Sundays and Thursdays.

Ajrara forms part of the Kharkhauda development block (in the shadow stage) and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It has a post-office, a junior Basic school and four cattle pounds.

Aminnagar Sarai (pargana and tahsil Baghpat)

Aminnagar Sarai (also known as Lohara Sarai from the name of an adjoining hamlet) is a small town lying in Lat. 28°59′ N. and Long. 77° 24′ E., on the road running from Daula to Sardhana at a distance fourteen miles east of Baghpat and twenty miles west of Meerut. According to a local tradition the place was founded about five hundred years ago, probably as a serai by Amin Shah and was named after him.

The place is being administered as a town area and contains 1,051 houses all of which are assessed to taxation. The population numbers 4,793 and the area is 467 acres.

The town is electrified, power being supplied from the Singhaoli hydroelectric power-station. A *painth* (market) is held here on Saturdays when a brisk trade in hides and hand-made shoes (which are brought here from neighbouring villages) is carried on. There is also a factory for the manufacture of water taps. The place has two primary schools and two junior high schools (one of each type for boys and girls), an intermediate college, a Sanskrit *pathshala* a Jain dharmshala, cattle pound, a co-operative seed store, a post-office and an Ayurvedic dispensary.

Asara (pargana Baraut, tahsil Baghpat)

A large village, lying in Lat. 29°15′ N. and Long. 77°19′ E., Asara stands on the right bank of the river Karsuni (Krishni), in the extreme north of the pargana, at a distance of about 24 miles from Baghpat.

After sacking Delhi, Timur passed through a part of the country which in his autobiography he states was called the doab, from where he proceeded to Meerut to subdue the Afghans. The origin of the name of this place is shrouded in mystery but local tradition has it that it was founded over 500 years ago by Mubarak Khan of Kirthal who, it is said, had received this whole region as a grant from Timur and the place, therefore, came to be known as Sara (entire) a name which probably became Asara. The village formed part of the estate of Begum Samru till 1836 when it lapsed to government. The village has a population of 5,080 and an area of 2,375 acres of which the cultivated area is 1,792 acres. The land revenue of the village is about Rs 10,753. The main

food crops of the village are wheat, gram, peas, *juar* and *arhar*, irrigation being effected by wells and canal. The place has an intermediate college and a Unani dispensary.

Baghpat (pargana and tahsil Baghpat)

Baghpat, the headquarters town of the tahsil to which it gives its name, lies in Lat. 28°57′ N. and Long. 77°13′ E., on the left bank of the Yamuna, about 31 miles west of Meerut with which it is connected by a metalled road on which private buses ply. Unmetalled roads from this place emanate in different directions linking it to Baraut in the north, with Kotana in the north-west, with Loni and Shahdara in the south and with Muradnagar in the south-east. The town is said to be one of the five villages (with names ending in 'pat') which are traditionally associated with the story of the *Mahabharata*. The derivation of the name is construed according to two different versions, one being derived from Vyaghraprastha or 'place of tigers' and the other from Vakyaprastha or 'place of speech'. The corrupt form, Bagpat, by which the place was known for some time, was subsequently changed to Baghpat. It has an old temple, known as Pakka-Ghat-ka-Mandir.

Formerly it was a small village of little note but gained importance after the events of 1857 when the tahsil headquarters was moved here from Baraut. The town consists of the *qasba* and the *mandi*, the former (inhabited by poor labourers and agriculturists) lying close to the Yamuna among the ravines on the edge of cliffs and the latter (inhabited mostly by business men and traders) to its north at a distance of half a mile from the river. This *mandi* was built about 200 years ago by one Zabita Khan. There is a wide street running east to west through the heart of the town which is crossed by two roads running north to south, the eastern crossing forming the main market.

At one time Baghpat was the principal sugar mart of the district but Meerut city and the village of Tatiri, with their railway facilities, deprived it of this important position. The opening of a sugar factory in the town in 1956 has helped it to regain its place on the industrial map of the district. Other trades carried on here are shoemaking and the making of iron ware. Markets, for sale of provision, etc., are held on Sundays and for the sale of live-stock on Saturdays. Fairs are held here on the banks of the Yamuna on the eleventh day of the bright half of Phalguna and on the full-moon day of Kartika, the approximate attendance on each occasion being eight thousand.

For many years the town was run as a municipality but owing to its decline was declared a notified area in 1904 and for civic administration

it is still being administered as such. The population of the town is 8,437 and the area 1·11 square miles.

The town is the headquarters of a stage I (development) block which started functioning on October 2, 1956, has a population of 80,303 and an area of 45,720 acres. It has an agricultural seed store, a family planning centre, a government allopathic dispensary for women and another (under the Zila Parishad) for men, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a dairy, a cattle pound, a post and telegraph office and a police-station. The Educational institutions here comprise a *maktab*, a junior Basic school, a girls' school, a junior high school, a higher secondary school and an intermediate college. For people who want to sojourn at Baghpat there is an electrified two suite inspection house (under the control of the Zila Parishad) besides two dharamsalas. There are two old serais in the town, one in the south and the other, the larger, (which was commenced by Karam Ali Khan, a tahsildar of Ghaziabad) in the east. Both are in a dilapidated condition and are used at times by cattle traders for their night halts.

Bahadurgarh (pargana Puth, tahsil Hapur)

The village of Bahadurgarh lies in Lat. 28°40′ N. and Long. 78°7′ E., in the south-eastern corner of the district, 38 miles from Meerut and 30 miles from Hapur. From Wahabpur Thera, a village on the Garhmukteshwar-Bulandshahr road, a kutcha road about 2 miles long leads to this village.

The village was originally known as Garh Nana and was bestowed by Jahangir upon Nawab Bahadur Khan, a Pathan, who changed the name to Bahadurgarh. About four miles north of this place (near Mustafabad) there are the ruins of a village known as Raja Karan-ka-Khera which is said to have been founded by Raja Karna (of *Mahabharata* fame).

This village was the original home of what has come to be known as Khurja pottery—an industry that was introduced here from Multan about 250 years ago. It is also known locally for its handloom cloth. The products of the government dairy located here find a ready market in Delhi.

The village lands extend to an area of 2,132 acres of which 1,775 acres are cultivated. The population of the place numbers 4,940 and its land revenue is Rs 12,085. The commercial crops are sugar-cane and cotton, the irrigation being given effect to by the Siana escape and the Bahadurgarh branch canals.

The village is included in the Garhmukteshwar development block (which is in the shadow stage) and has a post-office, an *Ayurvedic* dispensary, a junior high school and a junior Basic school.

Bahsuma (pargana Hastinapur, tahsil Mawana)

A large village lying in Lat. 29°12′ N. and Long. 77°58′ E., Bahsuma is 22 miles north-east of Meerut with which it is connected by a metalled road. Another road links it to Mawana which lies 7 miles to the south and a third to Bijnor district in the north.

According to tradition, Bahsuma was a *muhalla* of Hastinapur (which is about 3 miles south-east of the village) and served as the treasury of the Kaurvas and Pandavas, the place deriving its name from 'vasu' which means treasure. In the times of the Gujar raja, Nain Singh of Parichhatgarh, it became the headquarters of the government. The house of the raja and a fort built by him still stand in the village.

The population of the place is 4,998 and its area 1,354 acres, the cultivated area being 1,125 acres. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 6,070. The chief crop is sugar cane and a canal is the chief source of irrigation. The weekly market day is Tuesday. The weaving of hand loom cloth is the main industry of the place, cloth worth about Rs 23,000 being exported annually.

The village is included in the Hastinapur development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It has a higher secondary and three junior Basic schools, a Unani hospital, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound and a post-office.

Baleni (pargana and tahsil Baghpat)

Baleni, a large village, lies in Lat. 28°57′ N. and Long. 77°27′ E., on the right bank of the river Hindan, south of the road running from Baghpat to Meerut, about 14 miles east of Baghpat and 17 miles west of Meerut. The place is associated with the sage Valmiki. It is said that it was in his hermitage here that Sita lived in exile and gave birth to Lava and Kusha. In the vicinity of the temple, which is dedicated to Valmiki, have been found scattered ancient burnt bricks bearing religious motifs. According to local tradition, the village has five tutelary deities, one said to reside in the centre and the remaining four at the four boundaries of the village. Assessed at Rs 2,915 it has a population of 2,632 and an area of 981 acres of which 744 acres are under cultivation. The main cash crops are sugar-cane and vegetables.

The village falls in the Pilana development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It possesses two junior Basic schools (one being for girls), an intermediate college, a police-station, a post-office, a dharmsala, a cattle pound and a seed store. It is also known for its embroidery, the products being exported to Delhi. The biggest fair of the place is held on the eighteenth day of Pausa on the banks of the Hindan which is attended by about seven thousand persons. Another fair is also held near the river in honour of Valmiki.

Baoli (pargana Baraut, tahsil Baghpat)

A large village, lying in Lat. 29°8′ and Long. 77°16′ E., Baoli stands on the road connecting Shahdara (in Delhi) and Saharanpur and is about fourteen miles from Baghpat. The place gives its name to a railway station on the Shahdara (Delhi)—Saharanpur Light Railway. A local account has it that the place derives its name from one Babubali who is said to have founded it 600 years ago. The village has a population of 6,957 and its lands are assessed at Rs 7,270 and cover 1,444 acres of which 1,139 acres are cultivated. The main crops are wheat, gram, peas, maize, sugar-cane and cotton and the eastern Yamuna canal and private wells form the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Baraut development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It has a junior Basic school and two junior high schools, a hydroelectric power-house a panchayat *ghar* and a branch post-office. The iron workers of Baoli have earned a name for their workmanship and the locks and almirahs manufactured here are very strong and durable. There is a co-operative society in the village which manufactures agricultural implements such as Persian wheels, axes, spades, etc.

Baraut (pargana Baraut, tahsil Baghpat)

Baraut, lying about 27 miles north-west of Meerut in Lat. 29°6′ N. and Long. 77°16′ E., is the headquarters of the pargana of the same name and is situated on the Shahdara (Delhi)—Saharanpur road about 11 miles from Baghpat (the tahsil headquarters). Other roads lead from this place to Binoli in the east, Chhaprauli in the north-west and Kotana in the west. The town is bounded by the eastern Yamuna canal on the west and by the Miranpur distributary on the north and east. The Baoli Rajbaha, a distributary running southwards from the Baraut canal bridge, joins the Alawalpur Rajbaha.

This place was the headquarters of a tahsil which was moved to Baghpat after the struggle of 1857. Its population is 22,818 and the area 4

square miles. The soil of the area has become over-saturated owing to the complicated canal system and the defective drainage and irrigation in the vicinity of the town is prohibited.

The town, which formerly had a large trade in ghee and safflower (*kusum*); is now noted for the manufacture of wheel rims, axles, motor springs and cauldrons of iron.

The principal market of the town lies in its north-eastern part at the junction of the roads coming from Binoli and Kotana. A cattle market is also held in the town on Sundays.

For purposes of civic administration Baraut was constituted into a municipality in 1870, became a notified area in 1904, and was again raised to the status of a municipal board in 1921. It has a waterworks of its own and electricity is supplied to it from the Bohla hydroelectric power-house. The town has an old mosque (known as Phoos Wali masjid) and 9 temples. The educational institutions comprise a Montessori school, 13 junior Basic schools, 2 junior high schools, 5 higher secondary schools, 4 intermediate colleges, 2 degree colleges and a normal school. There are also two dispensaries, one (maintained by the Zila Parishad) for men and another (run by government) for women, a veterinary hospital, a village level workers' training centre, a police-station, an inspection house and 2 dharmsalas. A Ramlila fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahra which is attended by about five thousand persons.

The town is the headquarters of a development block which started functioning on April 1, 1957, and is now in stage I. The block has an area of 53,915 acres and a population of 1,04,341 and comprises 9 *nyaya* panchayats.

Barnawa (pargana Barnawa, tahsil Sardhana)

Barnawa, the headquarters of the pargana, is situated on the high right bank of the river Hindan, about a mile north of its junction with the Krishni, in Lat. 29°7′ N. and Long. 77°26′ E. It is about 11 miles distant from Sardhana with which it is connected by an unmetalled road which crosses each river by a ferry and joins the Baraut-Meerut road at Binoli. A dam is being constructed near the village on the river Krishni.

The place is said to have been founded by Raja Ahibarana Tomara many centuries ago and is identified with the Varanavata of the *Mahabharata* and the old mound to the south of the village, which is about a hundred feet high and extends over an area of 30 acres, is believed to be the ruins of the *lakha mandap* (home of lac) which the Kauravas burnt down in their attempt to kill the Pandavas. This village was the

headquarters of a tahsil in the state of Begum Samru till 1836 when (after her death) it was made subsidiary to Baraut and then to Sardhana.

The village, assessed at Rs13,398, has a population of 2,090 and an area of 3,828 acres of which 3,149 acres are under cultivation. The main commercial crop is sugar-cane, tube-wells being one of the sources of irrigation. The village has been selected by the forest department for purposes of afforestation. It is included in the Binoli development block. On the top of the mound there are the *dargahs* (shrines) of Badr-ud-din Shah and Makhdum Shah, Ala-ud-din both said to have been built in the latter half of the seventeenth century, the defaced Sanskrit inscription on the latter showing that it was originally a Hindu temple. The door of the *maqbara* of Pir Sarwar has a Persian inscription dated 948 Hijri (1941-42 A. D.). The village has a junior Basic school, a cattle pound and a branch post-office and a fair (known as the Mela of Urs Chishti Ala-ud-din) is held here annually for 3 days on the occasion of Muharram.

Bijrol (pargana Baraut, tahsil Baghpat)

A large village on the border of the pargana, Bijrol lies in Lat. 29° 7′ N. and Long. 77° 19′ E., about 16 miles from Baghpat. The story goes that the place is named after one Bija, who is said to have come here about 600 years ago and founded the village. The place is associated with Shah Mal (the jat *lambardar* of the village) who took an active part in the freedom struggle of 1857, waging guerilla war against the British and one of the main attractions of this village is the independence tower dedicated to his memory, the construction of which began in 1960. The village has a population of 7,063 and an area of 1,819 acres, of which 1,628 acres are under the plough. The land revenue is about Rs 14,239. The main agricultural products of the place are wheat and sugar-cane and the Bijwara and the Kishanpur distributaries of the eastern Yamuna canal form the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Baraut development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. The place has a junior Basic school, a junior high school and an Ayurvedic dispensary. The main industries of the village are the dyeing of hides, the manufacturing of agricultural implements and the preparing of *gur* (jaggery).

Binoli (pargana Barnawa, tahsil Sardhana)

Binoli lies, in Lat. 29° 6′ N. and Long. 77° 24′ E., on the high land on the right bank of the river Hindan, about 2 miles west of its junction with the Krishni. It is at a distance of about 13 miles from Sardhana and 10 miles from Meerut. Unmetalled roads from this place lead to

Baraut in the west, Sardhana in the north-east and Meerut in the south-east. According to a local account this place was originally called Vanavali, perhaps because there were forests here, the name later becoming Binoli. It was founded about the end of the eighteenth century by the Brahmanas of Rataul (tahsil Baghpat). The village has a population of 3,242 and its lands, assessed to a revenue of Rs 4,231, cover an area of 884 acres of which 783 acres are under cultivation. The main commercial crop is sugar-cane, tube-wells forming one of the sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and of a stage II development block which started functioning on January 1, 1955 and has an area of 72,484 acres. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools, a junior high school, a higher secondary school, a post-office, a power-house and 2 *dharmsalas.*

Chhaprauli (pargana Chhaprauli, tahsil Baghpat)

Chhaprauli, the headquarters town of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 29° 12′ N. and Long. 77° 11′ E., on the unmetalled road running from Baraut to Tanda, about 20 miles from Baghpat (by way of Baraut), 2 miles east of the river Yamuna.

The town has a well-raised site provided with good, natural drainage towards the river and its main market (known as Chauk), lies along two roads which cross each other at right angles, the other market being the Naya Bazar. Formerly the place was known for the manufacture of sugar but now jaggery is prepared here and exported to Punjab.

The place is administered as a town area and has a population of 9,664 and an area of 3,459 acres. Electricity is supplied from the Sadhan power-house. It has a dharmshala, a canal inspection house, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary centre, a junior Basic school, a higher secondary school, a police-station, a cattle pound and a seed store. Bathing fairs are held here on every full-moon day, the one held in the month of Kartika being the biggest, when the approximate attendance is ten thousand.

Chhaprauli is the headquarters of a stage I development block (which started functioning on April 1, 1960) having a population of 1,03,150 and an area of 54,820 acres.

Dasna (pargana Dasna, tahsil Ghaziabad)

This, the headquarters of the pargana, is situated in Lat. 28° 41′ N. and Long. 77° 32′ E., to the south of the Ghaziabad-Hapur road at a distance 6 miles east of Ghaziabad and 16 miles west of Hapur. The place gives its name to a railway station (2 miles east of the town) on the

Ghaziabad-Moradabad branch line of the Northern Railway, the railway station actually lying within the limits of the adjoining village of Masuri.

Dasna owes its origin to Salarsi, a Rajput raja of Mahmud Ghaznavi's days. It is said that the raja had gone to bathe in the Ganga in order to get rid of his leprosy and, liking the place, settled down in it and also built a large fort there. While digging the foundation of the fort, a man is stated to have been fatally bitten by a snake, an incident which is said to have given the place its name, 'Dasna', meaning to bite (used only for the bite of a snake). The village was ravaged by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1760 when he pulled down the fort.

It extends over an area of 4,706 acres (of which the cultivated area is 3,638 acres) and has a population of 6,938. The land revenue is about Rs 30,986 and the principal crops are wheat, gram and potatoes, the lands being irrigated chiefly from wells and a channel from the Dasna distributary. The Ganga canal also flows two miles to the east of the village. The market-day in Thursday when there is a brisk trade in cloth, shoes and other articles of daily use.

In addition to a post-office the village has a junior high school, a junior Basic school, an Ayurvedic dispensary and a cattle pound. Two fairs are held (in the months of Chaitra and Asvina respectively) near an old temple of the goddess Devi (said to have been built before 1857) at each of which the approximate attendance is 2,000. An Urs is also held in the village on the occasion of Muharram in honour of Sheikh Allahdiya Makhdum Shah Vilayat which is attended by about 6,000 persons.

The village is included in the Razapur development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Daurala (pargana Daurala, tahsil Sardhana)

Daurala, a small town and the headquarters of the pargana, lies in Lat. 29° 7′ N. and Long. 77° 43′ E., to the west of the road running from Meerut to Saharanpur, about 9 miles from Meerut and 7 miles from Sardhana. It gives its name to a railway station on the Delhi-Saharanpur section of the Northern Railway.

The place is electrified, the power being obtained from the Bohla power-house. It has a population of 6,432 and an area of 2,546 acres. A market is held here on Wednesdays in which articles of general use are sold. The place has assumed some commercial importance with the establishment in 1932 of a sugar factory which is well known for its cube sugar and toffee. It possesses a post-office, a police station, a higher secondary school, 2 junior high schools and 4 junior Basic schools.

The town is the headquarters of a development block which is in the shadow stage and has an area of 48,000 acres and a population of 84,950. A fair (known as Devi-ka-mela) is held here on the second day of the first half of the month of Chaitra at which the approximate attendance is a thousand.

Dhaulana (pargana Dasna, tahsil Ghaziabad)

The village, which is in Lat. 28° 38′ N. and Long. 77° 39′ E., lies on the road which takes off at Dasna and joins the Meerut-Hapur-Bulandshahr road at Gulaothi and is 26 miles south of the district headquarters and 16 miles east of the tahsil headquarters. It is connected in the north with the Pilkhuwa railway station (on the Delhi-Moradabad branch of the Northern Railway) by a five-mile kutcha road.

According to a local account, the village was founded by a man named Dhaul Singh about 1,500 years ago and was named after him. It was sacked by the Sikhs in 1780 and again became the scene of action during the freedom struggle of 1857 in which the local Rajputs took a leading part, 14 of them being said to have been hanged. In 1957 the villagers raised a memorial in honour of these martyrs.

The village lands extend over an area of 3,021 acres of which 1,945 acres are cultivated. The land revenue is about Rs 16,951 and the population 4,406. The Ganga canal passes at a distance of 2 miles to the east of the place. The commercial crops grown are cotton and sugar-cane. A market is held here on Saturdays. In the village there is a temple of Sati Malindi Devi, near which a fair is held. It is said that the villagers used to perform their worship in the village of Nagla Kashi but after a fight between the people of the two villages about a hundred years ago, those of Dhaulana built a temple in their village, which is still in existence.

The village is the headquarters of a development block which is in the shadow stage. There are in the village a post-office, a Unani dispensary, a Sanskrit *pathshala*, a junior Basic school and a cattle pound.

Faridnagar (pargana Jalalabad, tahsil Ghaziabad)

Faridnagar lies in Lat. 28° 46′ N. and Long. 77° 38′ E., at a distance of 16 miles from Meerut and about a mile and a half south of the village of Bhojpur (on the Begumabad-Hapur road) with which it is connected by a metalled road.

The place was founded in the times of Akbar by Nawab Farid-ud-din Khan (who received the land in jagir) and it was called Faridnagar after him.

The town is electrified and is administered as a town area. The area of the place is one-tenth of a square mile and its population 6,280. The market-day is Monday. It has a post-office, a police outpost, 2 dharmsalas, 2 junior Basic schools, a junior high school and an allopathic dispensary maintained by the government and is included in the Bhojpur development block which is in the pre-extension stage.

Garhmukteshwar (pargana Garhmukteshwar, tahsil Hapur)

Standing on a high cliff on the right bank of the Ganga a short distance from its junction with the Burhganga, the town lies in Lat. 28° 47′ N. and Long. 78° 6′ E., 26 miles south-east of the district headquarters and 20 miles east of Hapur. About a mile west of the town the metalled road coming from Meerut meets the national highway which comes from Delhi *via* Hapur (and goes on to Moradabad crossing the Ganga at Garhmukteshwar by means of the bridge built in 1961). Buses run regularly from here to Meerut and Hapur. There is also a railway station at Garhmukteshwar on the Delhi-Moradabad line of the Northern Railway.

Garhmukteshwar is a place of hoary antiquity, mention being made of it in the *Bhagvat Purana* and the *Mahabharata*. It is said that it was a part of the ancient city of Hastinapur (the capital of the Kauravas). There was an ancient fort here which was repaired by a Maratha leader named Mir Bhawan and was in so good a condition when the British took possession of the place that it was found possible to locate the tahsil in it without incurring much expense on alteration. The name of the place is derived from the great temple of Mukteshwar Mahadeva, dedicated to the goddess Ganga who is worshipped here in four temples, 2 situated on a high cliff and 2 below it. The one close to the Meerut road has a well, the water of which is believed to be so sacred as to cleanse the sins of those who bathe with it; near it are eighty sati pillars, marking the spots where Hindu widows are said to have become sati. There is in the town a mosque built by Ghayas-ud-din Balban bearing an inscription in Arabic with the date 682 Hijri (1283 A. D.). The place has considerable religious importance for the Hindus, a bathing fair being held here on the full-moon day of Kartika when about two lakh persons, from far and near, come to have a dip in the river which they consider to be holy. Another fair, held (in Jyaistha) on the occasion of Dasahra, attracts about 20,000 persons.

Garhmukteshwar is being administered as a town area and is electrified, the power being supplied by the hydel department. Its population numbers 8,711 and it covers an area of 10 square miles. The town is the headquarters of a development block (in the shadow stage) and possesses a

post and telegraph office, a police-station, an allopathic dispensary, a maternity centre, an inspection house (maintained by the irrigation department), a junior high school, a junior Basic school and a Sanskrit *pathshala*.

Ghaziabad (pargana Loni, tahsil Ghaziabad)

Ghaziabad, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies on the Grand Trunk road about a mile east of the Hindan river in Lat. 28° 40′ N. and Long. 77° 25′ E., 12 miles east of Delhi and 28 miles south-west of Meerut with which it is connected by a metalled road. Other roads lead north-west to Loni and Baghpat and east to Hapur and Garhmukteshwar. Buses run at frequent intervals from here to Delhi, Meerut, Aligarh and Hapur. It is an important station on the Northern Railway where railway lines, from Delhi to Calcutta, Moradabad and Saharanpur meet, connecting it with many important cities of northern India.

The place was founded in 1740 by the vizir, Ghazi-ud-din, who called it Ghaziuddinnagar after himself and built a spacious serai consisting of 120 rooms of masonry with pointed arches. Only the gate, a few portions of the boundary wall and a massive pillar about fourteen feet in height survive, the precincts now being inhabited. His mausoleum still stands in the town but is in a bad state of preservation. The Jat raja, Surajmal, was killed near this town by the Rohillas in 1763. An encounter between the freedom fighters and a small British force took place here in May, 1857, in which the former were defeated while trying to hold the Hindan. After the opening of the railway line the name of the place was shortened to Ghaziabad.

The town stands on the lands forming part of the revenue villages of Bhonja, Jatwara Kalan, Kaila, Dunda Hera, Mahmansari (Kot) and Nasarpur. There is a temple of Dudheshwar Nath in this place about which a story goes that more than 250 years ago a Brahmana happened to pass by the site and saw a cow digging a hole in the earth into which she let her milk flow. Impressed by this the Hindus built a temple here and dedicated it to Dudheshwar Nath, which attracts about thirty thousand persons on the occasion of Janmastami. An important fair that is held here is the Ramlila and another is that held at the Devi temple on the eight day of the bright half of the month of Chaitra when about twenty thousand people gather to worship the goddess Durga.

Ghaziabad is a growing town, its population having increased from 11,275 (in 1901) to 70,438 (in 1961) mainly on account of its rapid industrialization and its proximity to Delhi. It has an area of 4·51 square miles. A large number of persons reside here but carry on their trades in Delhi or are employed there. Before independence Ghaziabad had only

2 (vegetable oil) factories but now it has 31 registered factories of which 4 are registered under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951. The industrial town extends beyond the municipal limits as far as Sahibabad and Chikambarpur on the Grand Trunk road. The two rerolling mills of the district are located here, one in Ghaziabad itself and the other in Sahibabad. The place is noted for its electroplated goods (chiefly used as sports prizes), tapestries and foot-rules which find their way to foreign countries and for its diesel engines which find a market in Bengal. Another flourishing industry is the manufacturing of oil expellers and filter presses. Cycles are also manufactured in both Ghaziabad and Chikambarpur, and there is a railway coach factory on the Grand Trunk road near Sahibabad. Other important trades of the town are the manufacturing of crank shafts for diesel engines, bolts and nuts, heavy chains, centrifugal pumps, hurricane lanterns, brass bulb-holders and brackets, *sutli* (thin rope or twine made of jute fibre), glassware, white clay pottery, canisters and tins, sections of door fittings, drill sleeves, hydrochloric acid, paints and varnishes, chemicals, syrups, carbon-paper, typewriter ribbons, sandpaper, electrical wire, slates, slate-pencils, pastel colours, etc.

The place has a police-station, a post and telegraph office, a degree college, 5 intermediate colleges (including one for girls), 2 higher secondary schools (one being for girls), 3 junior high schools and a training college for under-graduates. There is a tank at Dasna Gate which was built by a certain Goshain Kamta Ram about 200 years ago. The surrounding walls of the tank are pakka but have fallen into disrepair at places. There are also an inspection house (managed by the public works department), a public library (run by the municipal board) and two government allopathic dispensaries (one being exclusively for women).

For civic administration Ghaziabad was constituted into a municipal board in the later half of the nineteenth century but was superseded by the government on November 22, 1959, and the town is now under an administrator who is also in charge of the town improvement trust which is implementing a scheme (or master plan prepared by the government) for furthering the development of the town. It has a waterworks (maintained by the municipal board) and is electrified, the power being generated in the local power-house.

Hapur (pargana and tahsil Hapur)

The headquarters of the tahsil, this is the third largest town of the district and lies in Lat. 28° 44′ N. and Long. 77° 47′ E., 19 miles south of Meerut, on the Meerut-Bulandshahr road and 21 miles east of Ghaziabad with which it is connected by another metalled road which goes on to

Garhmukteshwar. Hapur is a railway junction where the Delhi-Moradabad and the Meerut-Khurja lines of the Northern Railway meet. Government buses run from this place to Ghaziabad, Meerut and Garhmukteshwar.

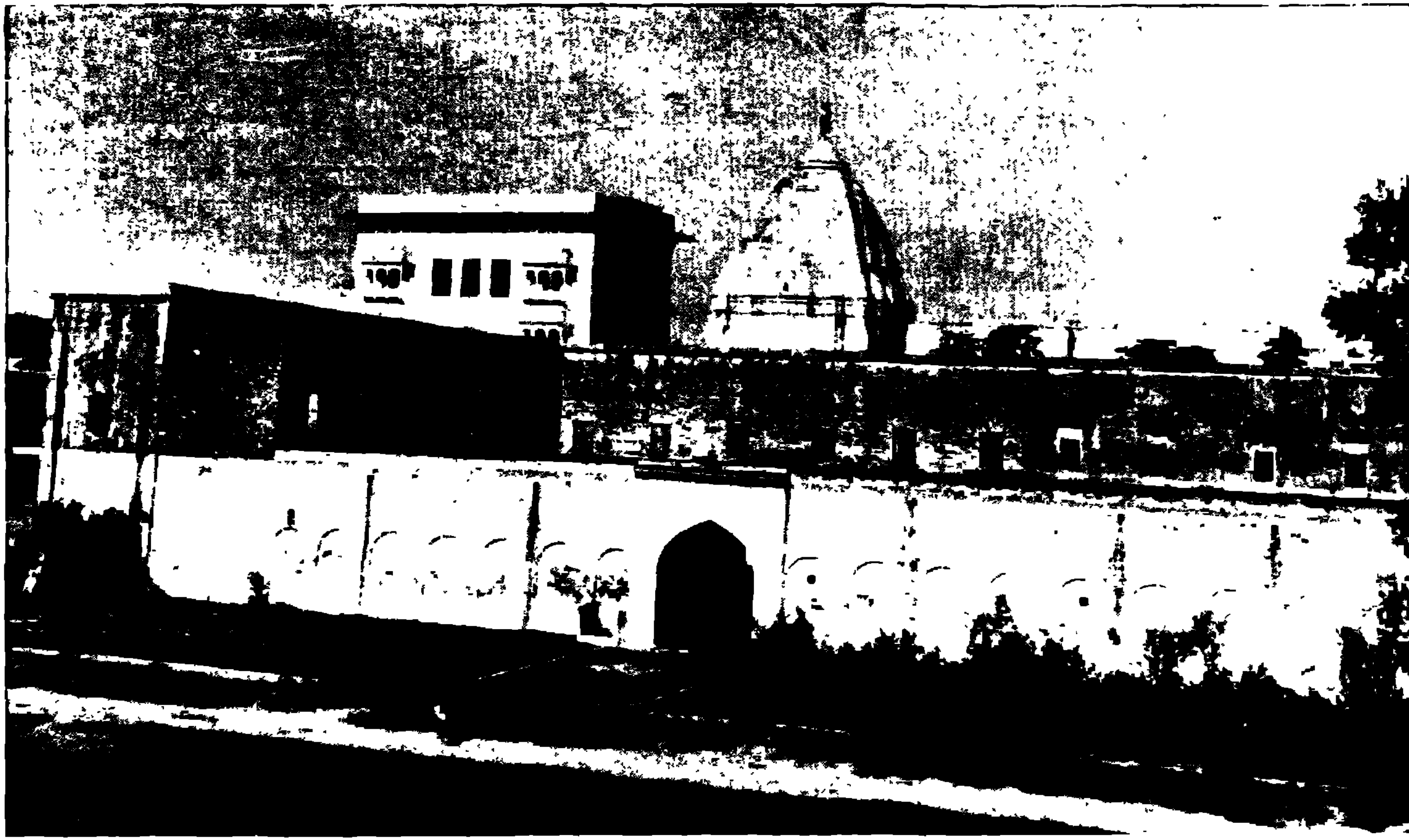
It is said that the place was founded about 983 A. D. by Haradatta, the Dor chieftain of Bulandshahr and Meerut, and was named Haripur after him. Another derivation is from the word *'hapar'*, which signifies an orchard. A system of grants for the disabled and retired personnel of the army was introduced here by Perron (a French military commander employed by the Marathas in the nineteenth century) and was adopted by the British for many years under which wastelands were cleared of jungles and were assigned to invalid pensioners. Ibrahim Ali, the tahsildar of Hapur, defended the town against Amir Khan Pindari and his 500 men in 1805. The forces of Walidad Khan of Malagarh planned an attack on the town during the struggle for freedom in 1857 but it was foiled by the Jats of Bhatona.

Hapur is a leading grain and jaggery market of the country and is well known for its *papar* (savoury comestible something like a large wafer). Brass utensils and handloom cloth manufactured here enjoy a local reputation. A market is held on Mondays in which the chief commodities of sale are ghee and earthen pots.

For purposes of civic administration Hapur constitutes a municipality. It is electrified, the power being supplied by the State hydel department. Formerly there were in the town five gates known as the Delhi, Meerut, Garhmukteshwar, Kothi and Sikandara, but no vestiges of their existence are to be found apart from the localities of their names. The Jama Masjid (built during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1670) is the chief ornament of the town.

The place has a population of 55,248 and an area of 2·25 square miles. It possesses a post and telegraph office with a public telephone office, a police-station, an inspection house (maintained by the public works department) and 2 cattle pounds. It has 2 degree colleges, 3 intermediate colleges, a higher secondary school, a junior high school and 25 junior Basic schools as well as 2 libraries, one of which (known as the Gandhi Smarak library) contains 2,000 books.

The place is the headquarters of a stage I development block which started functioning on July 1, 1957, and comprises 13 *nyaya panchayats* with an area of 57,535 acres.



Digambar Jain Temple, Hastinapur

Hastinapur (pargana Hastinapur, tahsil Mawana)

The headquarters of a pargana of the same name, this village lies in Lat. 29° 10′ N. and Long. 78° 0′ E., and stands on the high bank of the Burhganga. It is 23 miles north-east of the district headquarters and 7 miles east of the tahsil headquarters, being connected with both by a metalled road.

According to Jain tradition, Hastinapur (or Gajapura) was one of the earliest Indian cities, like Ayodhya and Kashi and came into existence during the time of Rishabhadeva (the first *tirthankara*) whose grandson. Somaprabha, was the first ruler of the place. It is also said to be the birth place of three Jain *tirthankaras,* Shantinatha, Kunthunatha and Arahanatha. The Buddhists say that this city was the capital of Kururattam. The *Mahabharata* also gives the early history of the place, the founder of which is generally believed to be King Hastin, fifth in descent from Bharata. It was the capital of the Kauravas and Pandavas. It is said to have extended as far as Barnawa (in tahsil Sardhana) in the west and Puth in the south. At the time of the Mahabharata War it was in the heyday of its prosperity which, however, began to decline thereafter. The severe floods in the Ganga, which washed away the city, and the transfer of the capital of Kaushambi left it in complete obscurity but it was rehabilitated twice within the next few centuries though it never achieved its former glory.

The remains of the ancient city are scattered over a large area lying around the village which is divided into two portions, Patti Kauravan and Patti Pandavan. Some of the most important buildings and sites of the place are described briefly below. The Digambar Jain temple was built about 160 years ago probably on the site of an old Jain temple. Devpal Soni of Ajmer had installed in Hastinapur in 1174 a life-size image of Shantinatha, the sixteenth *tirthankara*, and this image, which was dug out a few years ago from a mound near by has been placed in this temple. Vidura-ka-tila (also known as Ulta-khera) called after Vidura (the half-brother of Dhritarashtra and Pandu) is a collection of several mounds, some being 50 to 60 feet high and extending a few furlongs. Draupadi Ghat, on the banks of the Burhganga, is a bathing ghat where people flock in large numbers on bathing festivals. Draupadi-ki-Rasoi is believed to be the site of Draupadi's kitchen and is situated on the banks of the Burhganga. Archaeological excavations of Vidura-ka-tila (undertaken in 1950-52) as also of other neighbouring sites have brought to light various antiquities which associate this place with a succession of cultural periods.

The lands of the village, which has a population of 2,642 extend to 4,450 acres of which the cultivated area is 1.907 acres, the land revenue

being assessed at about Rs 4,119. The chief cash crop of the place is sugar cane and the principal sources of irrigation are canals and tube-wells. A bathing fair of the Jains is held here in Kartika which is attended by about 20,000 persons.

The place is the headquarters of a development block in the shadow stage.

Jalalabad (pargana Jalalabad, tahsil Ghaziabad)

Jalalabad, which gives its name to the pargana, lies in Lat. 28° 46′ N. and Long. 77° 33′ E., about a mile and a half to the east of the Delhi-Mussoorie provincial highway, its distance from Ghaziabad being about 9 miles. Parallel to the road runs the Delhi-Saharanpur railway line of the Northern Railway with a station at Muradnagar, about a mile and a half south-west of the village.

Tradition traces its origin to the days of Akbar when, it is said, it was founded by one Jalal-ud-din who named the village after himself. The village, which has a population numbering 4,799, covers an area of 1,573 acres (of which 1,164 acres are cultivated) and is assessed to a revenue of about Rs 5,982. The important crops of the place are wheat, gram and sugar-cane and the chief sources of irrigation are wells and the Jalalabad distributary of the Ganga canal. The place (which is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat) has a post-office and a junior Basic school and is included in the Razapur development block.

Jani Khurd (pargana and tahsil Meerut)

Situated about a mile east of the Ganga canal, Jani Khurd lies in Lat. 28° 57′ N. and Long. 77° 34′ E., on the Meerut-Baghpat road about 10 miles west of Meerut. The population of the place numbers 3,419 and its lands, assessed at Rs 12,685, cover an area of 1,208 acres of which 964 acres are under cultivation. Sugar-cane is the chief commercial crop, the Ganga canal and tube-wells being the chief sources of irrigation.

The place is the headquarters of a shadow block and of a *nyaya* panchayat, the former having a population of 78,699 and an area of 44,154 acres and comprising 8 *nyaya* panchayats. It possesses two junior Basic schools, a police-station, a sub-post-office, three temples and a mosque. A market is held here on Mondays when shoes, vegetables and articles of general use are sold.

Kankar Khera (pargana and tahsil Meerut)

Kankar Khera is a small town which lies in Lat. 29° 1′ N. and Long. 77° 41′ E., on the road going from Meerut to Sardhana at a distance of 5

miles from the former. It got its name from the deposits of *kankar* which were once found here. It has a population of 10,856 and an area of 1.25 square miles.

Formerly it was combined with the town of Baksar Khera but since 1928 it is being administered separately as a town area and contains 2,214 houses, all of which are assessed to taxation. The town is electrified, the power being supplied from the Bohla power-house. A market is held here on Sundays, when trading in shoes, cloth and vegetables is carried on. It has a government distillery and a cold storage plant for storing potatoes.

The town falls in the Rohta development block and possesses 4 junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school. 2 temples and a mosque. Fairs are held here on the occasion of Dasahra. the approximate attendance being two thousand.

Karnawal (pargana and tahsil Sardhana)

Karnawal, a large village, lies in Lat. 29° 6′ N. and Long. 77° 32′ E., about 15 miles from Meerut and 6 miles from Sardhana and stands between the roads going from Baraut to Sardhana and from Sardhana to Aminnagar Sarai. Tradition has it that the place derives its name from Raja Karna (of the *Mahabharata*) who is said to have made a halt here while going to Hastinapur. Assessed at Rs 23,167, it has a population of 7,443 and an area of 3,589 acres of which 2,950 acres are under the plough. The main commercial crop is sugar-cane and canals form one of the sources of irrigation.

It falls in the Sarurpur development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. There are two *kheras* (mounds) in the neighbourhood of the village, one of which is said to have been erected by the Jats and abandoned by them about 300 years ago and the other is associated with an old village which was destroyed by fire by the Muslim invaders. Karnawal was the centre of fourteen neighbouring villages at the time of the national movement of 1942 in which nearly a hundred persons took part and courted imprisonment. There are in the village 3 junior Basic schools, a junior high school, a dharmsala, a branch post-office, an inspection house (maintained by the public works department) and a *panchayatghar* (meeting-place of the panchayat) The main industries of the place are the dyeing of hides, shoemaking and the manufacturing of handloom cloth.

Kharkhauda (pargana Sarawa, tahsil Hapur)

This town lies in Lat. 28° 50′ N. and Long. 77° 45′ E., on the western side of the road going from Meerut to Hapur, about 11 miles south of

the former. It gives its name to a railway station on the Meerut-Khurja line of the Northern Railway. A regular bus service is available here for Meerut and Hapur.

Kharkhauda is an ancient place where the stables of the rajas of Hastinapur are said to have been located and which is said to derive its name from *kharak* meaning a stall. Another tradition connects it with Khara and Dushana, the brothers of Ravana, the Rakshasa king of Lanka. The town began to flourish in the time of Humayun. It was raised to the status of a town area in November, 1958.

Its population numbers 5,293 and its area is 2,700 acres. Markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays. The main industry of the place is the manufacturing of agricultural implements which find a market in the town itself.

Kharkhauda is the headquarters of a development block in the shadow stage. It possesses a post-office, a police-station, a cattle pound, a government dispensary with a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, a maternity centre, an intermediate college, a junior high school and a junior Basic school.

Khekra (pargana and tahsil Baghpat)

The town lies in Lat. 28° 52′ N. and Long. 77° 17′ E., about 2 miles east of the Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur road with which it is connected by a metalled road and 7 miles from Baghpat (the tahsil headquarters). It is said to have been founded about 1,650 years ago by some Ahirs who, about a thousand years later, were driven out from all but one *patti* by the Jats of Sikandarpur.

The place is being administered as a town area and has a population of 16,117 and an area of 5,784 acres. It has a flourishing grain market and is of considerable commercial importance. the manufacturing of *kolhus* (cane-crushers) Persian wheels and utensils of stainless steel being its main industries. A leather-tanning centre has also been established here with governmental aid. A market is held in the town on Fridays, where keen trading in leather goods, ironware, etc., is carried on.

The place gives its name to a stage I development block which started functioning on October 2, 1956, the area of which extends over 47,407 acres, the population being 76,675. The town is electrified, power being supplied from the Bhola hydroelectric station. The biggest fair of this place is the Burha Babu which is held on the second, third and fourth days of the second half of the month of Bhadra and is attended by about

eight thousand persons. Another fair, that of the Jains and known as Saraugi-mela, is held in the month of Asvina, the attendance being about two thousand.

The place has a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a higher secondary school for girls, 2 intermediate colleges, a degree college and a Sanskrit *pathshala*. It also possesses a police-station, a post and telegraph office, a cattle pound, a seed store, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre and an artificial insemination centre.

Kirthal (pargana Chhaprauli, tahsil Baghpat)

This is a large-sized village lying in Lat. 29° 15′ N. and Long. 77° 15′ E., about 2 miles west of the eastern Yamuna canal. It is connected by a kutcha road with the neighbouring village of Kakripur on the Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur road. There are two local traditions regarding the origin of its name, one that it was originally a forest where elephants were to be found on account of which it came to be known as Karithal (the place of elephants), the other that Kirat, a gardner, founded it more than 1,100 years ago and called it Kirat-Sthal (place of Kirthal), which became Kirthal in course of time.

The population of the village numbers 9,664 and its lands extend over an area of 3,459 acres, the cultivated area being 3,015 acres and the land revenue about Rs 25,835. The principal crops are sugar-cane, wheat and paddy and the chief means of irrigation are the eastern Yamuna canal and tube-wells. Cloth, jaggery, shoes, wooden boxes and spades are the main industrial products which are sold in the local market held on Sundays.

The village falls in the Chhaprauli development block and is included in the Ramala *nyaya* panchayat. It possesses a branch post-office, 2 junior Basic schools, a girls' school, a *maktab*, a Sanskrit *pathshala*, an allopathic dispensary and a veterinary hospital. It has a *gaddi* (seat) of the Kabir Panthis (which is visited by a large number of people on the occasion of Holi) and a *samadhi* of Teja Nath which is about 150 years old and is held to be sacred by the local people. There is a small lake in the village where heron and other water-birds are to be found, the partridge also being frequently met with.

Kithore (pargana Kithore, tahsil Mawana)

Kithore lies in Lat. 28° 52′ N. and Long. 77° 56′ E., on the road running from Meerut to Garhmukteshwar, 17 miles south-east of the former Another road (unmetalled for 8 miles as far as Parichhatgarh) connects this

place with Mawana which is 17 miles to the north. Government Roadways buses ply on the road to Meerut and private buses run between Kithore and Mawana.

As regards the origin of the name of the place, the story goes that when on the way to Garhmukteshwar to have a dip in the Ganga, a raja named Kamud Singh was robbed here by the people of the place, which was known as Krishnapuri. He attacked and defeated them and named the place 'Kuthaur' (evil place) which later became Kithore.

The village has a population of 6,952 and its lands cover an area of 2,300 acres of which the cultivated area is 1,907 acres. The annual land revenue is about Rs 12,452 and the principal commercial crops are sugar-cane and tobacco, the Anupshahr branch of the Ganga canal being the chief source of irrigation. A market is held here every Saturday.

The place has a post-office, a dak bungalow and two inspection houses (one each maintained by the public works department and the irrigation department), a police-station, a junior Basic school, an allopathic dispensary (subsidised by the Zila Parishad) and a cattle pound. It is included in the Machhara development block (which is in the pre-extension stage) and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Lawar (pargana Daurala, tahsil Sardhana)

Lawar, a small town, lies in Lat. 29° 7′ N. and Long. 77° 47′ E., about 11 miles north of Meerut, with which it is connected partly by an unmetalled and partly by a metalled road. Formerly it was the headquarters of a *tappa* (a unit of revenue administration) containing 45 villages (including Phalauda) and is said to have been seized from the Rajputs by Mir Surkh, a resident of Mazendaran. The population of the town numbers 7,829 and its area is 2,685 acres.

The place is being administered as a town area and falls in the Daurala development block. It possesses an intermediate college, 3 junior Basic schools, a branch post-office, a maternity centre and a dharmsala. It enjoys a local reputation for its blankets. A market is held here on Fridays and a small fair on the occasion of Dasahra, at which the approximate attendance is 500.

Loni (pargana Loni, tahsil Ghaziabad)

Loni, the headquarters of the pargana, lies in Lat. 28° 45′ N. and Long. 77° 17′ E., about 11 miles north-west of Ghaziabad, with which it is connected by a metalled road and about 6 miles distant from Shahdara

(Delhi) to which it is linked by another metalled road running to Saharanpur. It also gives its name to a railway station on the Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway line.

Considerable antiquity is assigned to the village by a local tradition which goes that the rakshasa Lavanasur (who was killed by Rama's brother Shatrughna) ruled here, the place deriving its name from the first part of his name 'Lavan', which in Sanskrit means salt. Another tradition associates it with Lonkaran, a raja (also known as Subkaran) after whom it was named Loni and whose fortress, it is said, existed here till 1789 when it was destroyed by Muhammad Shah, its bricks being used in the construction of a tank and a garden. According to a third account the name is derived from the word *lon* because of its being the centre of a salt tract. The surrounding land once belonged to Prithviraja, the king of Delhi, and the traces of a fort built by him are still in existence here. In December, 1398, Timur captured it—killing, according to local account, a lakh of its inhabitants and making the fortress the headquarters of his army. Till the beginning of the present century there were two groves here, one the Kharanji Bagh and the other located at a site known as Uldipur, both planted by Zinat Mahal (the wife of the Emperor Bahadur Shah) which were confiscated during the freedom struggle of 1857 and were sold to Shaikh Ilahi Baksh of Meerut. A third grove called Ranap, said to have been laid out about five hundred years ago by the wife of an emperor of Delhi, was brought under cultivation in the last quarter of the nineteenth century but came to be inhabited some time later, the locality being known as Abadi Bagh Ranap, the boundary wall of the grove (which was built of lime and bricks) still being in existence. Other old buildings of the place include 2 mosques on a mound and a Siva temple built about a hundred years ago.

The village, which has a population of 5,564, extends over an area of 4,214 acres of which the cultivated area is 3,077 acres. The land revenue is assessed at about Rs 11,924. Canals and wells are the main sources of irrigation and the principal crops are wheat and gram. A market is held here on Mondays. Shoes of raw hide, which are manufactured here, are of considerable local reputation and form the chief export.

Loni is the headquarters of a stage II development block which started functioning on October 2, 1953, and has an area of 68,489 acres and a population of 84,256 persons. The place has a post-office, 3 junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, an allopathic dispensary, a primary health centre a maternity centre, a seed store, a cattle pound and an industrial training institute (run by the industries department) with 54 trainees on roll.

Maliana (pargana and tahsil Meerut)

Maliana, a large village, lies in Lat. 28° 58′ N. and Long. 77° 40′ E., on the Meerut-Baghpat road, about 3 miles east of Meerut. The place (including its 3 hamlets, Kishanpura, Shaikhpura and Multan Nagar) is assessed to a land-revenue of Rs9,490, has a population of 8,193 and an area of 1,583 acres of which 863 acres are under cultivation. The main commercial crops are sugar-cane and potatoes, the Ganga canal being one of the sources of irrigation.

The village falls in the Meerut development block and is included in the Bilhani *nyaya* panchayat. The opening of the Jaswant Sugar Mill in the village has placed it on the industrial map of the district. Attached to the mill is a factory which manufactures cardboard. Maliana has 2 junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a branch post-office and a dharmsala. A small fair, known as Barahi, is held here in September every year.

Mawana (pargana Hastinapur, tahsil Mawana)

The municipal town of Mawana (the headquarters of the north-eastern tahsil of the district) lies in Lat. 29° 6′ N. and Long. 77° 56′ E., and is 16 miles from Meerut with which it is connected by a metalled road. Other roads lead to Hastinapur, Parichhatgarh, Phalauda and Bahsuma. This place is also called Mawana Kalan to distinguish it from Mawana Khurd, a village lying 4 miles to the west. Local tradition has it that the place was originally called Mawana after Mana, a huntsman and a reputed servant of the Kauravas (of *Mahabharata* fame). According to another account it was one of the gates of the ancient city of Hastinapur and was known as Muhana (gate)—a name that subsequently became Mawana. There is a hillock close by which is said to be the original site of the village. Owing to the breaking out of fires, which the inhabitants ascribed to supernatural agencies, the old site was abandoned and the people settled down here.

The population of the place numbers 20,677 and it is a square mile in area. A sugar factory is located here, it is an important sugar-producing centre. It is also known for its handloom industry.

It is electrified, has a post and telegraph office (from where telephone calls can be made), a police-station, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound and 5 dharmsalas. The educational institutions include a degree college, 3 intermediate colleges, a higher secondary school, a junior high school for girls, 3 junior Basic schools and a Sanskrit *pathshala*. There is an old *pakka* tank here on the Bahsuma road which was constructed by one

Kesho Das of Jansath and is now in a dilapidated condition. There also exist the ruins of another tank—the Jaddi—on the edge of which stands a fine Siva temple built more than 350 years ago, which is also in a dilapidated condition.

Mawana is the headquarters of a stage I development block which was opened on April 1, 1957, and has an area of 52,752 acres and a population of 81,339.

Meerut (pargana and tahsil Meerut)

Situated almost in the heart of the district, Meerut gives its name to the district and to the revenue division and lies in Lat. 29° 0′ N. and Long. 77° 43′ E., at a distance of 280 miles from Lucknow (the headquarters of the State Government) and about 40 miles north-east of Delhi. Three stone inscriptions in an old churchyard give the elevation (above sea level) of the city variously as 734·46 feet, 735·47 feet and 739·30 feet (the first probably having been inscribed at the instance of the Trigonometrical Survey).

The main line of the Northern Railway (Delhi-Meerut-Saharanpur) skirts the west of the city. Good metalled roads also radiate from Meerut and on the south-west lead to Ghaziabad and Delhi, on the west to Baghpat, on the north-west to Sardhana and on the north to Muzaffarnagar. Other metalled roads run to Garhmukteshwar (lying in the south-east) and to Hapur (which is in the south). A metalled road goes from the city to Bahsuma. Unmetalled roads lead to Parichhatgarh and Kanpur on the east, to Binoli and Baraut on the north-west and to Sardhana in the north (which is a more direct route than that by the metalled road).

Different derivations are ascribed to the name Meerut, Merat or Mirath. According to a local tradition the original name was Mayarashtra after Maya, the father of Mandodari (who was Ravana's wife). He is said to have lived here and Mandodari to have worshipped in the local Vilveshvarnath temple which is believed to be the oldest Siva temple in the district. The Jats allege that Meerut was founded by their people. Others say that Meerut received its name from Mahipal, a king of Delhi. The fact that a pillar was erected here by the emperor Asoka in the third century B. C. and the discovery of some Buddhist remains within the city leave little room for doubt that this was once an important place. The city proper was originally surrounded by a moat and a wall with 10 gates of some antiquity—the Delhi, Chamar, Dhisari, Shorab, Shah Pir, Burhana, Khairnagar, Kamboth, and Baghpat and Hapur, the last two being comparatively recent. Since 1935 and particularly after independence the city has spread beyond the bounds of the old town and many

new localities have come into existence the bigger ones being Begum Bagh, Thaparnagar, Gandhinagar, Subhasnagar, Shiv Puri, Sabun Garan, Kailashpuri, Krishna Puri, Brahmpuri, Lakshminagar, Darya Ganj, Nadirabad and Ramnagar. The population of the municipality is 2,00,470 and that of the cantonment area 75,334, the former having 151 *muhallas*, many of which are named after important persons.

The water to the municipal and the cantonment areas is supplied from the waterworks which was constructed in 1894-1896 at Bohla (on the Ganga canal) about 9 miles from Meerut, prior to which drinking-water was obtained from wells. The sullage and dirty water of the city and the cantonment goes into the Abu Nala which falls into the Kali Nadi (East). The Bohla power-house supplies electricity to Meerut and its suburbs.

For administrative purposes the Meerut municipality is divided into fifteen wards, a brief description of each being given below.

Ward I lies in the north of the municipal area and is bounded by the cantonment and ward II on the north, again by the latter on the east, by ward III on the south-east, by ward XV on the south, by ward XII on the south-west and by the cantonment again on the north-west. A road divides the ward from north to south, the premises of the Church Missonary Society (in which stands St Thomas's Church) being located in the south-eastern corner of the western part which comprises the localities of Sotiganj, Thaparnagar and Ahmadnagar. The eastern portion comprises the localities of Begum Bagh, the Government Intermediate College, the Raghunath Girls' College and the Chhipi Tank.

Ward II, lying mostly in the north-eastern part of the municipal area, is bounded by the cantonment on the north and by wards I and III on the south-west and comprises the localities of Jawahar Quarters, Meerut College, Civil Lines, Police Lines and Nagla Batto. In the Civil Lines are located the offices of the commissioner, the district judge, the district magistrate and the executive engineer and the circuit house and Victoria Park where once stood the central jail, which was broken upon and destroyed on May 10, 1857, the incident kindling the blaze that led to the struggle for freedom of 1857.

Ward III is bounded by ward II on the north-east, by wards IV and V on the south, by wards XIV and XV on the west and by ward I on the north-west. The important localities are Shiv Puri, Purwa Sheikh Lal, Purwa Ahiran, Purwa Burhana Gate, Shahpir Jadeed and Purwa Muftiyan. The Kachahri East and Kachahri West roads which are flanked by bungalows, pass through this ward. Nanak Chand College, the Vaish Anathalaya and the leather-working school are located in this ward. The

dargah (shrine) of Makhdum Shah Vilayat (said to have been built by Shahabuddin Ghori) stands in the middle of a graveyard which is in the east of the ward, the Suraj Kund cremation ground lying to the south-east of the graveyard.

Ward IV is bounded by ward III on the north, ward V on the east, ward VI on the south and ward XIV on the west. It includes the localities of Lodhyan, Biru Chah, Bhatwara, Naugaza, Muhalla Shah Pir Gate and Darood Garan. The *dargah* (shrine) of Shah Pir (erected about 1620 A. D.) is a notable structure of red sandstone located near Shah Pir Gate and was built by Nur Jahan (Jahangir's queen) in honour of the saint.

Ward V lies in the south-eastern extremity of the city and is bounded by ward III on the north and wards IV and VI on the west. It comprises the localities of Gandhinagar with the Gandhi Ashram to the south-east, Kailash Puri, Ramnagar, Islamabad, Purwa Pir Bukhsh, Purwa Afzalurahim, Purwa Nihal Singh, Purwa Abdul Wali, Saraswati Mandir, Bansi Pura and Lakshminagar. The Meerut-Hapur road traverses the ward from north-west to south-east. In the north-eastern corner is a tank called Suraj Kund, which was built in 1714 by Jawahar Lal, a wealthy merchant of Lawar. A number of temples adorn the four sides of the tank, that of Baba Manohar Nath (supposedly built in the reign of Shah Jahan) being the most celebrated. Another temple is dedicated to Mansa Devi, although the older temple of this deity lies about three miles further south-east on the road to Garhmukteshwar. There are also some dharmsalas and a number of sati shrines here (the best known being that of Gyano Sati). The life-size marble image of the Buddha, standing on the western side of the tank, is said to have been discovered in a neighbouring village and is perhaps a thousand years old. To the south of the ward are the grounds where the Nauchandi fair is held at the end of March or the beginning of April every year. In the south-eastern corner of these grounds stands the temple of the goddess Chandi with whom the fair is said to have been originally associated. Just across the road is the *dargah* dedicated to Baley Miyan (Sayyid Salar Masaud Ghazi) which is said to have been erected by Kutb-ud-din Aibak by demolishing an old temple of Chandi which stood on the site. The annual *urs* of the *dargah* is also held on the occasion of the fair.

Ward VI lies in the south of the city and is bounded by ward IV on the north, ward V on the east, ward XIV on the west and Ward VII on the west and south, the municipal limits forming the south-eastern boundary of the ward. It comprises the localities of Nadirabad, Daryaganj, Sarai Behleem, Mori Para, Krishna Puri, Raizadgan (also known as Andar Kot) Khari Kuan and Shahghasa. The Shorab Gate road traverses the

ward from south-west to north-east where it joins the Meerut-Hapur road. The old tahsil building and the Jama Masjid are located in this ward, the latter being said to have been built in 1019 A. D. by Hasan Mehdi (a vizir of Mahmud Ghaznavi) and repaired by Humayun.

Ward VII is bounded by wards VI and XIV on the north, ward VI on the east, ward IX on the south and ward VIII on the west. The chief localities are Bani Sarai, Sarai Zeena, Parya Wara, Jatan, Mahajanpura and Topchiwara.

Ward VIII is bounded by ward XIII on the north, ward VII on the east, ward IX on the south and ward IX on the west and comprises the localities of Purwa Muqarrab Husain, Dwarkapuri, Purwa Elahi Baksh, Horinagar, Muhalla Karam Ali, Thaterwara and Laldas-ki-Sarai.

Ward IX is bounded by wards VII, VIII and X on the north, ward X on the west and on the south and east by the municipal limits. It includes the localities of Horamnagar, Bhagwatpura, Brahmpuri, Chamar Gate, Parao Delhi Gate, Kabari Bazar, Dalmandi, Smithganj and Krishna Puri. In the western part of the ward there was a big tank known as Mata-ka-talab which was built in 1714 by one Dayal Das, but it has silted up now.

Ward X, comprising the south-western part of the city, is bounded by ward XII on the north, wards XIII and IX on the east, ward XI on the west and ward IX and the municipal boundary on the south. It includes the localities of Purwa Jugal Kishor, Pura Baghpat Gate and Purwa Kamboh Gate. The old Baghpat and Kamboh gates and the Deva Nagri Degree College are located in this ward, the Delhi road running along its western boundary for some distance and then passing through it.

Ward XI, comprising the western part of the town, extends to the northern, western and southern limits of the municipality and on the east is bounded by the Delhi road for a considerable distance which separates it from wards XII and X. The cheif localities are Sabun Godam, Anand Puri, Bhatipura, Purwa Din Dayal, Purwa Ghosyan, Ronaq Pura, Prem Puri, Kaiserganj and Purwa Abdul Karim. The Railway Station road passes through this ward from west to east, crossing the Delhi road. Aboo-ka-Maqbara, the Karbala and Idgah are situated in this ward, the first-named having been erected in 1688 A. D. on the grave of Abu Mohammad Khan Kamboh. Close by there stands the tomb of Abu Yar Muhammad Khan another member of the Kamboh family.

Ward XII is bounded by the cantonment on the north and the Delhi road on the west, which separates it from ward XI. On the south is ward

X and on the east ward XV, ward I being on the north-east. The chief localities are Purwa Fatehnagar, Purwa Karamali, Kothi Atanas, Purwa Hamid Husain, Purwa Fayyazali and Purwa Mahabir. The Dufferin Hospital, the Pyarelal Sharma Hospital and the town hall (which houses the Lyall library) are located in the eastern part of the ward, the municipal offices being in the southern part.

Ward XIII, lying in the central part of the city, is bounded by ward XV on the north, ward XIV on the east, wards VIII and IX on the south and wards XII and X on the west. The chief localities are Kotla, Sabzimandi, Anaj Mandi, Valley Bazar, Chhatta Ali Raza, Kucha Neel, Kagzi Bazar, Muhalla Chah Godubhat, Chah Memaran, Tirgaran, Muhalla Holi, Bazar Bazaza and Chhatta Anant Ram. The clock tower at Kamboh Gate stands in the north-western corner of the ward.

Ward XIV also lies in the central part of the city and is bounded by ward XV on the north, wards III, IV and VI on the east, a part of ward VI and ward VII on the south and wards XIII and XV on the west. The chief localities are Muftiwara, Mashaikhan, Chhipiwara, Bazar Pairamal and Swamipara.

Ward XV is bounded by ward I on the north, ward III on the east, ward XIII on the south and east and ward XII on the west. The important localities are Khairnagar, Jattiwara, Shah Khaki and Mohalla Qanungoyan. The Khairnagar Bazar road, which runs from north to south, divides the south-western part of the ward. The mosque of Khairandesh Khan stands near the Khairnagar Gate. In the north-eastern part of the ward are the Ladies' Park and the Gymkhana Club, the grounds and the residential quarters of the latter being in what was formerly known as Prahlad Vatika.

To the north of the Meerut municipality lies the Meerut cantonment which also forms the eastern and the western boundaries of the city for a considerable distance and has an area of about 8,817 acres. The Abu Nala enters the cantonment in the north-west and forms the boundary between wards VI and VII and wards IV and III and leaves the cantonment near Begum Bridge. For administrative purposes the cantonment has been divided into seven wards. Ward I, the largest ward of the cantonment, comprises the localities of Subhas Bazar, Bungalow Area and Military Area, which are located in the eastern part of the cantonment. It is bounded by the cantonment limits on the north and east, the municipal limits and ward II on the south and ward VII on the west. There are extensive grass farms in the northern and the south-eastern parts of the ward, the emergency landing ground for aircraft, the polo ground and

the cantonment cemetry being located in the former and the electric power-house, the military hospital, the Allahabad Bank and other military offices in the latter.

Ward II is bounded by ward I on the north and east, the municipal limits on the south and ward III on the west and comprises the localities of Lajpat Puri, Mohammad Mian Muhalla and Bungalow Area. Agricultural implements and batteries are manufactured in this ward. The offices of the controllers of defence accounts of the eastern and western commands of the army are also located here.

To the west of ward II lies ward III which is bounded by wards VII and I on the north, ward VII on the west and ward IV on the south and comprises the localities of Panth Puri, Mahabir Puri and Bungalow Area. A high school, 2 intermediate colleges, the office of the cantonment board, the State Bank and Wheeler's club are located in this ward.

Ward IV is bounded by the Abu Nala on the north, the municipal limits on the east, wards V and VI on the south and ward VI on the west and comprises the localities of Patel Park, Kabari Bazar, Ravindra Puri and Bungalow Area. It possesses a high school, an intermediate college and a branch each of the Punjab National Bank and the Central Bank.

Ward V is bounded by wards IV and VI on the north, the municipal limits on the east and ward VI on the south and west and comprises the localities of Chanakya Puri, Dalmandi, Valeshwar Puri (Alimpura), Muhalla Chandra Gupta, Chowk Bazar and Bungalow Area. An intermediate college (run by the cantonment board) a Sanskrit *mahavidyalaya* and 2 dharmsalas are located in this ward. The new tahsil building, the income-tax office and the Shahid Smarak (martyrs' memorial) are also located in this ward.

Ward VI is bounded by the cantonment limits on the north, west and south and the Abu Nala, wards IV and V and the municipal limits on the east. It comprises the localities of Swaraj Puri, Durgabari, Ranjit Puri, Arvind Puri, Dharampuri, the City Railway station, Bungalow Area and Military Area. The Northern Railway runs through the heart of the ward, the Meerut city station, the parade ground and the army rifle range lying in the southern, central and western parts of the ward respectively. It also has 2 high schools, an intermediate college and a dharmsala.

Ward VII, lying in the north-western part of the cantonment, is bounded by the cantonment limits on the north and west, wards VI and IV on the south and wards I and III on the east and comprises the loca-

lities of Gurunanak Puri, Gurugobind Puri, Harsh Puri, Bungalow Area and Military Area. St Mary's Academy and the general post-office are located in this ward.

Modinagar (pargana Jalalabad, tahsil Ghaziabad)

Modinagar lies in Lat. 28° 50′ N. and Long. 77° 35′ E., 15 miles south-west of Meerut and 16 miles north-east of Ghaziabad on the Delhi-Mussoorie road (*via* Meerut). Parallel to this road runs the Delhi-Saharanpur section of the Northern Railway with a railway station here. A metalled road, going on to Hapur, passes through the town. Buses ply on these roads for Meerut, Delhi, Ghaziabad and Hapur.

The town, which forms part of four revenue villages—Begumabad, Kadarabad, Bisokhan and Sikri Khurd—has no identity of its own in revenue records. It is of recent origin, having been founded by Gujar Mal Modi who established a sugar factory here in 1933, and named the place after himself. Begumabad, which has contributed about 571 acres of its area to the making of this town, is a much older place and is said to have been founded by one Nawab Zafar Ali and to have been named Begumabad by a lady of the royal family of Delhi when it passed into her hands. Its importance has declined considerably with the growth of Modinagar as an industrial town. Sugar, vegetable oil, textiles (including rayon and silk), soap, paints, varnishes, and lanterns glycerine, cotton yarn, torches, carbondioxide and flour are produced at Modinagar where there are 15 big factories.

Modinagar was administered as a town area from 1945 till August, 1963, when it was declared to be a notified area. Its population is 24,266 and its area 4 square miles.

The town possesses a sub-post-office, a cattle pound, a degree college, an intermediate college for girls, a higher secondary school and 2 dispensaries (one run by the government and the other by the private sector). Electricity is supplied to the town by the hydel department, power being obtained from the hydroelectric substation located in the town itself. A temple (built in the early nineteenth century by Rani Bala Bai Sindhia) which was formerly in the village of Begumabad, is now included in the notified area of Modinagar.

Mohan Nagar (pargana and tahsil Ghaziabad)

Mohan Nagar, a modern industrial township, lies in Lat. 28° 41′ N. and Long. 77° 24′ E., on the Grand Trunk road about 2 miles west of Ghaziabad, 30 miles south-west of Meerut and 10 miles east of Delhi, the Salilabad railway station lying about two miles south-west of the place. It was founded in 1958 by N. N. Mohan and is named after him

It covers an area of 82 acres of the village of Arthla and was constructed at a cost of Rs.2,00,000. It has a yeast and malt extract plant, a brewery and a distillery, a cold storage, an ice factory and a plant for soft drinks, all equipped with modern machinery mostly manufactured at workshops in the township itself. A glass factory is also being set up as an adjunct to the soft drink plants, breweries and distilleries at Mohan Nagar, Solan, Lucknow and Kasauli.

It has a workers' colony of 800 quarters provided with electricity and some other amenities. Two tube-wells form the chief source of water supply. The township has provided employment to about 2,000 persons of the neighbouring villages and contains an allopathic dispensary and a post and telegraph office with telephonic facilities.

Muradnagar (pargana Jalalabad, tahsil Ghaziabad)

A small town in Lat. 28° 47′ N. and Long. 77° 30′ E., Muradnagar is situated at a distance of about 21 miles from Meerut, about a mile from the Delhi-Meerut road on a branch road leading to Baghpat. Government Roadways buses ply from here to Meerut, Ghaziabad and Delhi. The place gives its name to a railway station on the Delhi-Saharanpur section of the Northern Railway, which lies nearly two miles south-east of the town.

It was founded about four hundred years ago by Mirza Muhammad Murad Mughal whose mausoleum still stands near the town. For purposes of civic administration it has a town area committee. The population is 8,258 and the area one square mile. The town has a regular market and a grain *mandi*, a *painth* (market) being held every Tuesday in which a brisk trade in raw hides, handloom cloth and jaggery is carried on.

Muradnagar is the headquarters of a stage I development block, which was opened on April 1, 1959. It has an area of 50,961 acres and a population of 86,130 persons. The place possesses a post and telegraph office with a public call office, an intermediate college, a higher secondary school, 9 junior Basic schools and a *maktab*, a cattle pound, a seed store, an allopathic dispensary (with a primary health centre), a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre and an ordinance factory (of the Government of India).

Nirpura (pargana Barnawa, tahsil Sardhana)

Nirpura, a very large village, lies in Lat. 29° 14′ N. and Long. 77° 2[illegible]′ E., about 18 miles from Sardhana and 32 miles from Meerut on the extreme northern boundary of the pargana and of the district. The popu-

lation of the place numbers 7,092 and its lands, assessed to a revenue of Rs 19,774, cover an area of 3,594 acres of which 3,280 acres are under cultivation. The main commercial crop is sugar-cane and tube-wells form the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Binoli development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It possesses a branch post-office and three junior Basic schools. It is well known for its blanket industry in which about 200 families of weavers (locally known as Kambaliyas) are engaged, the value of the annual export of blankets being about Rs 10,00,000. A market is held here on Saturdays in which footwear is sold.

Parichhatgarh (pargana Kithore, tahsil Mawana)

Parichhatgarh, also known as Qila or Qila Parichhatgarh, is an ancient place and lies in Lat. 28° 59′ N. and Long. 77° 56′ E., 14 miles east of the district headquarters with which it is connected by a metalled road. Other roads link it to Mawana Kalan, lying 9 miles north and to Kithore, which is 8 miles to the south.

The place is associated with and derives its name from King Parikshit of Hastinapur (the grandson of Arjuna) and it is believed that it is on the ruins of a fort built by him that the present fort (ascribed to the Gujar raja, Nain Singh) stands. In 1916 a big hoard of silver coins, mostly of the time of Shah Alam II, was found under the staircase of the palace. The Navalde well here is known for its water which is regarded by the local people as a specific for leprosy. A local story goes that on being told that his new-born daughter, Navalde, would bring him disaster, the Naga king, Vasuki, threw her into a dungeon. His affliction of leprosy was healed when he had a bath in the water brought by her from a certain well (which is supposed to be this well). Parikshit fell in love with her but she managed to elude him. Vasuki was enraged by Parikshit's behaviour and in the war waged against him the latter was killed. After her father's cure Navalde disappeared inside the well. The Gandhari Talab located here is named after Gandhari, the mother of the hundred Kauravas.

The population of the place is 7,048 and it has an area of 3,154 acres. A market is held here on Mondays and Thursdays. A fair, known as the Chhariyon-wa-Mela, is held here in Sravana every year and is attended by about 2,000 persons.

The town has a post-office, a police station, an inspection house (belonging to the irrigation department), a veterinary hospital, a government dispensary, a maternity centre, an intermediate college and a junior Basic school.

It is the headquarters of a development block in stage I, which started functioning on April 1, 1959. The area of the block is 74,335, the population 84,859 and the number of *nyaya* panchayats within it 9.

Phalauda (pargana Hastinapur, tahsil Mawana)

Phalauda lies in Lat. 29° 11′ N. and Long. 77° 50′ E., 21 miles north-east of Meerut and 9 miles north-west of Mawana, being connected with both by road.

The town is said to have been founded by Phalgu, a Tomara Rajput, and to have been named Phalauda after him. It continued in the possession of his descendants till the time of the Muslims when it passed into the hands of the Mirs. At Phalauda there is the *dargah* (shrine) of Qutbshah (son of Daulat Khan, an employee of the Delhi government of those times), a faqir who was credited with having miraculous powers. A religious fair is held at the *dargah* annually in Kartika. Sculptured panels of grey sandstone, similar to specimens of the Khajuraho art of Chandella times, were found in the village some years ago.

Its population is 6,302 and the area 2,886 acres. The place is known for its handloom industry in which about 200 weavers are engaged. It has a post-office, a seed store, a junior high school, a junior Basic school and a cattle pound and is included in the Mawana development block.

Pilana (pargana and tahsil Baghpat)

This village lies in Lat. 28° 57′ N. and Long. 77° 22′ E., a mile south of the road running from Baghpat to Meerut. It is 11 miles east of Baghpat (the tahsil headquarters). The place has a population of 3,078 and an area of 1,624 acres. The area under the plough is 1,508 acres and the land revenue about Rs 8,096. The main crops are wheat, gram, *juar*, maize and sugar-cane, the tube-well and a distributary of the eastern Yamuna canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and of a stage II development block to both of which it gives its name, the latter (started on October 2, 1955) having a population of 93,788 and an area of 55,287 acres. It possesses a branch post-office, a cattle pound, a *panchayatghar*, a junior Basic school, a girls' school, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital and a seed store. The main industries of the village are shoemaking, the manufacture of cotton cloth and the preparation of jaggery from sugar-cane.

Pilkhuwa (pargana Dasna, tahsil Ghaziabad)

A municipal town in Lat. 28° 43′ N. and Long. 77° 40′ E., Pilkhuwa is situated about 14 miles south of Meerut, close to the Delhi-Moradabad

road with which it is connected by a short metalled road. The place gives its name to a railway station lying a short distance east of the town on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad branch line of the Northern Railway which runs parallel to the road. Bus service is also available for Ghaziabad and Hapur.

For purposes of civic administration Pilkhuwa was constituted into a municipality in 1884 but on April 1, 1904, its status was reduced to that of a notified area which functioned till 1949 when it was again raised to the status of a municipality.

The place is well known for its shoes and *chunri* (a thin cloth elaborately dyed and printed) which is a speciality of the place and finds its way to the Delhi market. The market days are Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The town has a population of 16,225 and an area of 1·75 square miles. It is electrified, the power being supplied from the local power-house. Pilkhuwa has a police-station, a post and telegraph office with a public call office, an intermediate college, 2 higher secondary schools, a junior high school and 6 junior Basic schools (including one for girls), an Ayurvedic dispensary, a government allopathic dispensary for women and a seed store.

Pura (pargana and tahsil Baghpat)

Pura lies in Lat. 29° 0′ N. and Long. 77° 27′ E., near the right bank of the river Hindan on the road running from Daula to Sardhana, about 2 miles north of the road going from Baghpat to Meerut. It is 14 miles distant from Baghpat and 17 miles from Meerut. According to a local tradition, the sage Parashurama founded a Siva temple here and named the place Sivapuri which in process of time became changed to Sivapura and then got shortened to Pura. The village has a population of 1,266 and an area of 1,378 acres of which 958 acres are under the plough. The main crop is sugar-cane, tube-wells being one of the chief sources of irrigation.

It falls in the Pilana development block and is included in the Budhsini *nyaya* panchayat. It possesses a primary school, a dharmsala and a cattle pound. Fairs are held here on the fourteenth day of Sravana and Phalguna which are attended by six thousand and ten thousand persons respectively.

Rasulpur Dhaulri (pargana and tahsil Meerut)

Rasulpur Dhaulri, which is a large village, lies in Lat. 28° 55′ N. and Long. 77° 29′ E., about a mile east and left of the river Hindan at a distance of 15 miles from Meerut. An unmetalled road goes to the

north-east and joins the Meerut-Baghpat road at Dhilaura. Other roads connect the place with Baleni and Begumabad. Its land revenue is Rs 11,411, its population 4,217 and its area 1,719 acres of which 922 acres are under cultivation, much of the remaining land being under mango groves which constitute a conspicuous feature of the place. The main commercial crop is sugar-cane, the Ganga canal being one of the sources of irrigation.

The village falls in the Jani development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools (one of which is for girls), a post-office, a Siva temple and 3 mosques. Markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays where vegetables, shoes and articles of general use are sold. Peaches and mangoes constitute the chief exports.

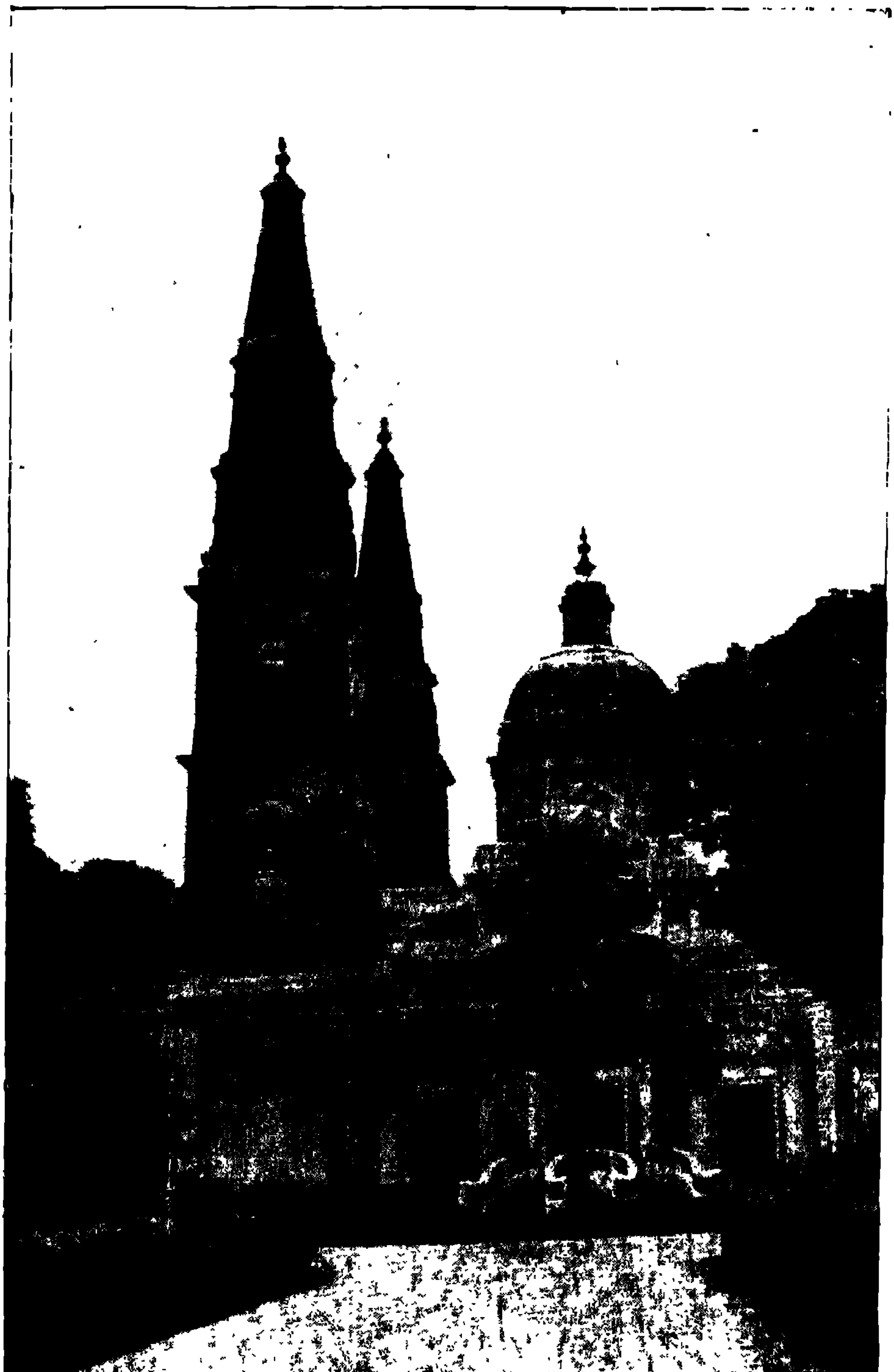
Rasulpur Rohta (pargana and tahsil Meerut)

Rasulpur Rohta lies in Lat. 29° 2′ N. and 77° 33′ E., on the road from Meerut to Binoli, about 13 miles west of Meerut and 2 miles west of the Ganga canal. The place, with a revenue of Rs 10,459, has a population of 5,199 and an area of 2,086 acres of which 1,125 acres are under cultivation. The main commercial crop is sugar-cane, the Ganga canal and tube-wells being the chief sources of irrigation.

The place is the headquarters of a shadow block and a *nyaya* panchayat, the former having a population of 68,736 and an area of 42,207 acres. The village possesses a junior Basic school, a mosque, 3 temples and a post-office. A leather tanning centre has also been established here with government aid. A market is held in the village on Saturdays where trade in leather footwear is carried on.

Rataul (pargana and tahsil Baghpat)

This village lies in Lat. 28° 50′ N. and Long. 77° 21′ E., on the eastern side of the eastern Yamuna canal, about 13 miles from Baghpat and 33 miles from Meerut. The road running parallel to the canal connects it with Daula and Ghaziabad. It is said that the village was founded more than a thousand years ago and that the original name of the place was Raithor which later became Rataul. It is also said that a twelfth-century copper-plate inscription of Chahadadeva, a Chauhan prince of Shakambhari (Ajmer), was found in the village but it is not traceable. The population of the village numbers 5,083 and its area extends over 1,942 acres of which cultivated area is 1,743 acres. The land revenue of the place is about Rs 11,659. The main crops are wheat, gram, maize, *juar*, *bajra*, *arhar* and sugar-cane, the chief source of irrigation being the distributary of the eastern Yamuna canal.



Roman Catholic Church, Sardhana

The village falls in the Khekra development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat of the same name. It possesses a branch post-office, a junior Basic school, a *maktab*, a junior high school, a girls' school, a temple of Siva (where a fair is held on the fourteenth day of Phalguna), 7 mosques and a church. It also has a permanent market of its own, the *painth* (bazar) being held on Tuesdays. The local weavers of the village manufacture cotton cloth but it is the mangoes of the place which are of considerable local reputation and form its chief export.

Sardhana (pargana and tahsil Sardhana)

Situated about a mile west of the Ganga canal, Sardhana, the headquarters town of the pargana and of the tahsil, lies in Lat. 29° 8′ N. and Long. 77° 37′ E., and is about 13 miles distant from Meerut, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Other roads lead to Daurala in the east, Baghpat in the south-west, Baraut in the west and Shamli (in district Muzaffarnagar) in the north-west.

Tradition has it that the place was founded by Sarkat, a raja, and remained in the possession of his descendants till the advent of the Muslims (probably early in the thirteenth century). Thereafter it passed into the hands of the *mahajans* Dusar and Bishan. In 1778 Walter Reinhardt was assigned the jagir of Sardhana but on his death in that year the estate passed into the hands of his widow, Begum Samru. During her time (1778-1836) it rose to the appex of its prosperity but declined considerably after her death.

The surrounding lands are served by a network of canals and abound in shallow depressions and the site of the town is low throughout, some of the factors which have led to its general unhealthiness except in years when the rainfall is scanty.

It is being administered as a notified area since 1914, prior to which it was a municipality. It is divided into five *muhallas* of which Laskarganj, lying in the north and founded by Begum Samru as a camp for her troops, forms the chief bazar. A market is held on Fridays. Electricity is supplied to the town from the Salawa power-house. In the place are Begum Samru's palace (with a grand flight of steps at what was then the entrance and extensive grounds) and the Church of St Mary, both built in 1822 by the begum. The former (known as Dilkusha Kothi) now houses the St Charles' College and covers an area of 75 acres; the latter, formerly a cathedral, which has an altar of white Jaipur marble inlaid with precious stones, is the most famous of her buildings. In an aisle of the church there is a monument to the begum (executed by Tadolini of Rome, the famous sculptor) which is a fine piece of sculpture (the

crowning figure being that of the begum) and is said to be unparalleled in these parts. It was brought to Sardhana in 1848 and was set up in her memory by her adopted son, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, whose mortal remains are buried at its foot.

The town has a population of 16,563 and its area is ·13 square miles. The educational institutions of the town include an intermediate college, a higher secondary school, a junior high school, 6 junior Basic schools and 2 *maktabs*. The tahsil buildings, the post and telegraph office, the police-station and the registration office are located in Laskarganj. It also has a hospital, a maternity centre, an inspection house (of the irrigation department) and a seed store.

The place is the headquarters of a stage I development block to which it gives its name and which started functioning on July 1, 1957, has a population of 66,371 and an area of 47,255 acres. The important fair of the town is that of Burha Babu which is held in April on the Ramlila grounds, the approximate daily attendance being 1,500. The handloom industry of the place enjoys considerable local reputation.

Sarurpur (pargana Kotana, tahsil Baghpat)

Sarurpur, lying in Lat. 29° 2′ N. and Long. 77° 14′ E., is a large village situated on the road running from Baraut to Baghpat, about 37 miles from Meerut (the district headquarters) and 6 miles from Baghpat (the tahsil headquarters). The village has a population of 6,828 and an area of 2,470 acres, the cultivated area being 2,120 acres and the land revenue about Rs 12,862. The main food crops are wheat and sugar-cane, the lands being watered by 109 wells and the Barauli Rajbaha, a distributary of the eastern Yamuna canal.

The village falls in the Baghpat development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat of the same name. The place possesses a post-office, an inspection house maintained by the canal department), 2 Jain dharmsalas, a junior Basic school, an intermediate college, a *maktab*, an allopathic dispensary and a veterinary hospital. It also has a Jain temple, a Siva temple and two mosques. A fair is held here on the fourth day of the first half of the month of Asvina which is attended by about 10,000 persons. The weavers of the place produce handloom cloth and a number of persons also engage in the manufacture of handmade shoes.

Sarurpur (pargana and tahsil Sardhana)

Sarurpur lies in Lat. 29° 7′ N. and Long. 77° 32′ E., about a mile south of the road running from Sardhana to Baraut and is about 5 miles from the former. The population of the village numbers 3,320 and its

lands, assessed to a revenue Rs 4,392 cover an area of 776 acres of which 490 acres are under the plough. The main commercial crop is sugar-cane and tube-wells and a distributary of the Ganga canal form the chief source of irrigation.

Sarurpur is the headquarters of a stage I development block and of a *nyaya* panchayat. The former, with an area of 50,664 acres, started functioning on April 1, 1959. The place has a branch post-office, 2 junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school and an Ayurvedic dispensary.

Tatiri (pargana and tahsil Baghpat)

This village lies in Lat. 28° 57′ N. and Long. 77° 16′ E., on the north side of the road running from Meerut to Baghpat, about 28 miles west of Meerut and three miles east of Baghpat (the tahsil headquarters). The Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur railway line passes close to the eastern boundary of the village and the place gives its name to a railway station near by. It has a population of 6,687 and its area extends over an area of 1,912 acres of which the cultivated area is 1,722 acres. It is assessed to a land revenue of about Rs 7,667. The main agricultural products are wheat, sugar-cane, *juar* and maize, the village lands being irrigated by the water of the eastern Yamuna canal and tube wells.

The village falls in the Baghpat development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It possesses a sub-post-office, two junior Basic schools (one each for boys and girls), 3 dharmsalas a *panchayatghar* and a seed store. A market is held on Mondays where handloom cloth, ready-made garments and leather goods are sold. A leather tanning centre is functioning in the village, the number of persons working in it being 25. The main industries are the making of jaggery, shoes and bullock-carts. There is a hydroelectric sub-power-station in the village a portion of which is electrified.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

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TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION

District and tahsil	Area (in square miles)		Population						
	1961	1951	1961			1951			1941
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Perso ns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District total	2,322	2,306	27,12,960	14,72,006	12,40,954	22,81,217	12,41,501	10,39,716	18,96,582
Rural Total	..	2,196	21,54,166	11,62,473	9,91,693	17,81,541	9,61,323	8,20,218	15,35,217
Urban total	..	102	5,58,794	3,09,533	2,49,261	4,99,676	2,80,178	2,19,498	3,61,365
Baghpat—									
Total	..	..	4,89,512	2,64,654	2,24,858	4,17,317	2,27,235	1,90,082	3,61,800
Rural	..	..	4,58,257	2,47,109	2,11,148	3,64,747	1,97,546	1,67,201	3,23,260
Urban	..	..	31,255	17,545	13,710	52,570	29,689	22,881	38,540

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION

District and tahsil	Area (in square miles)		Population						
	1961	1951	1961			1951			1941
			Persons	Males	Famales	Persons	Males	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ghaziabad—									
Total	..	..	5,29,705	2,89,214	2,40,491	4,25,187	2,31,024	1,94,163	3,38,218
Rural	..	..	4,04,438	2,18,898	1,85,540	3,42,451	1,84,796	1,57,655	2,83,933
Urban	..	..	1,25,267	70,316	54,951	82,736	46,228	36,508	54,285
Hapur—									
Total	..	..	4,27,975	2,29,208	1,98,767	3,70,854	1,98,003	1,72,851	3,11,420
Rural	..	..	3,64,010	1,94,478	1,69,532	3,09,246	1,64,799	1,44,447	2,70,519
Urban	..	..	63,965	34,730	29,235	61,608	33,204	28,404	40,901
Mawana—									
Total	..	..	3,19,608	1,73,203	1,46,405	2,78,163	1,50,204	1,27,959	2,33,985
Rural	..	..	2,92,717	1,58,571	1,34,146	2,44,410	1,31,803	1,12,607	2,09,647
Urban	..	..	26,891	14,632	12,259	33,753	18,401	15,352	24,338

Meerut—										
Total	..	..	..	..	5,85,097	3,20,026	2,65,071	4,85,235	2,69,405	2,15,830	3,83,824
Rural	..	..	..	..	2,90,244	1,56,579	1,33,665	2,40,056	1,29,771	1,10,285	1,98,565
Urban	..	..	..	..	2,94,853	1,63,447	1,31,406	2,45,179	1,39,634	1,05,545	1,85,259
Sardhana—											
Total	..	..	..	..	3,61,063	1,95,701	1,65,362	3,04,461	1,65,630	1,36,831	2,67,335
Rural	..	..	..	..	3,44,500	1,86,838	1,57,662	2,80,631	1,52,608	1,28,023	2,49,293
Urban	..	..	..	..	16,563	8,863	7,700	23,830	13,022	10,808	18,042

TABLE II—POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES, 1961

Language	Persons
1	2
Hindi	22,10,901
Urdu	4,50,712
Punjabi	43,228
Bengali	2,129
Sindhi	1,213
Tamil	611
Nepali	541
Marathi	523
English	458
Garhwali	332
Gujarati	306
Malayalam	245
Telugu	224
Pahari	159
Kashmiri	149
Gurmukhi	116
Assamese	95
Kumauni	94
Rajasthani	80
Oriya	76
Kanari	72
Multani	56
Dongari	40
Maharashtri	29
Marwari	27
Bhojpuri	23
Arabic	10
Pashto	7
Gorkhali	4
Italian	3
Persian	2
Sanskrit	2
Total population	27,12,966

TABLE III—POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION/SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Religion/Scheduled Castes	District total	Rural total	Urban total
1	2	3	4
Hindu	20,72,742	16,88,759	3,83,983
Muslim	5,68,951	4,24,691	1,44,260
Jain	42,079	29,999	12,080
Sikh	21,798	6,706	15,092
Christian	5,327	2,245	3,082
Buddhist	2,061	1,766	295
Parsi	2	..	2
Scheduled Castes (under religions mentioned above).	4,80,726	4,16,358	64,368
Total population ..	27,12,900	21,54,106	5,58,794

TABLE IV (i)—

(Based on available

Station	Number of years of data	Normal rainfall (in mm)								
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baghpat ..	50	a22·9	22·6	13·5	10·4	14·5	55·1	153·9	100·0	119·9
		b2·1	1·9	1·3	0·9	1·3	3·3	8·2	8·3	4·4
Dasna ..	25	a23·0	28·5	20·8	8·1	8·9	74·2	232·0	199·6	141·0
		b1·8	2·5	1·1	0·8	0·8	3·1	9·2	8·4	4·8
Ghaziabad ..	50	a22·1	19·6	11·0	8·9	12·7	58·4	172·7	152·7	113·0
		b1·6	1·7	1·2	0·0	1·2	3 0	8·7	7·7	4·5
Hapur ..	50	a23·1	23·4	15·5	10·7	14·0	63·0	190·3	195·1	132·8
		b1·7	2·0	1·3	1·0	1·2	3·4	9·8	9·2	5·5
Mawana ..	50	a29·0	20·5	15·2	12·5	16·3	95·8	220·7	217·2	163·1
		b2·0	2·1	1·3	1·0	1·4	3·6	10·0	9·8	5·8
Meerut ..	50	a30·2	29·7	14·5	11·7	15·2	78·2	229 0	212·6	151·1
		b2·5	2·5	1·5	0·9	1·6	3·8	10·4	9·9	5·4
Sardhana ..	50	a26·7	25·7	15·0	11·4	11·7	66·0	208·5	195·3	138·2
		b2·1	2·0	1·5	1·0	1·3	3·6	9·6	9·0	5·1
Meerut District ..	..	a25·4	25·6	15·2	10·5	13 8	70·1	201·3	190·4	136·9
		b2·0	2·1	1·3	0 9	1·3	3·4	9·4	9·0	5·1

(a) Normal rainfall in mm *(b)* Average number of rainy days (days with rain of

RAINFALL

data up to 1957)

October	November	December	Annual	Extreme rainfall (in mm): Heaviest annual (as percentage of normal) and year	Lowest annual (as percentage of normal) and year	Heaviest in 24 hours: Amount (in mm)	Heaviest in 24 hours: Date
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15.2	2.0	8.4	598.4	182 (1933)	51 (1939)	314.7	1952, August 21
0.8	0.3	0.9	33.7	..	..	..	..
16.0	0.5	7.9	702.3	194 (1933)	42 (1929)	274.3	1957, September 14
0·7	0·1	0·7	34·0	..	..	..	..
14·0	1·5	8·0	590·4	248 (1933)	37 (1903)	167·6	1871, August 11
0·8	0·2	0·8	32·3	..	..	..	..
21·2	2·0	10·4	700·9	293 (1906)	39 (1905)	269·2	1867, July 22
0·8	0·3	1·0	37·2	..	..	..	..
28·5	3·3	10·7	841·8	164 (1933)	42 (1929)	393·7	1880, September 18
1·0	0·4	1·0	39·6	..	..	..	..
23·9	2·5	11·4	810·9	187 (1942)	37 (1907)	227·3	1880, September 17
0·9	0·3	1·2	40·9	..	..	..	..
20·6	2·8	9·1	731·0	187 (1942)	29 (1918)	345·4	1880, September 18
0·9	0·3	0·9	37·9	..	..	..	.
19·9	2·1	9·5	720·2	169 (1933)	45 (1918)	..	..
0·8	0·3	0·9	36·5	..	..	..	..

2·5 mm or more)

TABLE IV (ii)—TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

(Based on available data up to 1957)

Month	Temperature (in degrees Centigrade)				Relative humidity (percentage) at 8·30 a.m. (Indian Standard Time)
	Mean daily maximum	Mean daily minimum	Highest ever recorded with date	Lowest ever recorded with date	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January ..	20·9	8·1	27·2 1952, January 25 ..	0·6 1905, January 31 ..	80
February ..	23·9	9·5	32·3 1903, February 26 ..	0·0 1905, February 2 ..	67
March ..	29·8	15·0	38·9 1908, March 31 ..	4·4 1905, March 1 ..	57
April ..	36·2	20·2	43·1 1958, April 27 ..	9·4 1905, April 2 ..	41
May ..	40·0	25·3	45·0 1954, May 27 ..	16·7 1910, May 1 ..	39
June ..	39·0	27·5	46·1 1901, June 13 ..	19·4 1951, June 16 ..	54
July ..	34·2	26·2	44·4 1901, July 2 ..	21·7 1956, July 27 ..	79
August ..	32·5	25·6	41·1 1911, August 11 ..	21·1 1903, August 26 ..	82
September ..	33·3	24·4	40·0 1905, September 4 ..	18·3 1902, September 25 ..	77
October ..	31·9	18·2	37·8 1951, October 17 ..	11·1 1948, October 27 ..	69
November ..	27·9	10·8	35·0 1905, November 5 ..	5·0 1911, November 30 ..	63
December ..	22·9	7·8	27·8 1955, December 1 ..	1·1 1910, December 26 ..	74
Annual ..	31·1	18·2	.. ..	.. ..	65

TABLE V(i)—CULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES), 1968 *FASLI* (1960-61)

Tahsil and district	Total area (in acres)	Cultivated area under different havests									Gross cultivated area				
		Rabi			*Kharif*			*Zaid*							
		Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Net cultivatd area	Double-cropped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Baghpat ..	2,57,672	1,26,024	25,541	1,51,565	1,13,901	45,060	1,58,961	1,363	549	1,912	2,41,288	71,150	3,12,438	2,16,712	95,726
Ghaziabad	2,85,037	1,44,721	18,416	1,63,137	1.17,295	43.597	1,60.892	1,376	506	1,882	2,63.392	62,519	3,25,911	2,17,696	1,08,215
Hapur ..	2,67,751	1,13,511	12,456	1,25,967	1,29,990	31,991	1,61,981	775	679	1,454	2,44,276	45,126	2,89,402	2,16,213	73,189
Mawana ..	2,68,365	99,110	8,144	1,07,254	1,10,402	29,666	1,40,068	710	354	1,064	2,10,222	38,164	2,48,386	1,91,853	56,533
Meerut ..	1.74,198	72,615	11,274	83,889	78,929	30,770	1,09,699	1,987	479	2,466	1,53,531	42.523	1,96.054	1,34,969	61,085
Sardhana ..	2,18,468	92, 979	14,427	1,07,406	93,762	32,958	1,26,720	324	189	513	1,87,065	47,574	2,34,639	1,78,847	55,792
District Total	14,71,491	6,48,960	90,258	7,39,218	6,44,279	2,14,042	8,58.321	6,535	2,756	9,291	12,99,774	3,07,056	16,06,830	11,56,290	4,50,540

TABLE V(ii)—CULTURABLE AREA (IN ACRES), 1368 *FASLI* (1960-61)

Tahsil and district	Orchards and groves	Forests: Land under Forest Departments	Forests: Bushes and miscellaneous trees	Pastures and grazing grounds	Thatching grasses and bamboos	Other culturable waste	Current fallow: Area prepared for sugar-cane	Current fallow: Nursery beds lying fallows	Old fallow	New fallow	Total culturable area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baghpat	624	268	100	1	..	8,440	59	..	292	4,917	14,901
Ghaziabad	1,358	314	1	32	70	13,609	514	..	1,160	9,040	26,098
Hapur	1,801	1,297	202	..	755	8,364	626	27	1,477	10,126	24,875
Mawana	1,011	5,602	580	..	..	22,036	5,794	..	1,647	8,391	45,061
Meerut	2,082	1,490	..	..	..	6,515	1,913	..	303	5,426	17,726
Sardhana	1,652	160	562	363	..	8,696	2,202	4	293	6,210	20,142
District Total	8,728	9,181	1,445	396	825	67,660	11,308	31	5,169	44,110	1,48,803

TABLE V(iii)—UNCULTURABLE AREA (IN ACRES), 1358 *FASLI* (1960-61)

Tahsil and district	Land put to non-agricultural uses			Land under water	*Banjar* and land unfit for cultivation due to other causes	Total unculturable area
	Land occupied by *abadi*, railways, buildings, etc.	Burial grounds	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baghpat	9,757	568	21,802	11,477	4,257	26,059
Ghaziabad ..	14,504	619	22,366	7,213	18,877	41,243
Hapur	11,919	548	18,064	5,597	8,599	26,663
Mawana .. .	11,106	445	23,824	12,273	7,627	31,451
Meerut	9,839	632	14,617	4,146	6,686	21,503
Sardhana	8,867	635	14,941	5,439	4,538	19,479
District total ..	65,992	3,477	1,15,614	46,145	50,784	1,66,398

TABLE V (iv)—IRRIGATED AREA (IN ACRES), 1368 *FASLI* (1960-61)

Tahsil and district	Area irrigated by										
	Canals		Tube-wells		Other wells		Tanks, lakes and ponds	Other sources	Total irrigated area	Net irrigated area	Area irrigated more than once
	Flow	Lift	Govern-ment	Private	Pakka	Kutcha					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baghpat ..	97,920	20,478	8,224	1,617	35,562	123	31	244	1,64,199	1,64,199	..
Ghaziabad ..	78,855	9,900	14,771	2,794	42,006	74	79	482	1 48,963	1,48,963	..
Hapur ..	40,554	1,402	43,500	5,906	51,426	94	44	962	1,43,978	1,43,978	..
Mawana ..	73,862	753	11,398	1,971	21,263	294	111	36	1,09,688	1,09,688	..
Meerut ..	38,167	11,092	21,863	9,288	26,667	32	113	1,292	1,08,514	1 08,514	..
Sardhana ..	34,965	15,321	26,543	6,028	32,060	246	267	324	1,17,854	1,17,854	..
District total ..	3,64,325	58,946	1,26,480	27,604	2,08,986	863	645	3,340	7,93,196	7,93,196	..

TABLE VI (i)—AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL BAGHPAT

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)							Kharif (in acres)						
	Wheat	Wheat and gram	Barley	Gram	Peas	Other crops	Total	*Juar*	*Bajra*	Maize	Paddy	Sugar-cane	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1345* ..	61,295	34,188	1,874	33,909	4,751	22,553	1,58,572	20,739	3,802	29,454	2,144	32,520	52,940	1,41,599
1346 ..	76,336	13,441	2,017	4,633	6,328	24,106	1,26,861	21,467	5,226	32,173	2,850	23,336	49,926	1,34,984
1347 ..	71,323	18,985	3,061	16,101	7,736	31,288	1,48,494	7,877	962	30,192	1,146	31,840	68,150	1,40,176
1348 ..	70,984	14,801	2,966	7,073	8,404	26,252	1,30,570	22,862	9,236	31,343	1,281	40,435	41,882	1,47,130
1349 ..	50,763	11,869	3,764	6,712	8,084	60,456	1,41,667	18,021	8,771	25,482	303	29,950	32,173	1,14,700
1350 ..	67,790	24,596	3,078	33,333	6,524	24,091	1,59,412	22,781	12,132	35,272	1,132	29,771	42,586	1,43,674
1351 ..	67,313	26,174	2,643	15,927	5,741	24,098	1,41,896	20,116	8,016	27,897	2,135	37,326	49,549	1,45,039
1352 ..	71,463	30,555	2,222	41,881	5,181	22,183	1,73,485	15,066	5,529	36,796	1,598	24,409	58,033	1,41,451
1353 ..	68,256	31,414	2,121	36,443	4,609	24,726	1,68,569	22,119	8,115	36,835	2,610	25,342	50,254	1,45,275
1354 ..	60,817	31,519	1,769	28,317	4,416	18,344	1,45,204	20,848	7,900	36,325	2,090	36,187	43,946	1,47,296

TABLE VI (i)—AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL BAGHPAT

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)							Kharif (in acres)						
	Wheat	Wheat and gram	Barley	Gram	Peas	Other crop	Total	Juar	Bajra	Maize	Paddy	Sugar-cane	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1355 ..	55,302	33,490	2,240	38,980	4,942	27,264	1,62,218	19,823	8,185	25,864	1,255	31,230	70,026	1,56,383
1356 ..	63,931	31,440	1,908	30,018	5,255	27,563	1,60,205	19,121	10,28	27,991	1,982	40,116	44,735	1,44,228
1357 ..	64,647	26,843	2,249	19,510	5,611	25,717	1,44,577	20,917	8,152	26,416	3,922	45,559	38,437	1,43,403
1358 ..	62,907	24,744	2,283	27,460	5,920	27,285	1,50,599	17,660	8,977	23,713	4,631	53,772	43,319	1,52,072
1359 ..	68,689	22,337	2,215	7,095	7,809	30,891	1,39,636	16,168	8,686	25,001	2,082	73,228	32,224	1,57,359
1360 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361 ..	81,402	21,185	2,218	15,713	9,835	29,061	1,59,414	18,501	9,282	33,148	4,668	40,989	40,989	1,47,521
1362 ..	71,709	28,369	1,765	25,229	8,092	31,353	1,66,007	14,616	7,918	31,636	4,151	51,514	41,137	1,50,952
1363 ..	71,908	25,605	1,533	27,001	8,041	30,043	1,65,591	15,693	7,232	30,364	2,439	54,724	45,233	1,55,085
1364 ..	77,315	21,213	1,493	12,706	13,321	32,935	1,53,983	12,377	8,132	32,132	2,442	59,981	47,565	1,62,629
1365 ..	72,651	22,620	1,320	10,187	17,053	34,053	1,50,2?5	11,696	6,652	32,720	3,744	58,328	49,297	1,62,487

1366 ..	74,790	21,870	1,340	8,909	16,761	32,416	1,56,172	10,745	8,290	31.563	4,114	57,735	46,514	1,58,961
1367 ..	74,963	22,105	1,357	9,049	16,654	32,174	1,56,302	11,698	6,652	32,720	3,744	58,328	49,265	1,62,437
1368 ..	74,014	22,248	972	6,462	14,727	33,142	1,51,565	10,745	8,290	31,563	4,114	57,735	46,514	1,58,961
1369 ..	74,014	22,248	972	6,462	14,727	33,142	1,51,565	10,745	8,290	31,563	4,114	57,735	46,514	1,58,961
1370 ..	74,014	22,248	972	6,462	14,727	33,142	1,51,565	10,745	8,290	31,563	4,114	57,735	46,514	1,58,961

*1345 *Fasli* = 1937—38 A.D.

TABLE VI (ii)—AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL GHAZIABAD

Fasli year	*Rabi* (in acres)						*Kharif* (in acres)					
	Wheat	Gram	Peas	Barely	Other crops	Tota	*Juar*	*Bajra*	Maize	Sugar-cane	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1342* ..	.. 56,187	18,094	19,472	8,004	34,247	1,36,004	13,577	5,120	25,644	19,142	63,459	1,25,942
1343 ..	.. 51,260	22,196	22,122	8,462	43,402	1,47,442	20,859	8,528	26,856	20,437	52,672	1,29,352
1344 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1345 ..	.. 56,589	25,258	14,395	7,747	50,416	1,54,405	12,591	5,340	28,426	29,593	58,235	1,34,185
1346 ..	.. 67,594	2,628	18,787	9,838	28,213	1,27,060	17,324	96,91	33,439	17,927	58,520	1,34,129
1347 ..	.. 62,840	14,760	23,905	12,198	43,726	1,57,429	17,325	12,067	31,691	21,972	58,585	1,41,640
1348 ..	.. 64,560	5,187	22,282	12,867	37,378	1,42,280	15,486	10,474	32,274	29,568	57,035	1,44,837
1349 ..	.. 69,926	2,883	23,727	11,091	34,260	1,41,887	13,696	11,311	14,501	24,578	67,314	1,31,400
1350 ..	.. 65,191	18,000	20,936	11,481	30,870	1,55,478	17,035	15,357	31,820	23,522	57,727	1,45,461
1351 ..	.. 55,963	8,832	19,420	11,410	48,470	1,44,095	11,745	9,616	32,850	27,804	60,638	1,42,652
1352 ..	.. 70,503	26,778	16,904	9,563	42,243	1,56,991	10,545	11,848	35,244	25,856	56,932	1,40,425
1353 ..	.. 64,656	24,377	18,738	9,894	44,650	1,62,315	14,449	9,170	35,061	20,092	67,800	1,46,572
1354 ..	.. 54,761	21,976	19,546	8,097	46,947	1,51,327	14,293	9,214	35,005	26,923	60,399	1,45,894

1355	.. ..	43,677	28,248	22,121	10,935	51,881	1,60,912	15,284	9,221	32,577	34,004	60,417	1,51,508
1356	.. ..	49,662	29,924	22,286	11,053	51,868	1,62,883	15,155	9,803	26,763	32,081	57,001	1,42,903
1357	.. ..	55,637	22,878	21,229	10,449	50,499	1,60,692	15,443	11,046	24,186	34,072	52,465	1,37,202
1358	.. ..	54,213	22,224	27,034	11,183	44,009	1,58,663	15,277	9,871	24,218	42,059	60,490	1,51,625
1359	.. ..	55,670	10,814	31,113	12,453	43,855	1,53,914	13,820	11,627	26,465	53,069	52,287	1,57,268
1360	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	.. ..	54,741	5,800	26,427	10,112	45,114	1,37,194	12,030	9,525	27,513	61,151	13,568	1,23,787
1362	.. ..	64,213	15,334	27,479	9,902	33,143	1,50,161	12,180	14,584	24,532	32,046	68,781	1,52,123
1363	.. ..	68,502	20,257	26,569	8,591	43,417	1,67,336	11,487	11,468	31,036	48,001	56,482	1,58,474
1364	.. ..	74,035	6,464	35,058	11,852	40,154	1,67,563	8,198	11,495	29,321	50,314	57,810	1,57,138
1365	.. ..	67,547	6,018	45,579	9,799	38,324	1,67,267	9,710	9,926	29,728	49,116	64,991	1,63,471
1366	.. ..	66,551	5,981	47,360	13,110	40,983	1,70,994	8,364	11,300	28,252	45,083	64,002	1,08,001
1367	.. ..	65,629	5,112	39,005	8,964	45,605	1,59,315	6,659	10,624	26,150	49,447	67,740	1,60,019
1368	.. ..	70,474	8,655	36,727	6,998	21,867	1,44,721	5,711	10,490	25,688	54,976	64,027	1,60,892
1369	.. ..	67,883	10,424	41,027	8,372	21,971	1,59,677	5,383	10,848	24,193	51,004	71,951	1,63,370
1370	.. ..	67,043	7,821	38,965	6,800	44,581	1,66,110	5,619	11,543	27,987	43,876	70,026	1,59,061

*1342 *Fasli* = 1934-35 A. D.

TABLE VI (iii)—AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL, HAPUR

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)						Kharif (in acres)						
	Wheat	Barley	Gram, peas and masur	Potato	Other crops	Total	Juar	Bajra	Maize	Paddy	Sugar-cane	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1342 ..	65,055	19,943	23,310	907	329	1,09,544	17,492	8,162	19,483	5,368	20,925	12,899	84,239
1343 ..	57,552	21,592	24,094	637	314	1,18,243	16,257	13,700	20,275	4,940	25,471	10,184	89,727
1344 ..	67,441	20,709	27,289	725	250	1,16,414	16,849	10,262	17,377	4,347	28,624	9,537	87,996
1345 ..	74,682	22,158	25,333	923	214	1,23,395	12,955	8,922	22,544	4,325	28,485	0,111	87,342
1346 ..	70,931	24,233	13,714	1,038	277	1,10,193	15,670	9,885	26,263	3,506	29,686	8,916	84,926
1347 ..	64,239	25,018	22,248	1,057	359	1,16,951	18,240	16,604	25,422	3,688	27,168	6,745	97,867
1348 ..	64,634	24,196	16,415	1,016	283	1,06,544	16,195	19,872	24,694	2,363	30,502	6,007	1,05,634
1349 ..	70,407	28,033	19,231	807	364	1,17,902	14,066	16,690	18,848	1,812	28,780	6,039	86,844
1350 ..	66,502	24,134	27,087	1,059	674	1,19,456	15,015	26,652	22,755	2,438	31,761	6,858	1,05,479
1351 ..	63,281	20,964	26,244	1,204	397	1,12,090	16,595	19,238	20,963	3,901	38,913	6,632	1,06,442
1352 ..	74,222	18,795	32,305	887	969	1,26,478	12,161	19,495	24,600	3,330	36,428	6,167	1,02,181

1353	..	73,150	20,693	28,359	1,421	325	1,23,155	17,140	19,955	24,269	4,821	31,455	5,951	1,03,591
1354	..	66,691	17,987	28,986	1,271	257	1,15,144	14,627	10,481	21,381	5,406	37,447	5,807	1,04,349
1355	..	58,566	23,164	32,630	1,274	236	1,15,870*	14,676	17,613	22,630	5,607	43,066	5,631	1,09,423
1356	..	67,641	21,623	36,386	1,518	403	1,27,571	11,637	23,609	15,834	5,073	39,048	5,807	1,01,608
1357	..	65,357	20,705	26,617	1,053	294	1,14,926	17,353	21,531	16,457	6,533	40,698	4,168	1,06,740
1358	..	63,928	20,845	31,050	1,632	399	1,17,854	13,819	22,069	19,514	6,696	48,404	4,941	1,15,443
1359	..	64,221	22,389	32,202	1,922	362	1,21,096	13,109	22,356	16,944	5,555	57,440	3,113	1,18,607
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
1361	..	72,886	22,166	29,954	2,106	1,396	1,28,618	14,265	22,665	25,566	7,460	40,471	4,020	1,14,456
1362	..	74,766	20,881	28,927	2,450	1,823	1,28,767	11,253	20,081	25,633	5,766	50,627	2,889	1,16,249
1363	.	73,653	19,924	27,783	1,992	1,684	1,25,046	10,345	19,233	24,068	3,908	56,926	2,214	1,16,784
1364	..	73,752	20,241	21,679	2,274	1,569	1,19,515	8,802	23,648	25,743	4,143	59,797	2,386	1,24,519
1365	..	64,898	20,814	30,477	3,096	1,692	1,20,977	8,972	22,967	27,260	5,004	59,002	2,198	1,25,403
1366	..	67,524	18,164	27,123	2,245	1,958	1,17,014	6,989	22,357	25,834	6,690	50,120	2,278	1,23,268
1367	..	68,821	15,970	25,687	2,744	1,963	1,15,185	8,513	22,638	25,185	7,534	63,059	2,408	1,29,327
1368	..	69,654	16,222	22,867	2,786	1,982	1,13,511	6,384	21,225	23,908	7,065	68,981	2,427	1,29,990
1369	..	74,820	15,629	25,027	2,855	2,138	1,20,469	5,991	20,571	23,329	8,967	87,026	2,109	1,27,993

* 1342 *Fasli* = 1934—35 A. D.

TABLE VI (iv)—AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL MAWANA

Fasli Year	*Rabi* (in acres)					*Kharif* (in acres)							
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Other crops	Total	Paddy	Maize	*Juar*	*Bajra*	Cotton	Sugar-cane	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1342	53,170	7,484	17,244	13,281	91,179	4,839	6,002	4,494	12,915	4,871	27,266	44,682	1,05,069
1343	54,879	8,691	16,806	14,840	95,216	3,494	5,801	4,198	19,152	3,696	31,500	39,743	1,07,584
1344	54,114	7,272	21,657	12,166	95,209	3,900	5,341	4,214	16,785	4,917	31,641	40,166	1,06,964
1345	61,586	7,131	14,118	13,059	95,894	3,271	6,187	3,641	11,463	4,220	32,156	44,920	1,05,867
1346	66,094	7,728	7,264	15,392	96,476	2,924	8,833	4,449	15,063	4,859	26,517	40,496	1,03,141
1347	60,243	7,049	10,416	17,230	94,938	2,803	8,536	3,582	18,857	3,550	33,130	42,150	1,12,610
1348	61,453	7,181	3,025	19,985	91,644	1,825	7,414	3,574	21,992	2,490	39,234	35,931	1,12,460
1349	66,816	7,073	9,081	16,430	99,400	1,644	6,759	3,329	14,340	3,659	32,838	47,141	1,09,710
1350	59,968	8,661	11,047	21,884	1,01,560	1,995	6,957	3,566	21,892	2,221	36,442	37,870	1,13,943
1351	59,571	8,006	9,081	16,844	93,502	2,942	5,980	3,780	19,532	2,757	39,562	42,096	1,16,649
1352	64,155	7,051	16,983	13,386	1,01,575	2,742	7,101	3,468	18,216	2,399	35,388	42,993	1,12,307
1353	66,350	6,512	16,979	15,225	1,05,066	3,858	6,765	3,097	20,650	2,473	31,537	43,364	1,12,644
1354	58,375	5,784	16,653	13,990	94,802	4,189	6,915	3,511	18,790	2,093	37,122	45,665	1,18,285

1355	58,280	8,296	12,617	22.536	1.01.669	3.837	6,617	2,965	16,112	1,503	39,897	45,177	1.16,128
1356	65,050	8,590	18,549	18,707	1,10,,896	7,428	6,680	4.356	22,575	1.594	37,026	44,109	1,24,381
1357	67,571	8,967	6,957	21,317	1,04,612	11.663	5,331	4.975	20,943	1,297	39.935	43,304	1.27,648
1358	65,725	8,816	11.031	23.738	1,02.310	10,246	6,376	5,228	21,513	1,378	45,487	41,119	1,31,547
1359	66,177	6,867	7,752	28,097	1.09,493	8,223	5,800	4,741	21,423	1.731	50.661	40,170	1,32,749
1360	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	78,539	5,046	9,135	27.540	1.19,260	7,121	10,380	4.979	22,048	2,085	43.448	36,996	1,27,057
1362	74,199	5.717	13,565	26,185	1.19,666	5.334	9,819	4.680	18,803	1,588	51,148	40,803	1.32,175
1363	74,512	4,616	14,036	23,485	1,16,649	4.187	8.209	2,934	18,104	1,752	56,435	40,580	1.32,201
1364	71.922	4.954	6,132	28,413	1.11,421	4.916	9.888	3.637	21,938	1,858	59,211	36.320	1.37,765
1365	69,057	4,960	5,589	35.346	1.14.922	5,727	12,438	2,950	21.492	2.637	60.365	33.578	1.39,167
1366	69,841	4,625	5,954	29.648	1.10.078	7.303	11.468	3.721	21.215	2.746	58,523	34.347	1,39,323
1367	69,811	4.203	5.674	30.673	1,10,361	8.633	11,532	3.437	21.317	1.981	60.905	32,537	1,46,342
1368	69,068	3,947	5.562	28,677	1.07,254	7.945	10,269	2.344	19.847	1,792	66,253	31,618	1.40,068
1369	68,795	3.452	10.429	28,535	1.11,211	11,540	8,706	1,752	17,97[illegible]	1.92[illegible]	67.266	34.623	1.43,791
1370	69,052	3.173	6.358	31.386	1.09.969	10,329	9.023	2.301	16.448	2.102	65,060	35.476	1.40,739

* 1342 *Fasli* = 1934-35 A. D.

TABLE VI (v)—AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL MEERUT

Fasli Year	*Rabi* (in acres)						*Kharif* (in acres)					
	Wheat alone	Wheat mixed	Barley	Peas	Other crops	Total	*Juar*	*Bajra*	Maize	Sugar-cane	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1346	.. 46,399	4,974	1,638	13,401	10,435	76,907	13,744	2,846	13,753	21,290	32,754	84,369
1347	.. 44,474	6,072	1,445	21,108	11,185	84,284	13,511	3,968	12,640	25,045	32,870	88,034
1348	.. 43,112	3,681	1,410	15,955	10,600	74,758	13,182	5,046	12,458	31,662	29,179	91,527
1349	.. 48,129	5,224	1,845	19,349	10,297	84,844	11,997	4,721	10,702	25,661	31,994	84,445
1350	.. 38,903	7,073	1,922	25,531	10,003	83,432	11,340	7,962	13,656	26,537	31,479	90,974
1351	.. 39,478	7,409	1,769	19,012	9,049	77,317	12,421	5,380	12,209	30,912	32,521	93,443
1352	.. 42,811	9,041	1,447	26,249	9,912	89,460	8,628	5,660	13,809	28,552	33,393	90,042
1353	.. 41,573	9,690	1,435	25,111	9,700	87,509	11,353	5,807	13,357	24,447	37,482	92,446
1354	.. 36,308	11,977	1,269	22,545	10,016	82,115	9,203	6,076	13,149	28,857	37,286	94,571
1355	.. 32,703	13,340	1,944	28,600	12,167	88,754	9,361	5,675	12,982	32,186	36,987	97,191
1356	.. 34,907	14,306	1,721	29,127	12,394	92,455	8,265	7,730	11,257	30,876	36,553	94,321
1357	.. 37,895	10,774	1,453	23,307	11,868	85,235	9,730	6,425	9,735	32,301	36,750	94,950
1358	.. 37,021	8,755	1,654	25,134	13,063	86,547	8,100	6,875	97,365	36,584	38,434	99,358
1359	.. 38,546	8,023	1,632	25,444	13,092	86,737	8,734	6,471	9,609	41,998	35,843	1,02,855

1360	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	..	45,198	1,363	1.003	11,465	26.361	87,816	9,180	7,228	14,908	32,850	35,537	99,703
1362	..	43,676	7,560	1,470	23,028	14,440	90,214	8,688	5.464	13.669	38.135	34,550	1,00,506
1363	..	41,277	7,741	1,025	22,668	14,013	86,724	5,270	4,506	11,496	43.103	37,016	1.01,391
1364	..	44,200	3,636	1.236	21,517	15,103	87,700	3,975	4,702	13,414	44,848	39,832	1,06,771
1365	..	37,984	8,995	1.142	26 332	16,005	90,458	3,046	4.604	14,020	44,081	39,955	1.05,706
1366	..	38,744	11,136	1.239	22 958	14.680	88,757	2,443	5,176	13,803	44,041	44,337	1.09,800
1367	..	38,744	11,136	1.239	22.958	14.680	88,757	2.290	5,733	12.524	45.630	39,812	1.05,989
1368	..	39,473	9,538	1,135	19,224	18,119	87,489	3.012	4.764	11.827	49,922	40,174	1,09,699
1369	..	40.926	10.552	1 615	21,563	15.501	90.162	2.101	5,161	7,502	48.051	47,008	1,09,823
1370	..	40,643	14 146	1,237	21.913	16 482	94,421	1,985	4,218	11,578	42.806	46.420	1,07,001

- 1346 *Fasli* = 1938-39 A. D

TABLE VI (vi)—AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL SARDHANA

Fasli Year	Rabi (in acres)							Kharif (in acres)						
	Wheat	Gram	Wheat and gram mixed	Barley	Pea	Other crops	Total	*Juar*	*Bajra*	Maize	Paddy	Sugar cane	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1346	57,251	3,406	5,460	65	6,826	1.652	74,660	13,895	2,642	16,922	3,251	25,798	16,228	78,836
1347	53,776	15,320	1,0164	53	6,373	2,497	88,183	16.366	3,745	15.074	2,472	30,679	12,759	81,068
1348	49,803	2,832	4.382	64	8,931	2.814	68,626	16,338	4,872	14,598	2,068	37,199	13,791	88,[illegible]
1349	59,291	6,777	7,542	110	6.928	4.149	84,706	14,292	4,351	13,143	1.320	28,641	13,611	75,359
1350	47,403	22,866	10,963	90	7,337	2,864	91,523	15,744	7,476	16,181	3,007	31,748	11,661	85,817
1351	44,512	18,637	14,201	82	5,725	2,099	85,256	12,931	4,251	14,825	4,408	36,936	15,383	88,754
1352	47,777	29.564	17,353	66	4,510	2,794	1,02,064	10,184	4.719	16,664	4,438	33,352	12,733	82,000
1353	47,902	26,392	17,402	27	5,107	2,793	99,623	11,931	4,938	16,910	4,567	29,409	16,229	88,984
1354	41,645	17,631	18,288	87	5,472	1,912	85,035	11,093	4,500	16,607	25,925	35,493	13,790	1,07,[illegible]
1355	49,705	25,841	19,038	141	7,175	3,444	95,344	9.979	4.345	16,813	22.636	37.369	12,341	1,08,[illegible]
1356	45,019	17,521	19,654	642	6,726	2,878	92,440	12,285	4,412	13,944	5,990	35,363	9,718	81,[illegible]
1357	46,229	15,909	17,375	357	6.863	2,501	89,234	13,332	4,355	13,770	6,434	38,145	10,605	[illegible]
1358	47,802	21,702	14,109	116	7,394	2,459	93,642	11.632	5,343	12,846	6.543	43.038	10.203	[illegible]

1359	50,498	12,609	11,866	164	10,068	5,986	92,051	12,872	5,485	12,306	5,076	48,680	9,307	93,786
1360	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	57,071	19,626	9,015	411	7,748	2,524	96,395	15,436	5,946	17,564	6,465	37,142	7,617	90,170
1362	52,996	22,899	12,528	402	6,729	2,719	98,273	10,231	3,498	16,516	6,127	47,681	6,225	90,278
1363	52,996	22,899	12,528	402	6,729	2,719	98,273	10,231	3,498	16,516	6,127	47,681	6,225	90,278
1364	52,996	22,899	12,528	402	6,729	2,719	98,273	10,231	3,498	16,516	6,127	47,681	6,225	90,278
1365	52,996	22,899	12,528	402	6,729	2,719	98,273	10,231	3,498	16,516	6,127	47,681	6,225	90,278
1366	52,996	22,899	12,528	402	6,729	2,719	98,273	10,231	3,498	16,516	6,127	47,681	6,225	90,278
1367	52,996	22,899	12,528	402	6,729	2,719	98,273	9,606	3,314	16,764	6,164	48,671	6,348	90,867
1368	51,747	17,353	13,334	53	7,038	2,429	92,454	9,311	4,062	16,729	6,709	51,894	5,986	94,781
1369	50,870	18,282	15,735	90	8,492	2,564	96,033	11,566	3,785	15,368	4,068	51,365	6,804	93,976

– 1346 *Fasli* = 1938-39 A. D.

TABLE VII—LAND REVENUE DEMAND (IN RUPEES)

Pargana and tahsil	Year of settlement					1952-53 (1360 *Fasli*)	1960-61 (1368 *Fasli*)
	1835	1866	1872	1901	1933-39*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baghpat ..	1,48,220	2,10,035	2,10,035	2,88,705	2,90,250	4,90,468	5,85,105.39
Baraut ..	1,07,478	1,15,400	1,15,400	1,60,935	1,60,039	2,52,599	2,67,767.23
Chhaprauli ..	82,801	89,725	89,800	1,09,088	1,10,974	1,57,057	1,77,350.22
Kotana ..	87,873	99,825	99,425	1,27,790	1,31,785	1,96,617	2,21,374.76
Total tahsil Baghpat	4,26,372	5,14,965	5,14,660	6,86518	6,93,048 (1938-39)	10,98,741	12,51,517.85
Dasna ..	97,163	1,23,050	1,12,335	1,63,460	1,67,508	3,97,068	4,32,250.41
Jalalabad ..	1,43,540	1,75,035	1,76,718	2,54,370	2,53,438	3,71,182	5,26,803.13
Loni	76,378	95,261	95,373	1,00,387	89,828	2,97,164	1,82,142.12
Total tahsil Ghaziabad	3,17,621	3,93,346	3,84,426	5,18,217	5,10,774 (1939).	10,65,414	11,41,195.66
Garhmukteshwar ..	48,096	58,880	58,937	89,950	93,499	3,86,322+ (Garhmukteshwar and Puth together)	2,53,720.47
Puth	40,196	41,225	40,052	54,845	60,922		1,62,369.82
Hapur ..	1,20,579	1,33,900	1,34,320	1,83,021	1,80,871	3,11,456	4,65,998.72
Sarawa ..	52,352	60,650	60,905	84,455	84,393	3,32,219	2,04,142.70
Total tahsil Hapur	2,61,423	2,94,855	2,94,214	4,12,271	4,19,685 (1938)	10,29,997	10,86,231.71

Hastinapur ..	1,14,462	1,48,780	1,47,680	1,96,561	1,98,218	..	3,57,382.70
Kithore ..	92,237	1,19,280	1,18,545	1,64,765	1,68,381	..	3,97,163.93
Total tahsil Mawana	2,06,699	2,68,160	2,66,225	3,61,326	3,66,599 (1936)	7,11,376	7,54,486.63
Meerut ..	3,34,557	4,08,905	4,13,536	5,62,836	4,10,130	..	9,14,371.74
Total tahsil Meerut	3,34,557	4,08,905	4,13,536	5,62,836	4,10,130 (1936)	8,50,216	9,14,371.74
Barnawa ..	1,20,795	1,28,950	1,29,035	1,72,615	1,48,950	3,04,764	3,55,322.24
Daurala ..	..	..	..	..	1,49,397	2,56,710	2,97,762.61
Sardhana ..	1,57,714	1,71,180	1,71,403	2,11,945	2,51,340	3,70,671	4,32,613.73
Total tahsil Sardhana	2,78,609	3,00,130	3,00,438	3,84,560	5,49,687 (1933-34)	9,32,165	10,85,698.58
District total ..	18,25,181	21,60,381	21,73,499	29,25,728	29,49,923	56,87,909	54,79,095.34

*Year(s) of Settlement given in brackets
+ Aggregate of Garhmukteshwar and Puth

TABLE VIII (i—a)—RECEIPTS (IN RUPEES), ZILA PARISHAD

Year		Government grants	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts
1		2	3	4	5*	6	7	8
1933-34	..	4,83,095	1,85,498	17,937	12,557	42,733	1,21,765	8,63,585
1934-35	..	5,23,848	1,65,469	16,431	11,153	53,188	1,10,828	8,80,917
1935-36	..	5,09,197	1,23,211	19,517	10,705	57,782	1,03,458	8,23,870
1936-37	..	5,37,934	1,65,563	9,477	9,669	52,693	1,02,372	8,77,708
1937-38	..	5,07,303	1,65,959	16,572	9,810	66,456	1,07,990	8,74,090
1938-39	..	5,27,293	1,70,894	20,408	10,197	53,254	99,200	8,81,246
1939-40	..	5,13,365	1,67,824	22,041	9,365	46,754	1,20,353	8,79,702
1940-41	..	5,19,651	1,79,437	13,927	10,300	55,992	1,10,706	8,90,013
1941-42	..	5,61,518	1,76,372	22,432	9,578	[illegible]	1,16,224	9,26,118
1942-43	..	5,47,214	1,68,555	18,372	11,324	29,008	1,31,853	9,06,326
1943-44	..	5,62,341	1,76,580	23,615	18,850	[illegible]	1,43,433	9,94,031
1944-45	..	5,66,600	2,17,789	6,045	19,643	1,15,593	2,25,060	11,62,730
[illegible]	..	6,69,681	2,25,287	6,497	19,242	68,548	2,05,689	11,94,194
[illegible]	..	7,47,820	3,00,958	2,771	21,190	78,248	2,21,295	[illegible]

1947-48	..	7,65,187	3,86,218	4,674	19,829	14,440	2,12,530	18,52,828
1948-49	..	10,84,698	3,79,376	8,798	25,683	1,53,333	2,57,793	19,09,676
1949-50	..	16,41,290	6,19,161	9,035	31,171	1,18,009	3,33,172	27,48,838
1950-51	..	12,28,256	5,01,471	5,394	35,691	1,77,078	4,70,250	24,18,140
1951-52	..	15,05,318	10,12,378	5,027	31,109	1,36,865	3,73,765	30,64,462
1952-53	..	15,42,696	6,96,224	6,013	25,962	91,417	4,48,949	28,11,261
1953-54	..	17,62,955	7,40,823	15,732	18,254	95,548	3,91,961	30,24,973
1954-55	..	16,44,348	6,77,581	7,735	19,606	94,253	3,85,679	28,29,204
1955-56	..	18,35,028	7,51,646	9,008	21,489	99,718	3,86,130	31,03,019
1956-57	..	19,94,305	6,38,832	5,060	17,862	71,042	3,30,109	30,57,210
1957-58	..	21,30,605	5,11,284	7,962	16,205	88,980	3,21,757	30,76,793
1958-59	..	23,54,259	5,66,521	2,643	10,580	1,00,325	3,89,828	34,24,156
1959-60	..	23,45,035	5,91,878	4,546	16,887	1,11,611	4,36,717	37,06,674
1960-61	..	24,96,284	5,42,579	11,812	14,702	1,01,800	3,28,098	34,95,275

TABLE VIII (i—b)—EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES), ZILA PARISHAD

Year	General administration and collection charges	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1933-34 ..	41,839	3,52,992	59,419	1,71,823	39,981	1,77,096	8,43,150
1934-35 ..	43,402	3,62,600	75,741	2,07,307	51,169	1,55,126	8,95,345
1935-36 ..	44,253	3,72,258	84,067	1,42,852	67,376	1,28,148	8,38,954
1936-37 ..	46,359	3,81,926	84,084	1,33,169	46,110	1,60,235	8,51,883
1937-38 ..	48,421	3,90,980	60,536	1,48,933	58,631	1,58,362	8,85,863
1938-39 ..	50,165	3,86,838	81,361	1,39,670	62,804	1,66,035	8,86,873
1939-40 ..	46,847	3,83,230	83,585	1,59,928	43,457	1,72,174	8,89,221
1940-41 ..	44,064	3,85,660	86,796	1,32,759	49,880	1,87,710	8,86,859
1941-42 ..	48,829	3,88,892	83,914	1,32,691	53,465	1,76,652	8,84,443
1942-43 ..	47,997	3,78,307	1,01,647	1,27,519	47,896	1,71,534	8,74,900
1943-44 ..	52,714	3,67,681	1,11,264	1,25,275	75,143	1,90,782	9,22,859
1944-45 ..	64,330	4,18,022	1,09,840	1,87,819	83,870	2,31,911	10,95,791
1945-46 ..	77,228	4,92,065	1,00,473	2,89,876	1,03,264	2,50,823	13,13,719
1946-47 —	83,682	6,43,604	1,06,008	1,66,443	1,08,341	3,30,212	14,40,295

1947-48	..	1,01,318	7,10,349	1,19,313	1,18,446	74,641	3,09,304	14,42,171
1948-49	..	1,27,858	7,74,279	1,19,807	87,024	1,52,062	4,48,793	17,69,843
1949-50	..	1,32,376	11,91,502	1,34,042	1,00,465	1,91,205	6,45,069	23,94,059
1950-51	..	1,36,381	15,10,409	1,48,271	1,46,341	1,52,807	3,64,394	24,58,553
1951-52	..	1,37,450	17,18,931	2,09,721	2,41,665	2,03,745	9,01,425	34,13,137
1952-53	..	1.43,216	17,49,175	2,10,092	1,72,853	1,13,136	5,72,667	29,61,139
1953-54	..	1,42,874	16,05,166	1,98,894	1,76,159	73,160	6,44,352	28,40,625
1954-55	..	1,57,326	16.87,039	1,82,938	1,93,680	76,974	5,90,225	28,88,282
1955-56	..	1.43,569	16,61,257	2,02,042	1,91,682	77,243	6,36,906	29,12,699
1956-57	..	1,63,930	18,25,327	1,64,763	2,01,741	90,097	5,85,125	30,30,988
1957-58	..	1,65,880	19,96,164	1,80,118	1,72,952	80,166	5,46,603	31,64,873
1958-59	..	1,81,335	20,59,287	1,89,356	1,92,673	1,26,466	5,91,730	33,40,847
1959-60	..	1,90,636	20,59,035	1,81,094	2,21,736	68,515	6,13,302	33,54,318
1960-61	..	1,77,461	23,63,740	2,00,952	1,09,772	93,574	5,58,291	35,03,810

TABLE VIII (ii—a)—RECEIPTS (IN RUPEES). MUNICIPAL BOARD, BARAUT

Year		Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1932-33	..	9,928	506	3,445	..	238	20	14,132
1933-34	..	8,921	473	4,748	..	238	5	14,485
1934-35	..	7,845	514	5,350	..	334	75	14,118
1935-36	..	9,070	445	5,092	..	160	26	14,793
1936-37	..	10,033	488	6,000	..	164	20	16,723
1937-38	..	10,401	378	4,909	35	267	62	16,123
1938-39	..	9,933	261	5,257	36	184	35	15,625
1939-40	..	11,789	460	5,764	2,062	128	65	20,268
1940-41	..	13,089	585	8,710	58	205	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	11,913	450	8,837	71	108	106	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	10,373	404	8,762	8	214	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	17,078	1,289	9,092	120	2,104	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	..	[illegible]	760	[illegible]	1,521	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]	645	[illegible]	1,525	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	94	5,141	185	[illegible]
1947-48	..	[illegible]	1,109	18,205	136	6,140	10,400	[illegible]
1948-49	..	[illegible]	1,065	17,155	[illegible]	12,495	[illegible]	[illegible]
1949-50	..	1,27,148	1,785	[illegible]	11,034	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1950-51	..	1,17,693	1,515	[illegible]	10,283	12,985	[illegible]	[illegible]
1951-52	..	1,16,896	[illegible]	24,846	12,555	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1952-53	..	[illegible]	1,064	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,818	[illegible]	[illegible]
1953-54	..	[illegible]	1,155	31,966	9,632	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1954-55	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,908	11,585	17,219	[illegible]	[illegible]
1955-56	..	[illegible]	1,044	26,167	48,637	11,811	3,98,447	[illegible]
1956-57	..	[illegible]	1,790	27,984	28,294	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1957-58	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,96,416	[illegible]
1958-59	..	1,68,441	2,533	31,470	56,480	[illegible]	3,03,793	6,35,021
1959-60	..	2,44,488	2,905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,70,219	[illegible]
1960-61	..	2,40,562	2,242	56,076	31,204	51,263	2,39,181	6,20,528

TABLE VIII (ii—b)—EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES), MUNICIPAL BOARD, BARAUT

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public he and convenience	ducation	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1932-33	2,580	1,086	8,364	798	..	664	1,416	14,908
1933-34	2,808	1,212	6,067	869	..	757	1,201	12,914
1934-35	2,641	877	6,698	885	444	888	752	13,185
1935-36	2,832	1,460	7,845	818	321	1,138	985	15,358
1936-37	2,440	1,904	7,792	1,296	273	1,225	931	15,861
1937-38	2,616	1,697	7,893	1,029	260	1,365	936	[illegible]
1938-39	3,082	2,443	8,722	1,235	163	953	1,025	[illegible]
1939-40	3,108	2,460	10,824	1,821	111	1,361	1,078	20,1[illegible]
1940-41	3,231	2,216	9,356	1,709	48	841	1,204	[illegible]
1941-42	2,972	2,295	9,492	1,718	..	1,029	50	[illegible]
1942-43	3,206	2,059	9,106	1,983	..	1,381	50	[illegible]
1943-44	3,648	2,396	16,824	2,004	..	3,655	50	17,7[illegible]
1944-45	3,689	2,381	18,660	2,755	..	3,808	160	29,467
1945-46	3,865	5,583	33,306	2,891	..	2,506	4,625	52,896

1946-47	3,990	4,465	24,232	3,291	..	2,751	150	38,879
1947-48	20,322	6,124	62,479	3,732	..	3,921	1,896	98,474
1948-49	22,495	5,909	1,12,664	24,247	6,588	7,933	8,622	1,87,858
1949-50	35,719	5,419	1,66,471	35,178	6,588	7,987	10,030	2,67,392
1950-51	38,167	5,464	97,074	21,863	6,588	6,595	8,307	1,85,058
1951-52	39,487	6,769	98,840	22,723	..	7,699	6,871	1,82,389
1952-53	35,467	6,542	1,13,770	27,965	13,176	13,118	10,934	2,20,972
1953-54	38,871	7,106	84,868	28,207	6,588	9,477	5,282	1,80,399
1954-55	37,984	9,637	85,748	31,080	6,588	9,228	5,776	1,86,041
1955-56	40,545	10,487	4,97,219	34,213	7,488	19,150	15,077	6,24,184
1956-57	42,526	9,605	1,11,865	41,915	8,196	15,079	24,984	2,54,170
1957-58	50,911	11,659	2,42,364	47,447	9,222	15,342	8,288	3,85,233
1958-59	57,517	11,938	4,01,195	49,654	9,222	11,655	1,00,323	6,41,804
1959-60	76,811	19,477	3,92,647	69,995	9,222	31,056	1,88,267	7,87,475
1960-61	90,084	14,311	1,73,106	73,361	9,222	18,938	2,53,273	6,32,895

TABLE VIII (iii–a)—RECEIPTS (IN RUPEES), MUNICIPAL BOARD, GHAZIABAD

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers a part from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total Receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1932-33 ..	32,090	1,135	19,538	2,478	829	7,872	63,941
1933-34 ..	36,371	1,182	19,059	3,503	641	1,322	62,078
1934-35 ..	34,193	1,063	18,784	3,766	988	1,349	60,143
1935-36 ..	33,058	1,013	19,089	3,737	1,307	8,330	66,534
1936-37 ..	38,214	1,111	23,124	3,769	1,810	401	68,429
1937-38 ..	42,229	916	23,011	3,758	1,528	246	71,688
1938-39 ..	40,770	1,050	40,025	3,816	1,896	23,280	1,10,837
1939-40 ..	45,058	1,020	53,637	5,326	3,310	7,490	1,15,841
1940-41 ..	58,886	1,008	31,568	4,833	2,079	10,082	1,08,456
1941-42 ..	65,612	1,023	32,589	3,981	3,904	13,859	1,20,968
1942-43 ..	71,436	1,131	31,566	3,985	11,275	2,027	1,21,420
1943-44 ..	1,03,360	1,144	35,625	4,013	6,322	1,977	1,52,441
1944-45 ..	1,08,753	1,646	43,541	16,388	3,735	4,928	1,77,985

1945-46	..	1,43,970	1,763	46,589	24,040	5,701	9,000	2,31,103
1946-47	..	2,16,746	2,151	53,366	33,671	7,994	23,205	3,37,223
1947-48	..	3,11,475	2,789	2,42,642	34,050	1,28,278	28,993	7,48,227
1948-49	..	4,92,158	2,750	2,83,756	81,927	13,048	52,001	9,25,640
1949-50	..	2,73,137	4,288	1,04,706	70,092	16,142	3,35,046	8,03,411
1950-51	..	3,93,952	7,318	1,20,010	77,270	14,595	2,51,742	8,64,887
1951-52	..	6,26,489	8,178	1,07,670	1,90,732	23,804	5,85,131	15,42,204
1952-53	..	9,11,791	7,298	1,13,219	71,170	28,033	1,95,087	13,27,498
1953-54	..	9,57,796	7,393	1,08,910	91,061	24,390	21,221	12,10,771
1954-55	..	9,31,329	7,995	96,463	1,01,815	22,405	60,151	12,20,158
1955-56	..	15,93,378	9,142	1,14,388	1,10,173	68,533	8,91,586	27,87,200
1956-57	..	18,17,448	8,630	1,54,334	89,073	66,377	5,39,520	26,75,383
1957-58	..	20,93,596	8,570	2,46,164	115,246	36,559	10,289	25,10,424
1958-59	..	5,11,351	10,044	2,77,350	1,41,724	47,194	22,51,465	32,39,128
1959-60	..	5,93,193	9,580	2,96,002	1,84,948	71,065	31,69,444	43,24,232
1960-61	..	6,72,357	10,552	3,47,021	2,55,261	51,071	43,16,141	56,52,403

TABLE VIII (iii–b)—EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES), MUNICIPAL BOARD, GHAZIABAD

Year	General administration and collection chages	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contri-butions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1932-33 ..	9,844	4,010	26,390	11,646	..	4,216	1,660	57,766
1933-34 ..	11,078	5,473	27,753	12,938	..	1,671	1,004	60,117
1934-35 ..	10,721	5,994	27,952	13,591	..	7,521	1,356	67,025
1935-36 ..	11,327	6,051	33,594	12,291	..	5,386	582	69,221
1936-37 ..	11,990	7,449	22,618	13,917	..	4,367	425	60,766
1937-38 ..	13,477	6,598	23,480	15,109	..	3,104	140	61,908
1938-39 ..	16,434	7,290	52,819	19,935	..	4,299	10,122	1,10,899
1939-40 ..	17,707	6,776	54,709	18,485	..	6,836	52,440	1,29,955
1940-41 ..	18,881	6,551	54,790	19,845	..	7,764	2,254	1,10,085
1941-42 ..	16,783	7,463	66,524	18,381	..	10,654	1,504	1,21,809
1942-43 ..	19,029	6,039	45,616	18,906	..	23,385	1,666	1,14,843
1943-44 ..	21,611	5,645	64,177	22,675	..	7,486	12,000	1,33,594
1944-45 ..	29,244	6,613	89,670	26,717	..	7,332	4,139	1,63,715

1945-46 ..	35,768	7,889	1,52,948	32,063	..	6,947	771	2,35,686
1946-47 ..	54,482	13,791	1,76,755	47,573	..	20,293	20,165	3,33,059
1947-48 ..	71,733	11,563	2,12,383	60,288	..	33,403	2,26,584	6,17,954
1948-49 ..	1,05,271	46,337	4,58,904	1,99,255	..	34,339	2,49,111	10,93,217
1949-50 ..	1,01,663	20,760	5,35,741	1,62,367	..	34,620	33,284	8,88,435
1950-51 ..	96,870	18,729	265,716	1,52,852	..	32,853	28,241	5,95,261
1951-52 ..	1,44,836	52,549	5,05,501	1,85,766	..	59,751	26,154	9,74,557
1952-53 ..	1,35,546	36,575	9,78,963	2,41,947	..	70,281	2,53,106	17,16,418
1953-54 ..	1,36,542	35,043	3,79,450	1,52,144	..	1,48,158	88,281	9,39,618
1954-55 ..	1,43,547	42,248	5,44,029	1,66,549	..	41,285	7,79,933	17,17,591
1955-56 ..	1,47,416	69,091	12,63,213	1,73,315	..	9,31,805	3,41,223	29,17,063
1956-57 ..	1,45,655	71,696	6,97,090	1,81,008	..	14,64,407	1,68,432	27,28,288
1957-58 ..	1,50,285	35,542	4,43,443	1,80,650	..	17,06,233	46,524	25,62,987
1958-59 ..	1,59,845	56,222	4,58,989	2,24,499	..	80,822	21,94,583	31,74,960
1959-60 ..	1,68,111	48,251	4,62,128	2,09,390	..	94,889	32,74,905	42,58,674
1960-61 ..	1,78,836	50,407	5,60,430	2,09,547	..	78,081	44,57,083	55,34,384

TABLE VIII (iv–a)–RECEIPTS (IN RUPEES), MUNICIPAL BOARD, HAPUR

Year		Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Act	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1932-33	..	41,200	902	22,826	11,310	566	5,0 6	81,820
1933-34	.	52,286	1,112	15,491	9,238	393	..	78,520
1934-35	..	55,692	1,161	18,808	5,236	615	..	81,512
1935-36	..	56,141	1,110	20,380	9,278	481	..	87,390
1936-37		51,335	1,170	10,281	8,159	440	..	90,385
1937-38	..	57,855	1,033	23,971	9,028	696	..	91,563
1938-39	..	58,206	1,061	19,328	12,030	311	..	90,356
1939-40	..	42,241	879	22,446	7,584	325	..	72,475
1940-41	..	61,744	1,020	23,575	9,787	231	50	96,407
1941-42	..	55,881	1,111	22,604	10,229	319	100	90,244
1942-43	..	61,639	1,243	30,840	13,545	2,047	9,178	1,18,501
1943-44	..	82,447	1,212	60,097	10,529	615	722	1 55,652

1944-45	..	1,25,936	1,370	33,699	14,508	1,384	734	1,77,631
1945-46		1,70,637	1,697	38,132	36,417	1,622	1,943	2,50,448
1946-47	..	2,08 344	2,399	57,744	37,960	1,881	8,339	3,16,667
1947-48	..	2,25,953	2,336	93,619	34,545	12,433	9,428	3,78,314
1948-49		2,62,113	3,497	91,954	81,263	5,680	17,154	4,62,661
1949-50	..	2,41,106	4,045	1,00,681	68,280	2,492	4,034	4,20,638
1950-51	..	2,31,777	3,975	63,847	63,108	7,993	7,805	4,08,505
1951-52		2,61,620	5,601	1,40,475	62,681	4,792	8,983	4,84,152
1952-53	..	3,00,943	6,561	1,25,138	92,018	7,669	7,106	5,39,435
1953-54	..	2,96,175	6,032	1,20,524	68,562	5,741	14,318	5,11,402
1954-55	..	3,03,152	6,553	88,732	93,306	5'833	2,48,240	7,45,816
1955-56	..	2,83,791	7,575	94,679	1,17,700	3,558	7,35,218	12,42,524
1956-57	..	2,02,336	6,589	1,06,068	94,236	6,637	88,638	4,94,504
1957-58		2,64,406	6,840	1,18,429	87,225	7,731	5,425	4,90,056
1958-59	..	3,37,451	6,999	1,49,371	1,16,930	5,503	14,420	6,30,674
1959-60	..	3,85,953	9,319	2,25,834	1,37.656	7,152	68,761	8,34,715
1960-61	..	4,07,886	15,532	2,12,772	1,92,799	15,520	2,18,225	10,62,734

TABLE VIII (iv—b)—EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES), MUNICIPAL BOARD, HAPUR

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1932-33	12,747	5,192	30,377	20,253	..	1,563	..	70,132
1933-34	13,927	6,966	39,571	18,386	..	2,463	..	81,313
1934-35	12,594	6,536	38,455	17,985	..	3,100	..	78,670
1935-36	14,009	6,657	36,961	20,390	..	2,209	..	80,246
1936-37	13,951	8,712	38,845	19,659	..	3,224	..	84,391
1937-38	15,416	7,901	36,658	19,243	100	4,095	..	83,413
1938-39	16,324	8,334	43,999	20,864	100	2,599	..	92,220
1939-40	15,307	8,168	30,281	19,882	..	2,526	..	82,164
1940-41	16,536	8,683	41,957	23,297	..	4,501	..	4,974
1941-42	17,060	9,396	36,749	23,319	..	6,624	2,906	96,045
1942-43	17,364	18,545	41,400	22,950	..	8,317	6,832	1,15,408
1943-44	17,578	10,216	73,840	26,069	..	10,315	3,934	1,41,961
1944-45	23,167	8,955	95,579	25,148	..	11,601	561	1,65,011

1945-46	.. 24,036	10,379	1,37,487	30,949	25	36,303	828	2,40,007
1946-47	.. 30,624	10,636	1,62,925	42,324	25	40,678	7,517	2,94,730
1947-48	.. 42,652	26,398	1,91,715	53,976	25	56,759	8,215	3,79,740
1948-49	.. 69,024	15,295	2,69,453	61,594	200	41,718	10,916	4,68,200
1949-50	.. 62,168	14,401	2,55,470	73,519	200	47,329	4,214	4,57,310
1950-51	.. 68,341	19,071	2,[illegible],482	78,007	300	45,218	11,045	4,22,464
1951-52	.. 66,153	20,213	2,71,471	71,588	300	62,266	5,670	4,97,661
1952-53	.. 68,634	30,548	2,40,096	71,272	300	43,549	7,741	4,62,140
1953-54	.. 61,925	47,846	2,22,699	68,909	400	36,853	10,605	4,51,237
1954-55	.. 66,884	31,140	2,86,516	82,829	300	44,733	71,627	5,84,129
1955-56	.. 69,930	35,680	11,86,992	87,425	1,100	58,804	15,069	14,55,000
1956-57	.. 64,883	32,836	2,50,864	95,464	250	41,466	43,977	5,29,740
1957-58	.. 77,142	36,313	2,41,601	99,860	350	50,692	4,811	5,12,769
1958-59	76,726	39,467	2,11,087	93,093	200	73,325	1,61,625	6,55,523
1959-60	.. 83,222	28,659	2,76,806	98,621	4,751	74,501	2,26,733	7,93,493
1960-61	.. 1,08,847	31,154	5,97,750	99,548	200	1,21,407	79,809	10,38,715

TABLE VIII (v)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, MUNICIPAL BOARD, MAWANA

Year	Receipts (in rupees)					Expenditure (in rupees)								
	Tax on houses and lands	Other taxes	Rents	Other sources	Total receipts	Administration and collection of taxes	Public safety	Capital	Conservancy	Hospitals and dispensaries	Public works	Education	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1932-33 ..	..	4,713	1,423	3,086	9,222	864	..	..	4,440	..	837	100	1,745	8,006
1933-34 ..	..	4,787	1,581	2,654	9,022	1,029	..	..	4,686	..	890	100	2,451	9,156
1934-35 ..	..	5,266	1,433	3,434	10,133	1,035	..	..	4,566	..	1,510	900	1,898	9,906
1935-36 ..	..	6,126	1,506	4,020	11,652	1,051	..	..	4,638	..	2,055	950	3,520	12,214
1936-37 ..	..	6,168	1,514	5,488	13,170	1,087	..	..	5,327	..	3,732	880	1,801	12,827
1937-38 ..	..	6,681	1,433	5,343	13,457	1,147	..	..	6,061	..	4,802	880	1,469	14,359
1938-39 ..	..	5,948	1,512	4,423	11,883	1,152	..	..	5,169	..	1,915	880	1,691	10,807
1939-40 ..	..	6,427	1,513	5,987	13,927	1,056	..	..	5,107	..	2,149	1,140	2,024	11,476
1940-41 ..	..	6,567	1,606	8,722	16,895	1,248	..	..	6,190	..	2,913	1,150	4,049	16,450
1941-42 ..	..	9,247	2,404	7,261	16,912	1,171	..	..	6,260	..	9,243	1,150	2,820	19,644
1942-43 ..	..	7,105	2,353	8,241	17,699	1,178	..	..	6,428	..	3,370	1,150	2,[illegible]99	15,02[illegible]

1943-44 ..	..	8,959	2,941	5,918	16,918	1,769	..	.	9,240	..	2,973	1,150	3,444	18,576
1944-45 ..	..	11,214	3,483	14,498	26,196	2,389	..	.	11,821	..	5,979	1,150	3,474	24,813
1945-46 ..	..	11,602	4,807	12,338	28,747	2,694	..	..	13,932	..	5,624	1,150	4,946	28,346
1946-47 ..	..	13,026	5,398	16,642	35,066	3,198	..	..	17,166	..	6,396	1,150	6,798	34,708
1947-48 ..	..	21,745	5,653	22,332	49,730	4,083	..	..	21,251	..	5,571	1,220	6,459	38,584
1948-49 ..	..	23,050	8,424	26,882	58,356	4,609	4,118	862	17,230	676	8,756	2,400	15,665	54,316
1949-50 ..	..	29,464	14,925	18,557	63,946	5,076	4, 08	622	19,260	1,263	1,490	2,500	16,590	50,909
1950-51 ..	..	30,332	21,368	23,945	75,645	5,343	4,420	1,352	21,001	605	13,968	6,500	20,123	73,315
1951-52 ..	24,377	72,847	19,428	26,619	1,43,271	19,065	5,643	1,920	25,374	8,888	48,170	3,100	18,539	1,30,699
1952-53 ..	26,248	76,083	11,719	28,145	1,40,195	21,726	5,322	1,121	29,183	7,202	26,255	5,023	20,952	1,16,788
1953-54 ..	26,800	89,095	12,967	64,820	1,93,682	25,249	5,667	673	31,375	5,604	14,406	8,559	19,221	1,10,754
1954-55 ..	26,406	1,09,316	12,553	30,102	1,78,377	29,424	6,153	4,509	33,347	41,295	61,725	9,851	13,595	2,10,199
1955-56 ..	28,968	1,42,868	10,474	80,253	2,62,563	59,441	11,691	14,568	36,257	14,543	97,205	8,427	18,736	2,60,868
1956-57 ..	27,782	1,57,410	11,605	1,26,447	3,23,244	88,737	7,590	32,282	39,273	5,790	34,804	8,802	83,708	3,00,986
1957-58 ..	25,544	1,70,721	12,143	1,77,836	3,86,244	1,03,280	14,076	4,934	45,004	6,765	97,403	10,303	31,168	3,12,933
1958-59 ..	28,543	1,65,800	12,180	2,30,596	4,37,119	1,04,572	17,588	2,565	48,927	3,726	1,03,306	11,954	2,20,664	4,13,302
1959-60 ..	27,686	1,53,528	13,899	69,385	2,64,500	1,00,653	18,285	2,530	52,581	4,812	7,964	14,244	64,603	2,65,672
1960-61 ..	29,324	1,45,080	14,437	1,14,259	3,03,100	94,651	17,175	6,627	58,598	4,481	49,739	15,810	34,663	2,81,742

TABLE VIII (vi-a)—RECEIPTS (IN RUPEES), MUNICIPAL BOARD, MEERUT

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1932-33	3,90,474	5,385	1,17,866	16,306	8,984	75,000	5,33,105
1933-34	3,00,112	4,366	1,53,316	16,089	10,292	..	4,84,175
1934-35	3,33,510	4,497	1,17,721	20,043	8,599	..	4,84,370
1935-36	3,22,892	5,640	1,56,221	18,157	10,048	..	5,12,958
1936-37	3,26,899	4,064	1,38,096	26,064	12,524	1,70,000	6,77,047
1937-38	3,64,154	4,597	1,41,935	25,383	23,273	1,00,000	6,59,242
1938-39	3,37,025	3,414	1,64,988	28,120	13,075	90,734	6,97,356
1939-40	3,17,559	2,634	1,31,658	26,471	16,057	10	4,94,989
1940-41	3,66,111	4,705	1,55,552	27.128	11,283	36.029	6,39,808
1941-42	3,79,665	4,404	1,69,182	34,658	10,113	1.438	6,09,660
1942-43	5,13,578	3,904	1,98,624	50,755	12,691	2,553	7,82,105
1943-44 .. .	5,93,894	4,233	2,08,690	38,2[illegible]	[illegible]	71,700	9,30,345

1944-45	8,49,057	4,940	2,60,336	1,07,143	33,818	2,580	12.56,874
1945-46 .. .	9,39,297	4,546	2.47,845	1,27,630	27,277	3,296	13,49,891
1946-47	9,90,606	5,309	2,78,648	5,34,283	29,657	24,113	18,62,618
1947-48	8,52,183	4,367	3,65,410	2,12,297	45,596	2,52,246	17,32,099
1948-49	11,72,400	6,163	3,83,890	3,77,120	29,657	24,113	19,03,343
1949-50	12,49,578	6,801	4,24,770	2,19,376	45,596	2,52,246	21,98,367
1950-51	13,70,152	4,372	5,35,896	3,50,759	1,06,106	5,247	23,72,532
1951-52	14,49,082	5,429	5.79,320	2,67,692	73,737	3,439	23,78,699
1952-53 .. .	11,70,491	3,701	4,91,495	2,88,418	1,28,283	1,01,045	21,83,433
1953-54	12,82,835	4,447	7,46,043	3,06,823	90,378	61,464	24,91,990
1954-55 . ..	11,75,559	7,029	7,27.165	3,55,084	1,29,391	70,187	24,64,415
1955-56 . ..	14,62,672	6,914	7,06,128	3,84,211	1,67,356	1,99,197	29,26,478
1956-57 .. .	14,03,446	7,509	7,40,129	4,05,370	1,15,656	7,40,323	34,12,433
1957-58	16,30,247	8,457	7,66,513	4,35,390	1,68,195	24,7'5	30,33,547
1958-59	16,83,973	12,845	12,36,016	4,94,311	1,74,522	2,09.349	38,11,016
1959-60	18,33,804	14,035	24,13,460	6,54,068	2,42,852	2,08,924	53,67,143
1960-61	18,23,964	15,553	24,31,238	7,23,542	1,91,751	7,821	51,93,869

TABLE VIII (vi-b)—EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES), MUNICIPAL BOARD, MEERUT

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1932-33	78,911	29,130	1,84,655	53,543	82,786	24,468		4,53,493
1933-34	88,641	31,206	2,02,875	60,248	73,768	37,864	10,558	5,05,250
1934-35	80,185	29,220	2,44,460	61,877	81,865	19,973	1,342	5,18,922
1935-36	83,185	31,321	2,68,739	64,156	79,603	24,253	1,532	5,52,789
1936-37	72,793	37,558	2,13,394	64,481	80,465	20,532	11,837	5,01,060
1937-38	79,664	39,599	2,87,053	69,571	97,154	45,551	8,122	6,26,717
1938-39	58,107	39,256	3,09,104	67,339	86,327	40,617	67,485	6,68,235
1939-40	60,699	44,268	2,23,946	70,689	78,678	37,530	74,288	5,90,098
1940-41	70,198	47,695	2,18,236	71,623	1,06,034	14,597	24,888	[illegible]
1941-42	73,090	44,631	2,35,727	71,733	1,00,276	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1942-43	73,480	32,272	2,48,261	73,409	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1943-44	75,075	31,692	2,60,812	75,401	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1944-45	77,094	[illegible]	3,49,784	78,111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1945-46	80,910	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1946-47	1,18,071	49,431	6,84,736	1,12,733	[illegible]			[illegible]
1947-48	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,86,084	1,39,266	[illegible]			[illegible]
1948-49	1,40,296	[illegible]	6,83,352	1,80,043	3,15,123		[illegible]	[illegible]
1949-50	1,75,144	56,398	7,30,314	2,11,957	3,32,528	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,70,697
1950-51	1,89,963	78,016	6,77,217	3,08,083	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,55,392
1951-52	1,70,889	81,547	8,54,353	3,84,600	3,43,730	2,98,889	[illegible]	21,73,579
1952-53	2,73,778	80,986	13,05,873	4,39,290	3,16,544	1,12,033	[illegible]	25,72,713
1953-54	2,63,899	93,918	11,00,170	4,05,833	2,54,703	1,58,193	27,731	23,04,447
1954-55	2,91,266	97,373	12,66,911	4,59,904	2,56,843	2,13,428	1,22,278	27,08,003
1955-56	3,42,150	96,309	16,50,552	4,48,740	3,43,677	2,02,795	10,529	30,94,752
1956-57	3,29,398	1,01,047	18,36,875	4,85,340	3,24,832	2,62,327	1,27,029	34,67,448
1957-58	3,31,222	1,10,610	14,15,904	5,22,071	4,32,791	3,31,977	5,519	31,50,094
1958-59	3,20,974	1,02,148	18,60,474	5,32,191	4,21,189	3,53,632	7,320	35,97,928
1959-60	3,04,053	80,973	35,52,727	5,85,543	4,41,502	3,31,435	6,843	53,03,079
1960-61	3,31,137	74,209	33,67,46[illegible]	6,19,984	4,70,029	3,08,808	6,849	52,66,485

TABLE VIII (vii-a)--RECEIPTS (IN RUPEES), MUNICIPAL BOARD, PILKHUWA

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1932-33 ..	3,455	236	1,676	..	317	..	5,684
1933-34 ..	2,274	260	1,822	102	319	..	4,777
1934-35 ..	3,899	204	1,412	..	231	..	5,746
1935-36 ..	3,021	251	1,811	..	409	..	5,492
1936-37 ..	3,750	252	1,669	..	420	..	6,091
1937-38 ..	4,161	152	2,535	..	402	43	7,300
1938-39 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939-40	5,932	199	1,609	..	405	800	8,945
1940-41 ..	7,232	162	3,261	..	826	..	11,481
1941-42 ..	5,408	79	2,830	..	554	..	8,871
1942-43 ..	9,388	293	4,246	..	1,604	2	15,533
1943-44 ..	12,084	588	2,565	..	708	3,330	19,275
1944-45 ..	24,007	528	2,752	1,929	3,547	..	32,763
1945-46 ..	22,176	305	3,740	3,174	2,378	14	31,787

1946-47 ..	..	27,617	593	4,109	3,142	2,781	..	38,242
1947-48 ..	..	45,590	743	6,395	3,319	860	..	56,907
1948-49 ..	..	38,209	493	10,433	3,339	2,608	..	55,172
1949-50 ..	..	72,369	1,584	18,854	5,486	2,826	..	1,01,119
1950-51 ..	..	64,733	3,290	26,835	4,098	1,516	55	1,00,527
1951-52 ..	..	53,263	3,138	24,634	6,213	5,561	..	92,809
1952-53 ..	..	54,041	2,317	21,343	32,358	8,364	..	1,18,423
1953-54 ..	..	53,817	2,709	21,429	7,354	4,654	55,870	1,46,033
1954-55 ..	..	63,520	2,606	21,304	25,176	3,154	30,942	1,46,704
1955-56 ..	..	77,087	3,178	20,970	20,071	1,462	2,75,744	3,98,512
1956-57 ..	..	80,912	3,448	20,945	41,252	5,055	23,843	1,75,455
1957-58 ..	..	1,01,092	4,797	25,515	32,824	3,492	70,169	2,37,890
1958-59 ..	..	1,14,697	3,441	21,326	41,393	6,026	1,75,242	3,62,125
1959-60 ..	..	1,41,152	5,910	23,963	50,570	16,079	2,09,895	4,52,569
1960-61 ..	..	1,46,235	5,198	32,013	48,135	11,072	2,22,911	4,65,553

TABLE VIII (vii-b)—EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES), MUNICIPAL BOARD, PILKHUWA

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1932-33	454	..	3,615	..	132	918	..	5,119
1933-34	563	..	4,688	45	120	770	..	6,186
1934-35	422	..	3,483	60	120	368	505	4,958
1935-36	473	..	3,592	60	820	719	..	5,664
1936-37	429	..	2,671	..	..	432	..	3,532
1937-38	527	..	5,624	175	2,375	1,045	..	9,746
1938-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1939-40	493	..	5,011	60	1,760	1,367	..	8,691
1940-41	671	..	6,888	30	1,090	2,248	..	10,927
1941-42	548	..	4,936	441	1,060	243	1,594	8,822
1942-43	583	..	7,613	312	1,000	1,898	97	11,503
1943-44	078	..	12,438	244	1,054	4,607	3,330	22,453
1944-45	941	..	16,701	435	874	4,110	..	23,061
1945-46	1,540	..	22,395	1,032	144	4,885	2,438	34,434

1946-47	1,931	..	34,722	1,745	504	6,811	..	45,713
1947-48	2,250	..	22,003	1,455	2,784	10,330	..	38,822
1948-49	4,932	..	33,569	1,760	1,500	11,754	..	53,515
1949-50	25,743	3,089	38,676	11,422	..	2,570	..	81,500
1950-51	24,204	3,540	21,552	15,616	933	1.550	55	67,750
1951-52	25,876	3,707	25,616	14,315	..	2,858	..	72,372
1952-53	27,298	3,902	28,546	17,698	100	2,035	..	80,179
1953-54	30,072	6,469	83,356	14,081	200	14,593	..	1,52,001
1954-55	36,728	7,234	1,02,505	25,817	1,800	10,141	20,285	2,04,410
1955-56	34,057	11,785	3,43,598	21,121	800	11,046	22,858	4,45,268
1956-57	37,642	12,926	38,314	26,523	700	4,354	17,953	1,39,999
1957-58	37,598	12,026	66,511	28,638	600	22,391	1,10,588	2,78,652
1958-59	44,897	9,058	88,381	26,317	..	20,985	1,75,954	3,66,492
1959-60	55,503	8,927	93,447	30,854	100	10,204	2,39,676	4,38,811
1960:61	57,671	10,407	1,10,191	36,337	..	19,188	2,45,028	4,78,822

TABLE VIII (viii-a)—RECEIPS (IN RUPEES), CANTONMENT BOARD, MEERUT

Year	Rates and taxes	Realization under special Acts	Revenue derived from property and powers apart from taxation	Miscellaneous	Grants and contributions from general and special sources	Extraordinary and debts	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1952-53	5,33,266	7,940	4,24,752	13,533	36,339	896	10,16,726
1953-54	4,60,909	5,993	4,11,996	16,715	29,672	8,206	9,33,491
1954-55	4,33,809	4,241	4,35,317	14,163	21,976	2,636	9,12,142
1955-56	6,02,315	5,272	4,22,586	14,068	22,090	2,462	10,68,793
1956-57	3,87,090	3,793	4,21,159	22,740	41,258	885	10,76,925
1957-58	6,86,974	1,379	3,82,620	14,789	62,405	71,029	12,19,196
1958-59	6,78,966	1,488	4,66,106	13,311	1,55,310	18,847	13,34,028
1959-60	6,96,250	..	4,26,069	16,609	39,896	1,41,228	13,20,052
1960-61	7,43,030	..	5,23,597	31,777	55,402	2,74,348	16,28,154
1961-62	7,77,970	..	5,86,870	16,367	1,05,279	3,79,674	18,66,160

TABLE VIII (viii-b)—EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES), CANTONMENT BOARD, MEERUT

Year	General administration	Collection of revenue	Refunds	Public works	Public safety and convenience	Medical services and sanitation	Education	Contribution for general purposes	Pensions, gratuities and annuities	Survey of land	Military engineering services on account of water supply	Miscellaneous	Extraordinary and debts	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1952-53	38,848	30,248	6,457	2,03,704	91,756	4,52,597	98,840	8,076	..	..	68,173	18,585	9,230	10,26,514
1953-54	39,061	30,443	5,058	1,52,492	99,560	4,16,778	1,06,069	10,570	..	..	83,086	20,218	7,467	9,70,802
1954-55	40,728	29,672	3,754	1,50,902	1,04,561	4,20,142	1,06,394	15,036	1,082	..	75,504	25,090	8,721	9,81,686
1955-56	41,270	27,570	3,631	1,24,134	95,305	4,23,976	1,10,769	16,001	..	..	76,744	20,916	5,207	9,45,523
1956-57	36,941	28,355	3,808	1,53,297	92,567	4,20,135	1,06,773	18,714	..	..	92,535	18,729	2,06,898	11,78,752
1957-58	37,724	29,943	861	2,41,811	97,159	5,09,490	1,22,432	17,743	..	..	87,374	29,713	62,422	12,36,672
1958-59	43,005	33,069	1,022	3,02,111	1,19,187	5,58,161	1,27,863	23,661	..	..	99,383	17,605	31,024	13,55,991
1959-60	45,561	36,370	296	1,79,714	1,27,606	5,77,585	1,46,344	17,983	17[illegible]	..	89,186	21,173	38,880	12,80,875
1960-61	47,67	138,426	637	5,41,294	1,36,624	6,94,586	1,62,192	21,917	..	..	77,358	36,371	46,199	18,03,275
1961-62	45,308	37,467	555	5,45,041	1,35,207	6,26,354	1,74,167	51,649	..	..	53,429	30,183	84,805	18,14,165

TABLE VIII (ix)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, NOTIFIED AREA, BAGHPAT

Year	Receipts (in rupees)						Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Government grants	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1931-32	..	400	248	..	3,215	3,863	514	..	2,327	564	512	3,917
1932-33	..	400	343	..	3,300	4,043	553	..	2,354	41	559	3,507
1933-34	..	350	345	..	3,271	3,966	608	..	2,318	462	569	3,957
1934-35	..	185	328	..	2,808	3,321	457	..	2,310	231	629	3,627
1935-36	..	205	363	..	2,754	3,322	423	..	2,219	..	708	3,350
1936-37	..	205	296	..	3,552	4,053	473	..	2,406	11	1,262	4,152
1937-38	..	190	298	..	2,654	3,142	460	..	2,262	83	695	3,500
1938-39	..	175	215	..	2,302	2,692	481	..	1,564	303	824	3,172
1939-40	..	150	99	..	3,658	3,907	371	..	2,602	64	431	3,468
1940-41	..	268	177	..	3,228	3,673	343	..	2,237	249	1.114	3,943
1941-42	..	200	311	..	3,284	3,795	348	9	2.337	79	859	3,632
1942-43	..	406	124	..	3,920	4,450	353	..	1,946	28	666	2,993
1943-44	..	719	358	..	3,615	4,692	516	..	2,555	214	911	4,196

1944-45	440	1,521	1,181	..	6,242	9,384	632	..	3,167	196	2,150	6,145
1945-46	1,584	1,885	702	..	5,252	9,423	774	..	4,649	4,409	1,948	11,780
1946-47	1,552	1,830	1,037	..	9,378	13,797	896	31	4,802	497	2,521	8,747
1947-48	1,514	1,799	970	..	6,838	11,121	1,132	24	5,211	201	1,517	8,085
1948-49	1,512	1,844	1,184	..	10,708	15,248	959	24	6,875	6,148	2,190	16,196
1949-50	918	6,050	1,856	3,000	11,494	23,318	1,105	24	7,376	5,827	2,206	16,538
1950-51	1,128	4,089	2,270	32,511	16,287	56,235	1,378	1,524	7,932	8,687	3,547	23,068
1951-52	1,458	3,548	1,085	26,129	23,386	55,606	1,442	3,615	9,584	7,349	4,694	26,684
1952-53	1,413	3,605	1,668	18,579	15,467	40,732	932	8,904	9,045	10,893	10,564	40,338
1953-54	1,314	3,838	602	10,674	14,452	30,880	884	2,227	9,774	26,071	3,374	42,330
1954-55	1,427	3,556	807	9,863	11,101	26,754	893	4,057	12,414	8,184	14,257	39,805
1955-56	1,439	3,006	676	11,024	19,029	35,174	915	1,314	10,998	3,912	35,441	52,580
1956-57	2,227	3,038	1,041	13,497	10,526	39,329	1,095	801	10,838	12,007	5,636	30,377
1957-58	12,489	2,709	693	9,976	20,221	46,178	1,235	1,482	12,366	8,965	8,761	32,809
1958-59	7,954	5,207	806	6,492	13,134	33,593	2,264	1,845	15,135	10,393	6,604	36,241
1959-60	11,982	5,044	560	6,409	27,711	51,706	1,926	1,730	14,084	45,739	10,115	73,594
1960-61	11,061	5,445	615	7,275	69,022	94,018	2,089	1,972	19,651	24,277	10,345	58,334

TABLE VIII (x)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, NOTIFIED AREA, SARDHANA

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)						
	Government grants	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1931-32	..	..	6,189	6,189	737	..	4,320	183	..	860	6,100
1932-33	..	..	5,584	5,584	487	..	3,586	605	..	674	5,352
1933-34	..	..	6,846	6,846	835	..	3,654	1,307	..	940	6,736
1934-35	..	..	7,329	7,329	872	..	3,572	2,117	..	792	7,353
1935-36	..	..	6,289	6,289	747	..	3,473	1,055	..	1,145	6,420
1936-37	..	..	4,400	4,400	664	..	2,838	918	..	270	4,690
1937-38	..	..	9,480	9,480	894	..	5,044	1,264	..	566	7,768
1938-39	..	..	5,616	5,616	648	..	2,965	2,263	..	1,224	7,100
1939-40	..	..	7,127	7,127	724	..	3,691	2,062	..	607	7,084
1940-41	..	..	8,324	8,324	841	..	3,447	2,534	..	1,256	8,078
1941-42	..	..	5,390	5,390	2,151	..	2,237	908	..	564	5,860
1942-43	..	..	8,498	8,498	786	..	3,899	550	..	1,162	6,397

1943-44	..	..	8,931	8,931	885	..	4,576	4,229	.	1,653	11,343
1944-45	..	..	13,548	13,548	1,069	..	5,799	6,122	..	736	13,726
1945-46	..	..	11,191	11,191	906	..	5,804	2,870	..	1,427	11,007
1946-47	..	..	12,777	12,777	981	..	7,007	939	..	2,370	11,297
1947-48	2,133	.	16,706	18,841	1,149	..	10,002	2,872	..	4,154	18,177
1948-49	3,132	..	21,655	24,787	1,500	..	10,800	3,414	..	6,004	21,718
1949-50	1,269	.	21,106	22,375	1,498	..	11,032	803	..	6,514	19,847
1950-51	3,268	..	27,622	30,890	1,175	..	14,128	..	..	5,279	20,582
1951-52	8,962	..	19,698	28,660	1,278	.	19,911	3,160	..	2,030	26,379
1952-53	3,142	..	22,873	26,015	1,373	500	16,189	4,172	..	8,472	30,706
1953-54	3,404	.	24,429	27,833	1,350	.	18,967	10,620	..	7,396	38,333
1954-55	2,833	..	22,374	25,207	1,416	420	23,127	2,965	..	2,960	30,908
1955-56	1,402	973	22,923	25,298	1,789	..	20,979	1,951	..	2,357	27,076
1956-57	3,772	985	23,645	28,402	2,240	..	19,840	1,640	1,076	1,198	25,994
1957-58	13,994	2,198	26,634	42,826	2,872	900	20,988	6,671	1,320	879	33,630
1958-59	16,789	2,267	37,720	56,776	6,800	300	31,794	18,313	920	9,921	68,048
1959-60	12,719	2,584	53,561	68,86	9,812	..	29,194	14,826	1,555	7,803	63,160
1960-61	17,176	2,643	38,310	58,129	6.565	545	21.812	12,860	2,285	11,541	55,606

TABLE VIII (xi)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, ABDULLAHPUR

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	..	1,025	1,025	314	557	132	..	1,003
1932-33	..	1,215	1.215	361	548	10	..	919
1933-34	..	958	958	355	447	284	2	1,088
1934-35	..	1,200	1,200	338	430	444	..	1,212
1935-36	..	1,213	1,213	352	500	100	150	1,102
1936-37	..	1,125	1,125	315	473	..	..	788
1937-38	..	1,301	1,301	485	464	..	170	1,119
1938-39	..	2,404	2,404	485	849	1,234	115	2,683
1939-40	..	1,115	1,115	437	495	..	50	982
1940-41	..	1,870	1,870	540	1,012	150	50	1,752
1941-42	..	1,509	1,509	596	707	200	164	1,667
1942-43	..	1,313	1,313	499	600	11	.	1,110
1943-44	.	1,265	1.265	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,118

1944-45	..	1,628	1,626	563	945	..	50	1,564
1945-46	707	2,236	2,943	804	1,412	8	256	2,480
1946-47	702	1,590	2,292	1,088	843	80	..	2,011
1947-48	648	1,581	2,229	1,182	881	..	50	2,113
1948-49	647	1,736	2,363	1,143	893	196	100	2,422
1949-50	618	1,767	2,405	1,567	1,443	..	66	3,076
1950-51	420	2,658	3,078	1,260	1,167	..	..	2,447
1951-52	911	2,734	3,645	2,001	1,620	450	..	4,071
1952-53	334	2,716	3,050	1,916	671	234	..	2,821
1953-54	576	3,075	4,249	1,818	1,472	..	200	3,496
1954-55	595	1,955	2,550	1,330	1,160	..	478	2,968
1955-56	494	2,476	3,964	1,349	1,268	500	506	3,623
1956-57	484	3,275	3,559	1,193	1,418	229	805	3,645
1957-58	..	6,122	6,122	1,107	1,707	550	1,700	5,064
1958-59	..	7,660	7,660	1,163	1,590	2,968	3,091	8,814
1959-60	407	10,533	10,940	1,498	2,324	4,500	1,251	9,573
1960-61	5,000	7,611	12,611	1,229	2,928	4,002	1,821	9,980

TABLE VIII (xii)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, AMINNAGAR SARAI

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	..	1,045	1,045	380	584	50	..	1,023
1932-33	..	1,321	1,321	541	688	12	..	1,241
1933-34	..	1,292	1,292	511	455	..	..	966
1934-35	..	1,258	1,258	550	461	792	..	1,803
1935-36	..	1,157	1,157	386	536	5	2	929
1936-37	..	1,298	1,298	338	429	65	400	1,223
1937-38	..	1,294	1,294	324	562	59	400	1,345
1938-39	..	1,507	1,507	357	503	4	9	873
1939-40	..	2,140	2,140	358	548	653	823	2,382
1940-41	..	2,566	2,566	410	664	590	65	1,738
1941-42	..	2,173	2,173	481	942	1,386	293	3,102
1942-43	..	2,145	2,145	481	673	999	14	2,267
1943-44	..	4,686	4,686	727	793	434	122	2,076

1944-45	192	3,927	4,119	842	1,057	357	10	2,266
1945-46	864	3,896	4,760	756	1,547	3,120	..	5,423
1946-47	844	4,916	5,760	2,597	972	2.909	..	6,478
1947-48	912	5,575	6,487	1,867	1,152	1,065	802	4,886
1948-49	1,002	5,251	6,253	1,833	1,493	521	249	4,096
1949-50	984	8,176	9,160	2,154	3,177	5,579	92	11,002
1950-51	966	9,077	10,043	2,583	3,506	75	1,200	7,364
1951-52	987	7,733	8,720	2,740	4,826	3,137	250	15,953
1952-53	567	13,313	13,880	2,724	3,524	4,512	1,405	12,165
1953-54	1,246	14,781	16.027	1,964	2,598	3,991	550	9,103
1954-55	792	8,991	9,783	1,747	2,860	195	1,412	6,214
1955-56	2,734	7,853	28,587	2,254	2,408	2,005	1,144	7,811
1956-57	603	20,763	21,366	1,564	2,795	13,294	31,498	49,151
1957-58	3,500	20,931	24,481	1,944	3,256	12,808	10,328	28,426
1958-59	3,797	27,438	31,235	2,985	3,841	17,387	7,917	32,130
1959-60	4.570	20,892	25,462	2,575	4,901	6,426	7,421	21,323
1960-61	8,640	21,942	30,582	2,168	5,475	12,472	9,324	29,439

TABLE VIII (xiii)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, BABUGARH

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1939-40	..	..	1 524	1,524	302	544	..	86	942
1940-41	..	3	1,589	1,592	374	551	..	690	1,615
1941-42	..	3	1,338	1,341	456	584	..	430	1,470
1942-43	..	5	1,357	1,362	521	648	..	77	1,246
1943-44	..	6	1,744	1,750	568	756	..	1	1,325
1944-45	..	7	1,733	1,740	781	825	..	334	2,140
1945-46	562	7	3,094	3,663	1,111	909	..	195	2,215
1946-47	575	5	2,477	3,057	775	1,483	..	240	2,498
1947-48	527	9	1,879	2,415	718	1,208	2,206	509	4,641
1948-49	619	9	2,078	2,706	1,355	1,267	..	221	2,843
1949-50	527	4	2,297	2,828	1,277	1,164	..	103	2,544
1950-51	528	6	2,542	3,076	1,196	1,382	..	..	2,578
1951-52	671	8	3,070	3,749	1,292	1,666	800	..	3,758

1952-53	432	7	2,670	3,109	1,263	1,986	694	..	3,943
1953-54	719	7	4,016	4,742	1,374	1,418	..	155	2,947
1954-55	573	10	2,423	3,008	1,213	1,419	..	1,013	3,645
1955-56	479	13	2,525	3,017	1,387	1,265	..	436	3,088
1956-57	346	14	1,908	2,268	1,438	867	..	..	2,325
1957-58	2,122	17	3,335	5,474	1,501	822	..	3,282	5,605
1958-59	2,239	16	3,102	5,351	1,674	980	990	1,524	5,168
1959-60	2,356	17	4,595	6,968	1,450	1,460	300	1,937	5,147
1960-61	4,040	12	5,983	10,035	2,132	802	1,946	4,028	8,908

TABLE VIII (xiv)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, BAKSAR KHERA

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Medical and public health	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931-32	..	..	1,111	1,111	335	717	..	..	1,051
1932-33	..	12	1,029	1,041	424	557	..	38	1,019
1933-34	..	5	925	930	337	474	134	..	945
1934-35	..	15	1,192	1,207	311	662	227	..	1,200
1935-36	..	19	1,137	1,156	404	640	198	..	1,242
1936-37	..	13	1,424	1,437	466	762	..	100	1,328
1937-38	..	6	1,763	1,769	430	717	194	235	1,576
1938-39	..	12	2,179	2,191	448	787	934	115	2,284
1939-40	..	9	1,439	1,448	472	660	393	37	1,562
1940-41	..	17	1,696	1,713	410	446	150	500	1,506
1941-42	..	20	1,488	1,508	596	707	200	164	1,667
1942-43	..	..	1,872	1,872	409	875	490	50	1,824
1943-44	..	..	1,591	1,591	717	531	316	..	1,564
1944-45	..	12	1,598	1,610	532	1,044	..	114	1,690

1945-46	707	24	2,212	2,943	804	1,412	8	256	2,480
1946-47	738	27	2,554	3,819	1,362	135	686	..	2,183
1947-48	713	..	1,896	2,609	1,514	1,212	51	38	2,815
1948-49	759	..	2,418	3,177	1,902	1,239	170	66	3,397
1949-50	609	20	2,457	3,086	1,722	1,467	..	25	3,214
1950-51	539	185	2,477	3,201	1,325	1,256	207	277	3,065
1951-52	860	..	3,129	3,989	1,811	1,869	..	300	3,980
1952-53	497	..	3,410	3,907	2,029	1,449	..	55	3,533
1953-54	888	..	3,018	3,906	1,812	1,869	..	300	3,981
1954-55	546	..	2,464	3,010	1,354	1,372	..	360	3,086
1955-56	522	..	2,953	3,475	1,671	1,811	95	278	3,855
1956-57	368	..	2,982	3,350	932	974	100	472	2,478
1957-58	..	165	5,032	5,197	1,290	2,544	..	1,135	4,969
1958-59	2,105	..	3,938	6,043	1,447	675	210	384	2,716
1959-60	392	..	4,107	4,494	1,148	1,120	1,593	96	3,957
1960-61	219	..	4,692	4,911	1,573	2,695	500	634	5,602

TABLE VIII (xv)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, CHHAPRAULI

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipt	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32 ..	..	3,315	3,315	656	1,244	450	50	2,400
1932-33 ..	..	2,869	2,869	722	1,254	1,195	2	3,173
1933-34 ..	..	2,486	2,486	384	783	1,749	48	2,964
1934-35 ..	..	2,973	2,973	692	2,349	24	..	3,065
1935-36 ..	..	2,763	2,763	829	1,554	..	237	2,620
1936-37 ..	..	2,770	2,770	608	1,668	100	..	2,376
1937-38 ..	..	3,053	3,053	633	1,636	41	1,000	3,365
1938-39 ..	..	3,025	3,025	688	1,593	105	..	2,386
1939-40 ..	45	3,185	3,230	742	1,726	697	400	3,565
1940-41 ..	..	4,105	4,105	864	1,301	..	400	2,565
1941-42 ..	..	4,066	4,066	868	1,686	..	1,235	3,789
1942-43 ..	..	3,417	3,417	780	1,853	45	600	3,278
1943-44 ..	..	3,756	3,756	836	2,275	..	446	3,557
1944-45 ..	534	4,802	5,336	1,052	3,389	2,950	..	7,391

1945-46	..	1,613	4,663	6,276	963	4,109	1,303	65	6,440
1946-47	..	1,752	6,667	8,419	1,733	4,116	142	400	6,391
1947-48	..	1,786	3,501	5,289	3,314	3,404	65	400	7,203
1948-49	..	1,802	6,916	8,718	3,157	4,392	300	314	8,143
1949-50	..	1,050	6,859	7,909	2,973	5,369	60	370	8,781
1950-51	..	1,200	8,430	9,630	3,096	6,076	105	300	9,577
1951-52	..	1,891	12,198	14,089	3,816	5,889	3,002	301	13,008
1952-53	..	2,316	13,221	15,537	6,414	8,928	970	194	16,506
1953-54	..	2,135	8,690	10,825	3,552	5,124	..	569	9,245
1954-55	..	1,926	13,582	15,508	2,767	6,605	..	1,039	10,411
1955-56	..	1,500	13,774	15,274	2,973	5,904	3,016	1,066	12,959
1956-57	..	1,206	11,539	12,745	2,071	6,714	4,121	857	13,763
1957-58	..	2,000	14,603	16,603	2,289	6,472	6,938	7,639	23,386
1958-59	..	5,540	21,296	26,836	2,574	6,727	8,116	7,767	25,184
1959-60	..	6,812	17,624	24,436	2,389	6,614	8,244	2,380	19,627
1960-61	..	3,573	24,822	28,395	2,232	6,003	21,258	2,555	34,048

TABLE VIII (xvi)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, FARIDNAGAR

Year	Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931-32 ..	2,660	591	948	..	55	1,594
1932-33 ..	1,615	959	992	..	..	1,951
1933-34 ..	1,928	662	1,410	411	..	2,483
1934-35 ..	2,853	664	1,313	696	..	2,673
1935-36 ..	2,136	615	1,223	..	475	2,313
1936-37 ..	2,116	542	1,300	..	525	2,367
1937-38 ..	3,195	588	1,265	574	965	3,392
1938-39 ..	2,512	643	1,231	226	..	2,100
1939-40 ..	1,802	604	1,264	28	44	1,940
1940-41 ..	2,088	536	1,435	390	..	2,361
1941-42 ..	2,286	600	1,290	159	37	2,086
1942-43 ..	3,417	633	1,827	..	475	2,935
1943-44 ..	4,018	074	2,051	201	493	3,719
1944-45 ..	5,103	1,349	2,956	170	72	4,547
1945-46 ..	6,469	1,541	4,136	1,318	..	6,995

1946-47	..	9,581	3,364	2,731	906	..	7,001
1947-48	..	8,477	2,651	3,235	4,317	130	10,533
1948-49	..	6,811	2,738	3,165	..	246	6,169
1949-50	..	12,411	4,051	4,627	..	672	9,350
1950-51	..	12,301	3,744	5,551	..	2,897	12,192
1951-52	..	12,025	3,801	7,800	4,241	214	16,056
1952-53	..	15,561	3,783	4,213	5,950	410	14,356
1953-54	..	11,013	2,678	4,612	2,080	1,399	10,769
1954-55	..	13,244	4,169	6,443	1,030	1,259	12,910
1955-56	..	13,226	3,506	7,025	1,076	894	12,681
1956-57	..	10,696	3,429	6,966	399	902	11,696
1957-58	..	12,005	2,745	7,311	..	5,194	15,250
1958-59	..	12,857	2,303	7,943	1,216	2,107	13,569
1959-60	..	20,268	2,135	8,361	7,504	1,068	19,068
1960-61	..	13,427	1,934	6,263	6,000	814	15,011

TABLE VIII (xvii)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, GARHMUKTESHWAR

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931-32	..	..	3,751	3,751	686	1,725	2,713	..	5,124
1932-33	..	250	4,908	5,158	417	2,195	3,608	..	6,220
1933-34	..	..	3,753	3,753	944	2,388	452	..	3,784
1934-35	..	..	4,583	4,583	453	2,872	1,298	..	4,623
1935-36	..	500	4,005	4,505	625	2,936	107	450	4,118
1936-37	..	..	4,597	4,597	816	3,089	..	1,005	4,910
1937-38	..	250	4,316	4,566	1,027	3,448	81	..	4,556
1938-39	..	..	4,103	4,103	930	2,946	516	..	4,392
1939-40	77	..	4,469	4,546	759	3,076	302	64	4,201
1940-41	8	..	7,610	7,618	873	2,957	100	206	4,136
1941-42	..	..	4,209	4,209	1,149	2,927	1,975	300	6,351
1942-43	..	..	3,341	3,341	991	3,807	175	50	5,023

1943-44	..	..	7,217	7,217	1,569	3,441	300	151	5,461
1944-45	..	..	6,494	6,494	1,870	4,730	655	..	7,255
1945-46	2,163	..	11,615	13,778	1,864	6,694	259	..	8,817
1946-47	2,187	..	6,387	8,574	5,290	4,654	5,720	..	15,664
1947-48	2,349	..	8,477	10,826	3,044	4,584	3,338	205	11,171
1948-49	1,824	..	8,138	9,962	3,174	4,469	1,072	800	19,515
1949-50	2,363	..	7,950	10,313	4,357	5,843	350	94	10,644
1950-51	1,572	..	6,711	8,283	2,800	5,293	..	100	8,193
1951-52	2,693	..	12,032	14,725	6,084	6,097	2,639	130	14,950
1952-53	1,403	..	14,233	15,636	4,517	6,055	3,230	1,314	15,116
1953-54	3,004	..	18,086	21,090	5,491	8,351	1,670	3,750	19,262
1954-55	2,267	..	19,139	21,406	3,986	9,129	866	2,971	16,952
1955-56	1,934	..	22.655	24,589	5,459	9,190	4,416	7,179	26,244
1956-57	1,498	..	27,467	28,965	3,578	10,858	2,580	5,458	22,474
1957-58	..	130	25,276	25,406	3,153	10,569	8,839	10,707	33,288
1958-59	..	..	44,386	44,386	4,493	10,876	13,219	17,149	45,737
1959-60	1,830	..	36,192	38,032	1,537	11,788	5,200	4,758	26,883
1960-61	7,738	150	43,906	51,794	5,051	12,779	17,340	8,990	44,160

TABLE VIII (xviii)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, KANKAR KHERA

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	..	2,355	2,355	299	1,194	875	..	2,308
1932-33	..	2,965	2,965	390	1,450	1,243	..	3,083
1933-34	..	2,305	2,305	537	1,404	20	..	1,961
1934-35	..	2,312	2,312	496	1,318	924	46	2,784
1935-36	..	1,156	1,156	404	641	198	..	1,243
1936-37	.	2,387	2,387	396	1,443	251	350	2,440
1937-38	..	3,752	3,752	518	1,604	172	205	3,180
1938-39	..	2,746	2,746	801	1,770	246	..	2,817
1939-40	5	3,334	3,334	610	1,751	779	487	3,627
1940-41	2	2,698	2,698	607	1,565	463	85	2,720
1941-42	..	2,899	2,899	509	2,203	40	..	2,752
1942-43	..	3,322	3,322	592	2,085	46	200	2,928

1943-44	..	4,468	4,468	999	2,196	1,511	447	5,053
1944-45	..	5,262	5,262	1,483	2,258	965	12	4,718
1945-46	..	6,359	6,359	1,924	4,248	1,011	32	7,120
1946-47	1,290	7,039	8,329	2,374	2,825	2,600	..	7,799
1947-48	1,306	6,271	7,577	2,509	3,532	130	1,650	7,230
1948-49	1,365	6,390	7,755	2,592	4,151	557	940	8,340
1949-50	1,217	7,640	8,857	3,118	5,080	..	698	8,896
1950-51	1,326	5,820	7,146	2,585	4,414	..	219	7,218
1951-52	1,685	10,869	12,544	3,965	5,577	1,615	170	11,327
1952-53	1,170	18,054	19,224	3,696	7,217	..	655	11,568
1953-54	1,929	15,338	17,267	2,983	7,378	8,704	2,210	20,275
1954-55	1,588	18,461	20,049	3,268	8,441	4,549	4,689	20,947
1955-56	1,503	19,929	21,492	3,612	10,153	5,993	5,784	25,542
1956-57	1,646	23,709	25,355	3,697	11,415	6,286	2,313	23,711
1957-58	.	23,343	23,343	4,412	11,636	6,562	2,268	24,860
1958-59	6,154	20,635	26,789	4,072	13,141	6,074	3,455	26,742
1959-60	6,263	23,625	29,888	3,472	11,482	581	4,021	19,556
1960-61	7,511	21,870	29,381	3,472	13,552	300	13,545	30,869

TABLE VIII (xix)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, KHARKHAUDA AND NEWARI

Town Area	Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)			
		Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kharkhauda	1960-61	13,150	4,099	17,249	832	786	2,145	3,763
Newari	1960-61	12,000	4,591	16,591	748	2,271	2,800	5,819

TABLE VIII (xx)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, KHEKRA

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	Medical and public health	Public works	General administration and collection charges	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	..	3,749	3,749	2,309	872	859	200	4,240
1932-33	..	3,522	3,522	2,093	400	542	200	3,235
1933-34	..	3,466	3,466	1,637	1,840	526	239	4,242
1934-35	..	4,651	4,651	2,400	1,502	678	..	4,580
1935-36	..	4,912	4,912	2,100	2,024	620	96	4,841
1936-37	..	4,948	4,948	2,181	1,147	598	600	4,526
1937-38	..	4,945	4,945	2,335	310	879	1,400	4,924
1938-39	..	3,703	3,703	2,403	745	564	..	3,712
1939-40	..	4,283	4,283	2,339	500	698	1,005	4,542
1940-41	..	5,450	5,450	2,537	632	981	941	5,091
1941-42	..	6,049	6,049	2,712	1,144	936	100	4,892
1942-43	..	5,511	5,511	3,076	2,076	977	8	6,137
1943-44	..	5,591	5,591	3,102	108	1,371	625	5,206
1944-45	..	7,210	7,210	4,355	822	1,204	65	6,446
1945-46	1,540	6,829	8,369	5,139	3,379	1,264	300	10,382

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	Medical and public health	Public works	General administration and collection charges	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1946-47	2,791	9,448	12,239	4,227	1,120	4,285	1,200	10,832
1947-48	2,268	10,062	12,330	4,318	2,986	5,149	125	12,578
1948-49	2,290	12,767	15,057	5,022	1,150	3,771	806	10,749
1949-50	2,429	17,385	19,814	6,936	7,256	6,200	409	20,801
1950-51	2,469	7,700	10,169	8,336	1,128	5,162	..	14,626
1951-52	3,016	14,937	17,953	7,563	4,963	4,763	357	17,646
1952-53	2,279	8,544	20,823	6,350	10,367	3,560	100	20,377
1953-54	1,687	12,435	14,122	4,589	2,600	3,480	1,230	11,899
1954-55	3,903	8,370	12,273	7,571	162	5,278	2,371	15,382
1955-56	2,587	33,962	36,549	5,275	4,420	4,590	1,967	16,252
1956-57	2,070	29,381	31,451	6,930	21,285	3,770	16,947	48,932
1957-58	..	11,987	11,987	4,313	6,019	1,569	1,740	13,641
1958-59	735	21,312	22,047	10,192	2,052	4,927	5,221	22,392
1959-60	1,585	20,842	22,427	7,572	464	3,079	10,032	21,147
1960-61	7,193	19,203	26,396	9,542	2,254	3,236	5,738	20,772

TABLE VIII (xxi)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA LAWAR

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	..	3,573	3,573	2,610	974	..	..	3,593
1932-33	..	3,656	3,656	2,691	905	..	..	3,596
1933-34	..	4,392	4,292	2,916	1,047	..	..	3,965
1934-35	..	3,756	3,756	2,651	903	100	..	3,654
1935-36	..	4,321	4,321	2,659	900	445	..	4,004
1936-37	..	3,626	3,626	1,520	817	1,344	600	4,281
1937-38	..	4,394	4,394	2,243	733	600	350	3,926
1938-39	..	3,339	3,339	2,775	665	419	..	3,859
1939-40	..	2,167	2,167	956	839	..	400	2,195
1940-41	..	2,547	2,547	472	929	..	968	2,369
1941-42	..	3,714	3,714	1,149	727	..	300	2,176
1942-43	..	5,578	5,578	2,620	1,077	..	320	4,017
1943-44	..	5,735	5,735	3,020	959	1,121	540	5,640
1944-45	..	7,592	7,592	4,119	1,432	3,624	..	9,175
1945-46	817	6,908	7,725	5,019	1,759	1,416	876	9,070

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1946-47	898	9.406	10,304	6,799	1,302	675	..	8,776
1947-48	990	8,575	9,564	7,003	1,340	714	415	9,472
1948-49	1,248	11,463	12,711	6,421	3,863	492	962	11,738
1949-50	856	13,628	14,484	7,547	2,420	3,000	652	13,619
1950-51	927	11,616	12,543	7,721	2,703	2,408	428	13,260
1951-52	1,309	13,483	14,792	8,885	3,216	500	714	13,315
1952-53	1,304	10,861	12,165	8,984	3,518	..	531	13,033
1953-54	1,520	13,567	15,087	7,247	4,158	1,500	595	13,500
1954-55	1,537	16,721	18,258	8,395	4,468	900	2,317	16,080
1955-56	1,243	14,902	16,145	8,440	3,907	..	797	13,144
1956-57	863	13,761	14,624	8,673	4,835	8,556	1,551	23,615
1957-58	2,000	16,386	18,386	8,956	5,225	398	2,948	17,527
1958-59	2,251	13,718	15,969	7,231	4,612	864	3,368	16,075
1959-60	1,570	24,208	25,778	6,321	6,681	3,579	7,225	23,806
1960-61	3,491	23,198	26,689	6,721	5,765	5,417	8,230	26,133

TABLE VIII (xxii)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, MODINAGAR

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1946-47	.	14,834	14,834	2,443	3,045	2,651	..	8,139
1947-48	.	25,457	25,457	5,679	13,071	.	..	18,750
1948-49	..	23,629	23,629	2,465	23,796	..	618	26,879
1949-50	..	37,700	37,700	2,404	21,130	541	1,004	25,079
1950-51		35,372	35,372	2,397	22,358	513	5,823	31,091
1951-52	—	37,869	37,869	2,519	23,450	3,084	1,422	30,475
1952-53	..	43,597	43,597	3,087	23,008	12,508	1,802	40,405
1953-54	..	42,665	42,665	3,632	27,042	17,177	2,784	50,635
1954-55	.	58,763	58,763	3,344	29,567	11,039	2,683	46,633
1955-56	.	43,770	43,770	4,264	32,336	3,343	3,720	43,663
1956-57	.	59,339	59,339	5,163	36,894	5,628	10,403	58,088
1957-58	.	43,479	43,479	7,211	44,384	2,250	7,599	61,444
1958-59	2,000	59,580	61,580	6,053	45,026	9,350	19,899	80,328
1959-60	2,000	67,679	69,679	5,039	46,344	5,306	4,368	61,057
1960-61	2,700	59,090	61,790	6,480	48,679	1,617	5,429	62,205
1961-62	5,000	60,496	65,496	5,641	52,503	10,390	10,457	78,991

TABLE VIII (xxiii)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TOWN AREA, MURADNAGAR

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	Medical and public health	Public works	General administration and collection charges	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	..	1,781	1,781	1,118	329	557	..	2,004
1932-33	..	1,504	1,504	844	4	476	..	1,324
1933-34	..	2,661	2,661	1,144	436	908	..	2,488
1934-35	..	2,365	2,365	735	695	383	..	1,813
1935-36	.	1,650	1,650	696	150	617	412	1,875
1936-37	..	2,605	2,605	942	217	420	425	2,004
1937-38	..	2,712	2,712	912	760	544	825	3,041
1938-39	..	2,479	2,479	915	700	485	30	2,130
1939-40	..	2,421	2,421	1,027	842	504	418	2,791
1940-41	..	2,863	2,863	1,404	50	638	400	2,492
1941-42	..	3,145	3,145	952	1,343	531	450	3,276
1942-43	..	4,840	4,840	1,371	1,054	532	400	3,357
1943-44	..	5,300	5,300	1,647		1,119	435	3,201

1944-45	..	5,954	5,954	2,600	751	910	99	4,366
1945-46	1,618	6,021	7,639	3,812	5,876	1,114	..	10,802
1946-47	1,845	7,347	9,192	2,225	1,653	3,316	364	7,558
1947-48	1,716	6,601	8,317	2,944	200	4,498	1,153	8,795
1948-49	2,590	7,192	9,782	3,177	521	3,571	163	7,432
1949-50	1,364	14,777	16,141	2,594	6,877	2,776	1,907	14,154
1950-51	1,529	12,682	14,211	5,061	10,250	2,662	110	18,083
1951-52	2,454	20,606	23,060	5 411	8,048	2,818	310	16,587
1952-53	1,535	14,717	16,252	5,253	10,149	5,274	994	21,670
1953-54	2,122	15,922	18,044	6,930	20	3,597	1,608	12,355
1954-55	2,106	28,955	31,041	8,316	2,500	4,003	2,785	17,604
1955-56	1,544	15,250	16,834	7,482	16,024	5,949	1,763	31,218
1956-57	1,316	19.467	20,783	7,972	4.262	3,503	..	15,737
1957-58	..	17,286	17,286	9,343	7.729	3.351	5,113	26,136
1958-59	374	20,411	20,785	8,517	9.279	3,398	2,717	23,911
1959-60	2,155	8,715	10,870	9,943	7,729	3,204	5,113	25,989
1960-61	9.337	31,686	41,023	12,382	8,833	3,119	7,412	22,246

TABLE VIII (XXIV)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, PARICHHATGARH

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Government grants	Fairs	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1931-32	..	220	3,261	3,481	677	1,842	1,013	85	62	3,679
1932-33	..	200	3,572	3,772	686	1,934	1,399	85	50	4,154
1933-34	..	200	3,539	3,730	837	2,078	699	85	50	3,749
1934-35	..	200	4,025	4,225	712	1,981	845	85	450	4,073
1935-36	..	242	3,692	3,934	797	2,245	..	85	856	3,983
1936-37	..	240	3,946	4,186	635	2,249	..	85	66	3,035
1937-38	..	255	3,453	3,708	670	2,400	1,297	85	949	5,401
1938-39	..	225	4,266	4,491	744	2,432	90	85	488	3,839
1939-40	..	250	4,406	4,656	712	2,383	622	85	477	4,279
1940-41	..	261	4,387	4,648	696	2,226	1,072	85	579	4,658
1941-42	..	239	4,635	4,874	750	2,390	1,739	85	645	5,616
1942-43	..	161	4,950	5,066	783	2,327	62	85	550	3,807
1943-44	..	245	5,384	5,629	1,340	2,257	925	85	640	5,247
1944-45	..	530	6,661	7,191	1,400	2,337	..	85	175	3,997

1945-46	..	1.423	605	7,954	9,982	1,262	3,924	1,330	85	715	7,816
1946-47	..	1,421	435	7,061	8,917	3,109	9,877	243	200	300	13,729
1947-48	..	1.580	..	13,322	14,902	3,225	2,872	1,277	.	990	8,364
1948-49	..	1,604	400	13,110	15,114	2,634	3,019	4,650	200	536	11,039
1949-50	..	1,511	365	10,515	12,391	4,087	5.955	8,295	200	285	18,822
1950-51	..	1,375	400	11,587	13,362	3,273	5,894	2,454	200	675	12,496
1951-52	..	1,884	555	10,251	12,690	3,456	5,316	7,776	225	388	17,161
1952-53	..	1,218	625	13,447	15,290	4,130	5,047	3,889	236	151	13,453
1953-54	..	2,184	585	15,515	18,284	3,829	6,684	35	200	3,304	14,052
1954-55	..	1,569	670	19,814	12,053	2,928	6,269	3,099	500	1,011	13,807
1955-56	..	1,437	610	11,766	13,813	2,825	5,968	..	500	1,428	10,723
1956-57	..	717	600	7,683	9.000	1,714	5,650	5,190	500	2,675	15,729
1957-58	.	12,005	590	12,242	24,837	1,612	6.319	6,000	500	11,045	25,476
58-59	.	2,000	560	6,284	8,844	1,544	5.127	1,406	500	2,255	10,832
959-60	..	678	..	20,399	21,063	1,999	7,852	6,722	500	615	17,685
1960-61	..	12,000	550	12,691	25,241	2,137	7,055	5,834	500	2,183	17,709

TABLE VIII (XXV)—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, TOWN AREA, PHALAUDA

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipt	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	..	1,640	1,649	520	1,015	50	..	1,585
1932-33	..	1,709	1,709	508	998	324	..	1,830
1933-34	..	1,660	1,660	593	1,089	83	..	1,765
1934-35	..	2,201	2,201	541	1,039	130	300	2,010
1935-36	..	2,300	2,300	526	1,056	237	376	2,195
1936-37	..	2,095	2,095	415	1,077	5	..	1,497
1937-38	..	2,261	2,261	472	1,125	74	909	2,580
1938-39	..	2,249	2,249	486	1,099	655	400	2,640
1939-40	.	2,679	2,679	537	1,120	262	412	2,331
1940-41	..	2,392	2,392	610	1,638	50	400	2,704
1941-42	.	3,144	3,144	623	1,195	59	400	2,277
1942-43	..	3,340	3,340	555	1,382	109	400	2,446
1943-44	..	3,276	3,276	[illegible]06	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	3,981

1944-45	.	4,083	4,083	1,210	1,479	1,588	..	4,277
1945-46	1,264	5,193	6,477	1,355	2,800	517	324	4,996
1946-47	1,296	5,392	6,688	2,719	1,516	1,838	..	6,073
1947-48	1,426	7,656	9,082	2,930	1,775	4,672	121	9,507
1948-49	1,440	8,224	9,644	2,683	2,444	3,665	844	8,636
1949-50	1,242	12,038	13,280	4,193	3,129	6,275	1,606	15,203
1950-51	1,200	13,171	14,371	3,742	3,993	606	35	8,376
1951-52	1,493	14,821	16,314	3,940	5,772	800	3,752	15,264
1952-53	1,122	13,327	14,449	3,803	5,284	2,656	200	11,943
1953-54	1,722	16,634	18,356	3,771	6,888	94	536	11,289
1954-55	1,418	12,243	13,661	2,787	5,417	71	1,400	9,675
1955-56	1,200	17,422	18,622	2,779	5,355	4,961	1,658	14,753
1956-57	740	3,594	4,334	2,517	6,469	4,600	16,508	30,094
1957-58	2,000	16,274	18,274	700	6,262	10,290	1,898	21,156
1958-59	2,904	19,434	22,338	3,682	5,998	8,762	4,170	22,612
1959-60	3,366	16,734	20,100	3,313	5,619	5,639	2,266	16,837
1960-61	4,878	12,669	17,547	1,703	6,265	2,189	5,088	5,245

TABLE IX (I)—LITERACY AND GENERAL EDUCATION

Year	Junior Basic Education			Senior Basic Education			Higher Secondary Education		
	Schools	Students		Schools	Students		Schools	Students	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1947-48	810	68,245	6,842	118	9,145	5,623	42	11,530	1,428
1948-49	680	71,345	7,204	128	10,215	6,401	47	11,146	1,630
1949-50	927	79,729	7,404	133	11,233	6,623	49	12,054	1,739
1950-51	1,027	81,045	8,605	133	11,254	6,739	49	12,168	1,830
1951-52	1,187	84,472	12,932	126	12,825	6,097	71	29,094	4,697
1952-53	914	79,941	12,530	120	10,828	6,175	81	35,760	4,754
1953-54	1,012	84,123	12,540	134	12,450	7,189	92	36,780	7,848
1954-55	1,128	92,165	12,562	141	14,576	5,926	100	44,816	9,144
1955-56	1,168	81,342	8,245	141	15,551	5,068	103	44,541	7,478
1956-57	1,227	92,387	9,856	146	15,892	5,180	104	45,618	7,561
1957-58	1,397	1,18,080	15,644	164	14,796	6,384	107	47,134	12,869
1958-59	1,401	1,14,706	19,717	163	16,090	6,293	112	53,564	10,761
1959-60	1,425	1,15,217	19,910	164	16,126	6,384	114	54,568	10,832
1960-61	1,470	1,15,859	21,085	165	16,185	7,464	116	53,750	10,864
1961-62	1,644	1,38,927	24,807	153	17,887	6,595	124	58,699	12,204
1962-63	1,618	1,53,811	33,685	162	18,348	8,268	130	67,586	15,581

Number of literates in 1961—Total 1,28,497 (men 80,411 ; women 48,086)

TABLE IX (II-A)—HIGHER EDUCATION (BACHELOR'S DEGREE)

Year	Number of colleges and students in the faculties of																				
	Art			Science			Commerce			Education			Agriculture			Law			Total*		
	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1951-52	4	1,023	139	2	620	4	2	298	..	1	55	12	.	..	.	2	384	3	4	2,380	158
1952-53	5	1.241	195	2	681	9	2	345	..	1	47	11	..	..	..	2	506	4	5	2,820	210
1953-54	5	1,437	250	3	763	23	2	317	..	1	60	16	1	55	..	2	432	7	6	3,064	296
1954-55	5	1,513	270	3	859	38	2	287	..	1	68	25	1	45	..	2	383	3	6	3,155	336
1955-56	6	1,561	334	3	1,019	37	3	407	..	1	67	31	1	35	..	2	316	6	7	3,405	407
1956-57	9	2,003	455	5	1,174	70	3	457	..	1	73	28	2	75	..	2	340	..	9	4,122	553
1957-58	10	2,083	436	7	1,217	94	4	439	..	1	67	38	2	180	.	2	365	4	10	4,360	572
1958-59	10	1,810	484	10	1,496	112	4	463	..	3	234	74	2	313	..	3	540	3	11	4,856	673
1959-60	13	2,078	550	10	1,740	135	4	489	..	4	310	81	2	263	..	3	584	8	14	5,464	776
1960-61	11	2,251	663	10	2,066	145	4	559	..	4	313	98	2	579	..	3	583	14	15	6,365	897

*Meerut College, Meerut	B.A., B.SC., B.COM., B.T., LL.B.
N. A. S. College, Meerut	B.A. (started in 1952-53), B.SC. (started in 1956-57), LL.B. (started in 1958-59), B.T. (started in 1958-59)
Raghunath Girl's College, Meerut	B.A., B.SC. (started in 1958-59)
D. N. Degree College, Meerut	B.A. (started in 1958-59)
Krishak Degree College, Mawana	B.A. (started in 1959-60)
M. M. Degree College, Khekra	B.A. (started in 1959-60)
M. M. H. College, Ghaziabad	B.A., B.SC. B.COM., LL.B.
K. V. Degree College, Machhra	B.A. (started in 1955-56), B.SC. (started in 1958-59), B.T. (started in 1959-60)
M. M. Degree College, Modinagar ..	B.A. (started in 1957-58), B.SC. (started in 1958-59), B.COM. (started 1957-58)
R. S. K. Degree College, Simbhaoli	B.A. (started in 1956-57), B.SC., Ag. (started in 1956-57)
B. S. S. Degree College, Dhaulana ..	B.A (started in 1960-61)
J. V. Degree College, Baraut	B.A. (started in 1956-57), B.SC. (started in 1953-54), B.SC. Ag. (started in 1953-54)
D. J. Degree College, Baraut	B.A. (started in 1956-57), B.SC. (started in 1956-57), B.T. (started in 1958-59
A. K. P. Degree College, Hapur	B.A. (started in 1959-60)
S. S. V. Degree College, Hapur ..	B.A., B.SC. (started in 1957-58), B.Com. (started in 1955-56)

TABLE IX(III B)—HIGHER EDUCATION (MASTER'S DEGREE)

Year	Number of colleges and students in the faculties of														
	Arts			Science			Commerce			Agriculture			Total*		
	College (s)	Men	Women	College (s)	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College (s)	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1951-52	1	298	40	1	99	.	1	66	..	..	..	..	1	463	40
1952-53	1	368	43	1	140	1	1	68	..	..	..	..	1	576	44
1953-54	1	390	24	1	164	1	1	70	..	..	..	..	1	624	25
1954-55	1	402	61	1	146	3	1	69	..	..	..	..	1	617	64
1955-56	1	456	84	1	142	6	1	52	..	..	..	..	1	650	90
1956-57	1	385	75	1	121	7	1	41	..	..	..	..	1	547	82
1957-58	2	630	114	2	110	8	1	50	..	..	..	..	2	790	122
1958-59	3	1,148	122	2	169	14	1	81	.	..	..	.	3	1,398	136
1959-60	7	1,465	198	3	188	13	1	108	..	1	21	..	7	1,782	211
1960-61	7	1,848	274	4	332	13	1	87	.	1	72	..	7	2,339	287

* Meerut College, Meerut — M. A., M. Sc., M. Com.
N. A. S. College, Meerut — M.A. (started in 1959-60)
Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut — M.A. (started in 1959-60)
M.M. H. College, Ghaziabad — M. A. (started in 1957-58), M.Sc. (started in 1957-58)
J. V. College, Baraut — M.A. (started in 1958-59) M.Com. (started in 1960-61), M.Sc. Ag. (started in 1959-60)
D. J. College, Baraut .. .. M.A. (started in 1959-60) M.Sc. (started in 1959-60)
S. S. V. College, Hapur — M.A. (started in 1959-60)

TABLE X—LIVELIHOOD PATTERN, 1961

Workers and Non-workers	District total	Rural total	Urban total (incuding Meerut 'town group)'	Total of Meerut 'town group'
1	2	3	4	5
Workers—				
Cultivator	363,994	357,507	6,487	1,196
Agricultural labour ..	43,814	41,515	2,299	1,010
In Mining, quarrying, forestory fishing, hunting and in activitics connected with live-stock plantations, orchards and allied spheres	3,481	1,553	1,928	996
At household industry ..	139,408	126,764	12,644	5,458
In manufacturing other than household industry	64,209	27,878	36,331	16,576
In construction ..	13,610	8,238	5,372	2,738
In trade and commerce ..	58,955	27,495	31,460	15,427
In transport storage and communications	22,882	8,959	13,923	6,897
In other services ..	191,266	133,125	58,141	36,065
Total workers ..	901,619	732,034	168,585	86,358
Non-workers	1,811,341	1,421,132	390,209	197,639
Total population ..	2,712,960	2,154,166	558,794	283,997

TABLE XI—FAIRS

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date/period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
	Tahsil Baghpat		
Pargana Baghpat			
Aminnagar Sarai ..	Dasahara ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	8,000
Amipur Baleni ..	Balmiki ..	Pausa, *sukla* 3 ..	4,000
Baghpat ..	Dasahara ..	Jyaistha, *sukla* 10 ..	10,000
Baghpat ..	Dasahara ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	4,000
Baghpat ..	Kartika Ashnan ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15 ..	10,000
Baghpat ..	Uchhave Jain ..	Asadha, *krishna* 1 ..	2,000
Baragaon (*urf* Rawan)	Uchhave Jain ..	(i) Phalguna, *sukla* 8 to 10 (ii) Asadha, *krishna* 2	1,500 2,500
Khekra ..	Bhadra ..	Bhadra, *sukla* 2 ..	8,000
Khekra ..	Uchhave Jain ..	Asadha, *krishna* 3,4 ..	6,000
Pabla Begumbad ..	Bhadra ..	Bhadra *sukla* 6 ..	4,000
Pura ..	Shivaji ..	(i) Sravana, *krishna* 13,14 (ii) Phalguna, *krishna* 13 14	15,000
Ratul ..	Deviji ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 14 ..	10,000
Ratul ..	Urs Hazi Sahib ..	Shawal 4 to 6 ..	10,000
Sankrawh ..	Gias ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 11 ..	5,000
Tatiri ..	Uchhave Jain ..	Asadha, *krishna* 6 ..	4,000
Pargana Baraut			
Baraut ..	Ramlila ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	50,000
Baraut ..	Uchhave Jain ..	Asadha, *sukla* 2 ..	10,000
Pargana Kotana			
Faizpur Ninana ..	Ekadasi ..	Phalguna, *sukla* 11 ..	7,000
Kotana ..	Ekadasi ..	Phalguna, *sukla* 11 ..	10,000
Shabgo ..	Ekadasi ..	Phalguna, *sukla* 11 ..	5,000
	Tahsil Ghaziabad		
Pargana Dasna			
Dasna ..	Urs ..	Muharram 19 to 23 ..	3,000

TABLE XI—FAIRS (*contd.*)

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date/period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Dasna ..	Devi Puja ..	(i) Chaitra, *sukla* 8 .. (ii) Asvina, *sukla* 8 ..	2,000 2,000
Pilkhuwa ..	Dasahara ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	3,000
Samana ..	Malanda ..	Vaisakha, *sukla* 5 ..	500
Pargana Jalalabad			
Muradnagar ..	Dasahara ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	2,000
Sikri Khurd ..	Mata ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 7, 8 ..	5,000
Sultanpur ..	Swamiji ..	Phalguna, *sukla* 11 ..	400
Pargana Loni			
Behta Hajipur ..	Urs ..	Rabi-us-sani 10, 11 ..	1,200
Ghaziabad ..	Dasahara ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	6,000
	Tahsil Hapur		
Pargana Garhmukteshwar			
Bagarpur ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	*Krishna* 10, 15 and *sukla* 10, 15 of every month	5,000
Baksar ..	Dasahara ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10 ..	5,000
Bhagwati *urf* Lisri ..	Basant ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	6,000
Muradpur Janupura ..	Budha Babu ..	Magha, *sukla* 2 ..	450
Rampur Niamatpur	Ganga Ashnan ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15 ..	700,000
Pargana Hapur			
Babugarh ..	Gurhiya ..	Sravana, *krishna* 5	2,000
Bhatiyana ..	Baldeo Chhat ..	*Sukla* 6 of Bhadra and Chaitra	500
Bankhanda ..	Mata ..	Bhadra, last monday ..	4,000
Chamri ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10 ..	25,000
Dotai	Mata ..	Asadha, *krishna* 7 ..	500
Girdharpur ..	Devi ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 8 ..	1,000
Hapur ..	Chandi ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 8 ..	500
Kanya Kalyanpur ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 14 ..	1,00

TABLE XI—FAIRS (*contd.*)

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date /period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Sheonagri ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 14 ..	5,000
Wajhilpur ..	Budha Babu ..	*Sukla* 2 of Vaisakha and Magha	500
Pargana Puth			
Alamgirpur ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	*Krishna* 10, 15 and *sukla* 10 15 of every month	10,000
Alamnagar ..	Devi ..	*Sukla* 8 of Chaitra and Magha	500
Bahadurgarh ..	Dasahara ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10 ..	3,000
Bhadsiyana ..	Dasahara ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10 ..	7,000
Jakhera Rahmatpur	Mata ..	Agrahayana, *sukla* 8 ..	200
Kanaur ..	Sitala ..	Agrahayana, every monday	500
Puth ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	*Krishna* 10, 15, and *sukla* 10, 15, of every month	200
Pargana Sarawa			
Asaura ..	Rama Navami ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 9 ..	2,000
Asaura ..	Pirani Qalma ..	Asadha, every Thursday	1,000
Kharkhauda ..	Dasahara ..	*Sukla* 10 of Jyaistha and Asvina	2,500
Mundali ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10 ..	4,000
	Tahsil Mawana		
Pargana Hastinapur			
Bahsuma ..	Holi ..	Chaitra, *krishna* 2 ..	2,000
Bahsuma ..	Ramlila ..	Jyaistha, *sukla* 10 ..	8,000
Hastinapur ..	Jain ..	Kartika, *sukla* 9 to 15 ..	200.000
Hastinapur ..	Ramlila ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	1,500
Hastinapur ..	Satain Pheri ..	Vaisakha, *sukla* 11 ..	2,000
Makhdumpur ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Kartika, *sukla* 11 to 15	15,000
Mawana ..	Ramlila ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	8,000
Niloha ..	Chariyon ..	Sravana, *sukla* 10 to 12 ..	25,000
Phalauda ..	Ramlila ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	10,000

TABLE XI—FAIRS (*contd.*)

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date/period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Phalauda ..	Urs ..	Jamada-s-sani 7 to 9 ..	1,000
Phitkeri ..	Mata ..	Jyaistha, *sukla* 1, 2 ..	8,000
Saifpur Firozpur ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 13 ..	6,000
Tatina	Budha Babu ..	Bhadra, *sukla* 2 ..	2,000
Pargana Kithore			
Khanpur Garhi ..	Ganga Ashnan ..	Kartika, *sukla* 13 to 15	5,000
Parichhatgarh ..	Chariyon ..	Sravana, *sukla* 10 to 12	1,000
Parichhatgarh ..	Ramlila ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 .	1,200
	Tahsil Meerut		
Pargana Meerut			
Bohla	Ashnan ..	Jyaistha, *sukla* 10 ..	5,000
Janjokhar ..	Jahar Peer ..	Bhadra, *sukla* 2 ..	30,000
Mao Khas ..	Mata ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 4 ..	10,000
Meerut	Ramlila ..	Asadha, *sukla* 10 ..	30,000
Meerut	Chariyon ..	(i) Sravana, *sukla* 8, 9 .. (ii) Bhadra, *sukla* 14 ..	3,000 3,000
Meerut	Rath Yatra ..	Bhadra, *sukla* 14 ..	2,000
Meerut	Durga Puja ..	Asadha, *sukla* 8 ..	5,000
Meerut	Nau Chandi ..	From first Sunday after Holi for a week	30,000
Nagla Mal ..	Devi ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 7, 8 ..	20,000
Phaphunda ..	Shah Rukunuddin	Rabi-us-sani 20 to 24 ..	2,000
Qasimpur ..	Devi ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 6, 7 ..	3,000
Siaola	Devi ..	Asadha, *sukla* 14 .	10,000
	Tahsil Sardhana		
Pargana Barnawa			
Barnawa ..	Urs	Safar 5 to 8 ..	1,000
Kanhar Talabpur ..	Devi ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 7 ..	11,000
Fazalpur ..	Devi ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 8 ..	6,000

TABLE XI—FAIRS (*contd.*)

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date/period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Pargana Daurala			
Daurala ..	.. Devi	.. Chaitra, *krishna* 2	.. 2,000
Lawar	.. Chariyon	.. Sravana, *sukla* 15	.. 2,000
Nihori	.. Chariyon	.. Sravana, *sukla* 9	.. 1,500
Pargana Sardhana			
Jalalpur Khirwa	.. Zahar Diwan	.. Sravana, *sukla* 9,	.. 1,000
Salawa	.. Parbhi	.. (i) Jyaistha, *sukla* 10	.. 2,000
		(ii) Kartika, *sukla* 15	.. 2,000
Sardhana	.. Parbhi	.. Jyaistha, *sukla* 10	.. 1,500
Sardhana	.. Budha Babu	.. Chaitra, *sukla* 2 to 9	.. 4,000

TABLE XII—LIVE-STOCK POPULATION, 1961

Live-stock and poultry	District total
1	2
Cattle—	
Breeding bulls over 3 years	278
Other males over 3 years	296,183
Breeding cows over 3 years	97,069
Other cows over 3 years	527
Young stock of 3 years or less	123,127
Total	517,184
Buffaloes—	
Breeding buffaloes over 3 years	565
Other males over 3 years	21,233
Breeding cows over 3 years	266,293
Other cows over 3 years	342
Young stock of 3 years or less	201,620
Total	490,053
Sheep	18,659
Goats	31,641
Horses and ponies	8,864
Mules	1,614
Donkeys	15,942
Camels	5,029
Pigs	34,872
Total live-stock ..	1,123,858
Poultry—	
Fowls	104,739
Ducks	1,753
Others	3,742
Total	110,234

TABLE XIII—INSPECTION HOUSES, DAK BUNGALOWS, ETC.

Location		Name of inspection house, etc. (I. H. stands for inspection house)	Management
Tahsil	Village/town		
1	2	3	4
Baghpat	.. Baghpat ..	Dak Bungalow	.. Zila Parishad
Do	.. Baraut ..	Baraut I. H.	.. Canal Department
Do	.. Daula ..	Daula I. H. ..	.. Do
Do	.. Kotana ..	Kotana I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Ramala ..	Ramala I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Saidpur Kalan	Saidpur I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Sarurpur ..	Sarurpur I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Singhaoli Ahir	Tube-well I. H.	.. Tube-well Department
Do	.. Tilwara Patti ..	Chhaprauli I. H.	.. Canal Department
Ghaziabad	.. Arthla ..	Inspection House ..	Do
Do	.. Badshahpur Sarauli	Sarauli I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Bhatjan ..	Bhatjan I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Dahirpur Razakpur	Dahirpur I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Dehra ..	Dehra I. H. ..	.. Do
Do	.. Gayaspur ..	Gayaspur I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Ghaziabad ..	Ghaziabad I. H.	.. Public Works Department
Do	.. Harsaon ..	Tube-well I. H.	.. Tube-well Department
Do	.. Kalchhina ..	Kalchhina I. H.	.. Canal Department
Do	.. Karanpur Jatta	Karanpur I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Loni ..	Rest House	.. Public Works Department
Do	.. Muradanagar ..	Muradnagar I. H.	.. Canal Department
Do	.. Nahal	Dasna I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Niwari ..	Niwari I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Tila Shahbazpur	Tila I. H.	.. Do
Hapur	.. Asaura ..	Asaura I. H.	.. Tube-well Department
Do	.. Bagarpur ..	Bridge Ghat I. H.	.. Public Works Department

TABLE XIII—INSPECTION HOUSES, DAK BUNGALOWS, ETC.

Location		Name of inspection house, etc. (I. H. stands for inspection house)	Management
Tahsil	Village/town		
1	2	3	4
Hapur	.. Bhuwapur Mastannagar.	Baksar I. H.	.. Canal Department
Do	.. Mohiuddinpur	.. Palwara I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Garhmukteshwar	Dak Bungalow	.. Zila Parishad
Do	.. Hapur	.. Hapur I. H.	.. Public Works Department
Do	.. Muradpur Janupura.	Janupura I. H.	.. Canal Department
Do	.. Nizampur	.. Nizampur I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Shahpurjat	.. Inspection House	.. Tube-well Department
Do	.. Siganpur Bilahra	Jakhera I. H.	.. Canal Department
Mawana	.. Asifabad	.. Asifabad I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Bhatipura	.. Tube-well I. H.	.. Tube-well Department
Do	.. Hastinapur	.. Hastinapur I. H.	.. Public Works Department
Do	.. Hastinapur	.. Forest I. H. ..	.. Forest Department
Do	.. Kithore	.. Kithore I. H.	.. Public Works Department
Do	.. Kithore	.. Shahjahanpur I. H.	.. Canal Department
Do	.. Kurikamalpur	.. Dhikoli I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Nagla Chand	.. Nagla Chand I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Parichhatgarh	.. Parichhatgarh I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Phalauda	.. Phalauda I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Raidhana	.. Raidhana I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Saifpur Firozpur	Firozpur I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Sakhoti	.. Sakhoti I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Tohfapur	.. Sandhan I. H.	.. Do
Meerut	.. Bohla	.. Bohla I. H. ..	.. Do
Do	.. Ghat	.. Ghat I. H. ..	.. Do
Do	.. Daulatpur Fakherabad urf Kayasthgaori	Gaori I. H. ..	.. Do

TABLE XIII—INSPECTION HOUSES, DAK BUNGALOWS, ETC.

Location		Name of inspection house, etc. (I. H. stands for inspection house)	Management
Tahsil	Village/town		
1	2	3	4
Meerut	.. Meerut	.. Circuit House	.. Collector, Meerut
Do	.. Do	.. Hydel I. H. ..	.. Hydel Department
Do	.. Do	.. Tube-well I. H.	.. Tube-well Department
Do	.. Do	.. Sainik Bhawan	.. Collector and President, District Sailors and Soldiers' Board
Do	.. Timakia	.. Timakia I. H.	.. Canal Department
Sardhana	.. Daha	.. Daha I. H. ..	.. Tube-well Department
Do	.. Fazalpur	.. Fazalpur I. H.	.. Canal Department
Do	.. Kaland	.. Kaland I. H.	.. Do
Do	.. Karnawal	.. Karnawal I. H.	.. Do
Do	. Mataur	.. Mataur I. H.	.. Tube-well Department.
Do	.. Salawa	.. Salawa I. H. ..	.. Canal Department.
Do	.. Sardhana	.. Sardhana I. H	.. Do

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES

Name of palce	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Meerut ..	.. Head office	.. Savings bank
Meerut Anajmandi	.. Sub-office	.. Savings bank; telephone
Meerut Bagpat Gate	.. Do.	.. .. Do.
Meerut Banker's Street	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank
Meerut Begum Bagh	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Meerut Belvedere ..	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Meerut Boundary Road	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank
Meerut Devnagari	.. Do.	.. Savings bank ; telephone
Meerut Gandhi Ashram	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Meerut Kaiserganj ..	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank ; telephone ; telegraph
Meerut Kankerkhera	.. Extra Departmental Sub-office.	Savings bank
Meerut Kitchner Lines	.. Sub-office	.. Do.
Meerut Lalkurti Bazar	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Meerut Lisarigate .	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Meerut City ..	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Meerut City R. S.	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank ; telegraph
Meerut Tahsil ..	.. Do. ..	. Savings bank ; telegraph; telephone
Meerut Kutchery ..	.. Do. ..	Do.
Meerut Nadir Ali & Co.	. Do. ..	.. Do.
Meerut P. R. C. .	.. Do. ..	.. Saving bank
Meerut R. A. Bazar	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Meerut Sabungodam Mandi	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Meerut Sadar Bazar	.. Do. ..	.. Saving bank; telegraph; telephone
Meerut Sarrafa Bazar	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank
Meerut Shivpuri ..	.. Do. ..	.. .. Do.
Meerut Surajkund Road	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Meerut Victoria Park	.. Do. ..	.. .. Do.
Meerut Saket ..	.. Do.	.. Do.

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Meerut Krishna Nagar ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank
Agarwal Mandi	Do. ..	.. Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Aminagar Sarai	Do. ..	.. Savings bank
Babugarh	Do. ..	.. Savings bank ; telegraph
Bagpat	Do. ..	.. Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Baraut	Do. ..	.. Do.
Binauli	Do. ..	.. Savings bank;
Chhaprauli	Do. ..	.. Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Daurala	Do. ..	.. Savings bank; telegraph
Doghat	Do. ..	.. Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Garhmukteshwar ..	Do. ..	.. Do.
Ghaziabad	Do. ..	.. Do.
Ghaziabad City	Do. ..	.. Do.
Dasna Gate, Ghaziabad ..	Do. .	.. Savings bank
Model Town, Ghaziabad ..	Do. ..	.. Do.
Govindpuri	Do. ..	.. Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Hapur	Do. ..	.. Do.
Hapur Mandi	Do. ..	.. Do.
Madarsa Sadaat, Hapur ..	Do. ..	.. Savings bank
Hastinapur	Do. ..	.. Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Jani	Do. ..	.. Savings bank
Kharkhauda	Do. ..	.. Do.
Khekra	Do. ..	.. Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Kishanpur Baral	Do. ..	.. Savings bank
Kithore	Do. ..	.. Do.
Mawana	Do. ..	.. Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Mawana Factory	Do.	.. Savings bank
Mawana Mandi	Do. ..	.. Savings bank ; telegraph

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Modinagar ..	.. Sub-office	.. Savings bank ; telegraph, telephone
Muradnagar ..	.. Do. ..	Do.
Mohiuddinpur ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Parikshatgarh ..	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Pilkhuwa ..	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Sardhana ..	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Simbhaoli ..	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
Muradnagar Town	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank ; telephone
Meerut Chhipitank	.. Do. ..	.. Savings bank
Abdullapur ..	.. Branch office	.. ..
Baleni ..	.. Do.	..
Bhatipura ..	.. Do.	.. ..
Dolcha ..	.. Do.	.. ..
Dhaulri	.. Do.	.. Savings bank
Fazalpur	.. Do.	.. ..
Ghosipur	.. Do.	.. ..
Hasanpur Kalan	.. Do.	.. Savings bank.
Inchauli ..	Do.	.. Do.
Jangethi	.. Do.	.. ..
Kayasthbadha	.. Do.	.. ..
Kastla Shamshernagar	Do.	.. ..
Kaseru Khera	.. Do.	.. ..
Kinanagar	.. Do.	.. ..
Machhra	.. Do.	.. ..
Mankhas	.. Do.	.. ..
Mawana Khurd	.. Do.	.. ..
Mundali	.. Do.	.. ..
Malyana	.. Do.	.. ..
Panchli Khurd	.. Do.	.. ..
Phalwara	.. Do.	.. ..

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Rachauti	Branch office	..
Rasulpur Aurangabad	Do.	..
Gurukul Dorli	Do.	..
Rithani	Do.	Savings bank
Samepur	Do.	..
Sikhera	Do.	..
Sisauli	Do.	..
Bali	Do.	..
Basauth	Do.	..
Daula	Do.	..
Faizpur Ninana	[illegible]	..
Gandhi	Do.	Savings bank
Khera Hatana	Do.	..
Mitli	Do.	..
Norozpur Gujar	Do.	..
Sarurpur	Do.	Savings bank
Budhaoni	Do.	..
Dakauli	Do.	..
Simauda	Do.	..
Khatta Pahladpur	Do.	..
Mavi Kalan	Do.	..
Pabla Begmabad	Do.	..
Tilana	Do.	..
Saidbhar	Do.	..
Singhauli Ahir	Do.	..
Gwali Khera	Do.	..
Chirori	Do.	..
Chanrawal	Do.	..
Chitaura	Do.	..

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Jaoli	Branch office	..
Katha	Do.	Savings bank
Lalyana	Do.	..
Loni	Do.	Savings bank
Mandola	Do.	..
Rataul	Do.	Savings bank
Sisana	Do.	..
Baoli	Do.	Savings bank
Bajidpur	Do.	..
Barka	Do.	..
Biloohpura	Do.	..
Barawad	Do.	..
Dhikana	Do.	..
Dhanaura Silvernagar	Do.	Savings bank
Gurana	Do.	..
Hilwari	Do.	..
Jonma na	Do.	..
Kotana	Do.	..
Khwaja Nagla	Do.	Savings bank
Lohari	Do.	..
Malakpur	Do.	..
Shikohpur	Do.	..
Sadiqpur Sinauli	Do.	..
Shahpur Barauli	Do.	..
Tera	Do.	..
Todhi	Do.	..
Rajpur Khanpur	Do.	..
Barnawa	Do.	Savings bank
Bijwara	Do.	Do.

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(Contd.)

1	2	3
Bijrol ..	Branch office ..	..
Fatehpur Puthi ..	Do. ..	..
Fazalpur ..	Do. ..	..
Johri ..	Do. ..	..
Jiwana ..	Do. ..	..
Ranchaur ..	Do. ..	..
Sirsali ..	Do. ..	..
Titroda ..	Do. ..	..
Bankhanda ..	Do. ..	..
Bachhlota ..	Do. ..	..
Nali Hasanpur ..	Do. ..	..
Rasulpur ..	Do. ..	..
Uprera .	Do. ..	Savings bank
Bodha ..	Do. ..	..
Hawa ..	Do. ..	..
Kuri ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Rathaura ..	Do. ..	Do.
Shabga ..	Do. ..	..
Sherpur Lohara ..	Do. ..	..
Silana ..	Do. ..	..
Tugana ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Dadri	Do. ..	..
Daurala Village ..	Do. ..	..
Kapsad ..	Do. ..	..
Kaila ..	Do. ..	..
Lawar ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Maimur ..	Do. ..	..
Mahalaka ..	Do. ..	..

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Pabli Khas ..	Branch office ..	..
Rohasa ..	Do. ..	..
Sakhoti Tanda ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Asampur Munsam ..	Do. ..	..
Dhanaura Tikri ..	Do. ..	..
Bharal ..	Do. ..	..
Daha ..	Do. ..	..
Gangauli ..	Do. ..	..
Mozizabad Nagal ..	Do. ..	..
Nirpura ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Pusar ..	Do. ..	..
Tikri ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Adhyatmiknagar ..	Do. ..	Do.
Amritnagar ..	Do. ..	..
Dasna ..	Do. ..	..
Dasna Railway Station ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Dabra ..	Do. ..	..
Delhi Gate ..	Do. ..	..
Dundahera ..	Do. ..	..
Farukhnagar ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Galand ..	Do. ..	..
Garhi Kalanjri ..	Do. ..	..
Hasanpur ..	Do. ..	..
Ingheram Institute ..	Do. ..	..
Kaila ..	Do. ..	..
Malaknagar ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Makanpur ..	Do. ..	..
Morta ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Mahal ..	Do. ..	Do.

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Pasonda ..	Branch office ..	Saving bank
Raispur	Do. ..	..
Rasapur ..	Do. ..	..
Shahpur Bameta ..	Do. ..	..
Sadarpur ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Mohan Nagar ..	Do. ..	..
Alamnagar ..	Do. ..	..
Athsaini ..	Do. ..	..
Bhana Dholpur ..	Do. ..	..
Rihuni ..	Do. ..	..
Bahadurgarh ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Bhadsiana ..	Do. ..	..
Garhmukteshwar Bridge Halt	Do. ..	..
Jakhera Rahmatpur ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Jharina ..	Do. ..	..
Khilwai ..	Do. ..	..
Luhari ..	Do. ..	..
Muradpur Janupur ..	Do. ..	..
Mohammadpur Palwara ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Salarpur ..	Do. ..	..
Bagarpur ..	Do. ..	..
Sherpur ..	Do. ..	..
Dehra Rampur ..	Do. ..	..
Gaadu Nagla ..	Do. ..	..
Rohri ..	Do. ..	..
Sara ..	Do. ..	..
Asaura ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Bajhera Kalan ..	Do. ..	..
Bhatiana	Do. ..	Savings bank
Dadri ..	Do. ..	..

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1		2		
Dhanaura	..	Branch office	..	..
Girdharpur Turmrail	..	Do.	..	..
Ghungrala	..	Do.	..	..
Kharkhari	..	Do.	..	..
Kaili	..	Do.	..	Savings bank
Phagota	..	Do.	..	..
Rampur Puthi	..	Do.	..	..
Sapnawat	..	Do.	..	Savings bank
Shah-Mohiuddinpur	..	Do.	..	..
Bahasuma	..	Do.	..	Savings bank
Ganeshpur	..	Do.	..	..
Behrampur	..	Do.	..	..
Bhola	..	Do.	..	..
Chandauri Khas	..	Do.	..	..
Dalampur	..	Do.	..	..
Jani Kalan	..	Do.	..	..
Kaithwari	..	Do.	..	..
Khanpur	..	Do.	..	..
Kalina	..	Do.	..	..
Kuradli	..	Do.	..	..
Kalanjri	..	Do.	..	..
Nek	..	Do.	..	..
Patholi	..	Do.	..	..
Puth Khas	..	Do.	..	..
Rasna	..	Do.	..	..
Rasulpur Rohta	..	Do.	..	Savings bank
Rasulpur Kinoni	..	Do.	..	..
Siwal	..	Do.	..	Savings bank
Dotai	..	Do.	..	..
Gokul Alamgirpur	..	Do.	..	Savings bank

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Jaroda ..	Branch office ..	..
Lalyana ..	Do. ..	..
Mahalwala ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Muzaffarabagarpur ..	Do. ..	..
Nanpur Rasulabad ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Radhana ..	Do. ..	..
Shahjahanpur ..	Do. ..	..
Sondat ..	Do. ..	..
Badshahpur Siroli ..	Do. ..	..
Baragaon ..	Do. ..	..
Bassi ..	Do. ..	..
Fakharpur ..	Do. ..	..
Sunohra ..	Do. ..	..
Sankrod ..	Do. ..	..
Mubarikpur ..	Do. ..	..
Bamnauli ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Barwala ..	Do. ..	..
Basauli ..	Do. ..	..
Bhudpur ..	Do. ..	..
Kakripur ..	Do. ..	..
Kandhera ..	Do. ..	..
Kasimpur Kheri ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Kirthal ..	Do. ..	Do.
Lumb ..	Do. ..	Do.
Ramala ..	Do. ..	Do
Soop ..	Do. ..	..
Halwara ..	Do. ..	..
Atara ..	Do. ..	..

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Bijauli	Branch office	..
Churiala	Do.	..
Nangaula	Do.	..
Phaphunda	Do.	Savings bank
Sarawa	Do.	..
Talheta	Do.	..
Tauri	Do.	..
Uldhan	Do.	..
Gangaul	Do.	..
Chandsara	Do.	..
Asna	Do.	..
Alipore Morna	Do.	..
Bhainsa	Do.	..
Nagla Hareru	Do.	..
Niloha	Do.	Savings bank
Phalauda	Do.	Do.
Phitkari	Do.	..
Rahauti	Do.	..
Sathla	Do.	..
Tofapur	Do.	Savings bank
Dhikauli	Do.	Do.
Begmabad	Do.	..
Gyasapur	Do.	..
Khindora	Do.	..
Niwari	Do.	..
Patla	Do.	Savings bank
Sikri Khurd	Do.	..
Sonda	Do.	..

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Kanshi ..	Branch office ..	..
Kazima Gaon ..	Do. ..	..
Saidpur ..	Do. ..	..
Abupur ..	Do. ..	..
Bhaduali ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Bhikkanpur ..	Do. ..	..
Bidauli ..	Do. ..	..
Dohai ..	Do. ..	Saving bank
Jalalabad ..	Do. ..	..
Khimaoti ..	Do. ..	..
Jalalpur Dhingar ..	Do. ..	..
Kanoja ..	Do. ..	..
Kunehra ..	Do. ..	..
Nekpur ..	Do. ..	..
Noorpur ..	Do. ..	..
Raolikalan ..	Do. ..	..
Surana ..	Do. ..	..
Alamgirpur Badla ..	Do. ..	..
Aghnaapur ..	Do. ..	..
Amarsinghpur ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Jai	Do. ..	Do.
Khajuri ..	Do. ..	..
Puthi ..	Do. ..	..
Siyal ..	Do. ..	..
Anwarpur ..	Do. ..	..
Bhojpur ..	Do. ..	..
Bajhera Khurd ..	Do. ..	..
Dehpa Asampur	Do. ..	Savings bank
Dhaulana ..	Do. ..	Do.

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(Contd.)

1	2	3
Faridnagar ..	Branch office ..	Savings bank
Kalchina ..	Do. ..	..
Kastla ..	Do. ..	..
Khera ..	Do. ..	..
Muqimpur ..	Do. ..	..
Parpa ..	Do. ..	..
Samana ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Atrauli ..	Do. ..	..
Bharna ..	Do. ..	..
Datyana ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Mubariqpur Rajpur ..	Do. ..	..
Sikhera ..	Do. ..	..
Wait ..	Do. ..	..
Bhuni ..	Do. ..	..
Badruddinnagar Nanu ..	Do. ..	..
Bhambori ..	Do. ..	..
Chhur ..	Do. ..	..
Dabathwa ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Dahar	Do. ..	..
Harra ..	Do. ..	..
Ikri ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Jamar Sultannagar ..	Do. ..	..
Jhitkari ..	Do. ..	..
Jhankhojar ..	Do. ..	..
Kaland ..	Do. ..	..
Kalandi ..	Do. ..	Savings bank
Kushsoli ..	Do. ..	..
Khera ..	Do. ..	..
Khirwa Jalalpur ..	Do. ..	..

TABLE XIV—POST-OFFICES—(*Contd.*)

1	2	3
Kheewai	.. Branch office ..	..
Karnawal	.. Do. ..	Savings bank
Lashkarganj	.. Do. ..	..
Mahadev	.. Do. ..	Savings bank
Mulhera	.. Do. ..	..
Panchli Buzurg	.. Do. ..	..
Rardhana	.. Do. ..	..
Salawa	.. Do. ..	Savings bank
Sarurpur	.. Do. ..	Do.

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money—

1 pie = 0·52 paise

1 pice = 1·56 paise

Linear Measure—

1 inch = 2·54 centimetres

1 foot = 30·48 centimetres

1 yard = 91·44 centimetres

1 mile = 1·61 kilometres

Square Measure—

1 square foot = 0·093 square metre

1 square yard = 0·836 square metre

1 square mile = 2·59 square kilometres

1 acre = 0·405 hectare

Cubic Measures—

1 cubic foot = 0·028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity—

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4·55 litres

1 seer* (80 tolas) = 0·937 litre

Measure of Weight—

1 tola = 11·66 grams

1 chhatak = 58·32 grams

1 seer* = 933·10 grams

1 maund* = 37·32 kilograms

1 ounce (avoirdupois) = 28·35 grams

1 pound (avoirdupois) = 453·59 grams

1 hundred weight = 50·80 kilograms

1 ton = 1016·05 kilograms = 1·1016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales—

1 Fahrenheit = 9/5° Centigrads x 32

*As defined in Indian Standards Weight Act 1959

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

Adalat—Court of justice

Alankara—Figure of speech

Alha—Type of Indian folk ballad so named after its hero

Amin—Petty official attached to court of justice and entrusted with work of realising government dues

Ban—Twine made of *moonj*

Bhajan Mandali—Group singing devotional songs

Biri or *Bidi*—Indigenous cigarette made of leaves of *tendu* tree and tobacco

Chappals—Sandals

Dai—Midwife (not diplomaed)

Darogha—Superintendent

Dastur—A subdivision of land for revenue purposes under Akbar; system of revenue settlement under Mughals

Dhola—Type of Indian folk ballad so named after its hero

Dupatta—Scarf

Dutahi—One-folded sheet used as bedcover or wrapper

Gaon—Village

Gaushala—(lit. cowhouse), charges for charitable purposes

Gharana—Family, particularly of singers/musicians

Ghari—Unit of time equal to about 24 minutes

Gotra—Eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in the male line of descent

Gur—Jaggery

Gurdwara—Place of Sikh worship

Holi—Type of Indian folk song, particularly sung on occasion of Holi

Imambara—Building for performance of religious ceremonies, etc., in memory of Imam Hasan and Husain and their followers

Jhil—Small lake

Kabaddi—Indian outdoor game.

Kahar—Domestic servant for cleaning utensils, drawing water, carrying palanquins, etc.

Kankar—Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter used for making lime

Katha—Recitation of religious story.

Khadar—Lowlying land along river

Khadi—Hand-spun and hand-woven cloth

Khalsa—Land reserved for direct management by State

Khandsari—Indigenous white sugar

Khanqah—Muslim religious establishment

Kho-kho—Indian outdoor game

Khudkasht—Cultivation of land by owner himself or through hired labour

Kirtan—Recitation of names and attributes of deities

Kurta—Long, loose shirt without cuffs and collar

Lambardar—Person appointed to represent co-sharers in their dealings with government and tenants in respect of collection of revenue

Mahajan—Money-lender

Mahal—Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue

Mahavidyalaya—College

Maida—Fine wheat-flour

Maktab—Islamic school

Mandi—Big market or bazar

Maqbara—Tomb or mausoleum

Moonj—Kind of long reed of which ropes, etc., are made

Muhalla—Residential locality

Mujtahid—Muslim theologian, particularly of Shia sect

Mukhia—Village headman

Muqarraridar—Holder of tenure in perpetuity

Naib—Deputy; assistant

Niwar—Thick, wide, cotton tape

Pathshala—School

Patti—Tract of proprietary land

Prasad—That which is distributed to worshippers out of offerings made to deity

Purnima—Full-moon day

Qasba—Small town

Qawwali—Type of Persian or Urdu song particularly of a devotional nature

Qazi—Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages

Ragini—Combination of different notes contained in an octave and basis of melody in Indian music

Samadhi—Shrine built where a person is cremated or his ashes are buried

Sapinda—Literally having the same *pinda* or funeral cake; an agnate within seven generations

Sutli—Twine made of hemp

Takht—Armless wooden couch

Taqavi—Loan (with or without interest) given by government to cultivator for agricultural purposes

Tari—Fermented or unfermented juice of palmyra palm or date palm

Tazia—Imitation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo

Thanadar—Officer in charge of police station

Tirthankara—In Jainism, expounder of religion, deified hero or saint

Urs—Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb

Vaid—Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine

Waqf—Endowment

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